The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 40. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1874. NUMBER 4.

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☞ PRIVATE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN.

Geo. O. Alcorn,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873. d&w.

Sam'l. S. Wallbridge, Jr., L.L.B.,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
Dec. 23rd, 1873. d&w tf

Morgan Jellett,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, corner of Front and Bridge Street, over McKay's Drug Store, Belleville. d&w

S. S. Lazier,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c.,
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

Notice.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTERS, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON, Q. C. F. G. A. HENDERSON

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over James McKay's Drug Store.
Belleville, Jany. 1874. w20

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1873. 1&w

Dr. Van Allen

HAS opened an Office in Tweed, where he may be consulted at all hours. Address Box 70,
Tweed, Dec. 17th, 1873. w45

Dr. Clapham,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, registered; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, three doors north of Dafoe House. Office with Dr. Dorland, west Front Street, as usual.
Surgery—The Eye and Ear as specialities.
Belleville, January 13th, 1873. d6m

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied by Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1872.

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
☞ Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1872. d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Piccathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

The Last Hour.

They came to bear his corpse away—
Before her grim and stark it lay,
With blood besprent from shield to crest,
And five wounds open in the breast.

They said to her, "The grave is made
Wherein your lover must be laid,
And you nor we have time to spare,
Unless we seek his fate to share."

She answered, "Yet a little space
Give me to look upon his face:
Until this final hour be sped
Leave me alone here with my dead."

They turned away, those stern-faced men,
And left her to her watch again;
Nor stifled sob, nor whispered word,
Henceforth the woful stillness stirred.

Outside the window, droning bees
Hummed drowsily about the trees;
The hot sun blazed along the sky,
The wondering wind crept idly by.

It shook the sweetness and the bloom
From trailing vines across the bloom;
One white leaf fluttered down to rest,
And turned to crimson, on his breast.

She, kneeling by the awful bier,
Made no lament, and shed no tear;
But the dumb anguish in her eyes
Might have compelled the dead to rise.

Could any yearning look or speech
Avail, alas! the dead to reach?—
And the still lips that made no moan
Were pale as lips are, cut in stone.

His head within her arms' embrace,
Her cheek laid close against his face,
And, all its silken lengths unbound,
Her dark hair streaming to the ground,—

So clung she silently and fast,
As one by one the moments passed,
And with the passing hour once more,
Her brothers entered at the door.

For, marching downward through the land,
There came apace a hostile band,
And he who met its lawless horde
Might choose his death by fire or sword.

Brief time remained for funeral rite
When need like this arose for flight,
So they approached, full sore at heart,
To break that last embrace apart.

And one—the tenderest—at her ear,
Spoke soothing words of love and cheer;
But won no answer. Mute as clay
And moveless at his voice she lay.

Then, with a sudden, vague alarm,
He touched her cheek, he raised her arm:—
The arm dropt lifeless from his hold,
The cheek already had turned cold!

The grave they hollowed out for one
Held two before the day was done,
Around it rang the battle din,
The lovers sleep at peace within.

—*From the Aldine for March.*

A Heartrending Scene.

About four years ago, a young and stalwart German, named Fritz Schonman, left his native land to seek his fortune in the new world. He delayed not upon reaching New York, but straightway came to Milwaukee, having heard that it would prove in many respects a second fatherland to him. He entered the employ of Best's Brewing Company, where he has steadily remained ever since, constantly rising in the good wishes of his employers. Being of an industrious disposition, and but little inclined to squander his earnings, he soon put up a snug little sum, entirely sufficient to warrant him in entering the matrimonial market; and accordingly his friends advised him to do so, assuring him that his good looks, honest manner and business activity would enable him to secure a prize from among the many red cheeked Teuton damsels who were wont to smile on him.

But to all suggestions Fritz gave an unheeding ear, until at last it was suggested that he had left some blooming damsel, away across the water, into whose faithfuls keeping he had entrusted his heart. When Fritz was accused of such a deed, he blushingly acknowledged it, and stated that he was working and saving in order that he might bring Katrina here, marry her, purchase a comfortable home and settle down to a happy life, and aspire to the position of alderman from the tenth ward. When the fact became known, Fritz's faithfulness was highly praised, and quite an interest was taken in the coming of the beloved Katrina. Thus matters went on, until about one month ago, with a joyful heart and a considerable amount of money, Fritz purchased a passage in a good steamer from Germany to America, and sent word to Katrina to come immediately.

The time that intervened between this day and yesterday (when Katrina was expected to reach Milwaukee) was principally occupied by Fritz in endeavoring to appear natural and easy, but with poor success. His anxious joy was plainly depicted in every lineament of his good-natured face. The day arrives. Yesterday he, in company with a large number of friends, proceeded to the Union Depot to greet his beloved, who was to arrive on the one o'clock train. Slowly the moment crept by, untill at length the train came around the corner, drew up at the station, and the passengers disembarked.

The quick eye of love revealed the yearning hearts to each other, and with the words, "Fritz!" "Katrina!" The long separated lovers clasped each other in a close embrace. Frits tried to disengage himself, to present his future bride to the many friends who had come around. But the hands were firmly clasped about his neck, and would not separate—no words came from the lips which touched his cheek—and in a moment the dreadful intelligence flashed through the minds of the beholders. The girl was dead, having literally broken her heart with excessive joy at being restored to him she so fondly loved.

No words can describe the grief of the man, who but a few moments before had stepped as proudly as a king, conscious of having the love of a true woman. His anguish overpowered and unmanned him, and the few deep sobs which convulsed his frame soon passed, leaving him gazing at the corpse of Katrina with a dull, agonizing wild stare. The many passengers at the depot became aware of what had happened, and, when all had been told, not a dry eye was to be seen. Even men of the world, who were accustomed to pitiful sights, could not witness the grief of poor Fritz unmoved. The friends soon recovered themselves and conveyed the body of the girl and the stricken lover home, where proper attention was summoned.—*Milwaukee Exchange.*

Qualities of a Good Collector.

Is on time to a minute when a debtor says 'Come to-morrow at nine o'clock.'

Sits on the steps and waits for his return when he says 'I am just going to dinner.'

Insists on stepping out to make change when the man has 'nothing less than a twenty.'

Will go to an 'old stager' every day for a month with a cheerful countenance, about that little account.'

'Doesn't mind edging into a crowd to ask a fellow.'

Will take a dollar in part if he can't get ten in whole, and 'credit it' with thankful alacrity.

Always suggests a check when the money is not in hand, as he can get it 'cashed' to-morrow.

Always has that account 'on top,' so the man can make no excuse for putting him off.

Don't mind asking for it immediately after being 'treated' or pleasantly entertained.

'Is never in a hurry,' can wait till you get through.'

Cuts the retreat of the dodger by crossing over to meet him, or follows him into a store where he goes to hide.

Can cough or salute when the 'hard case' wants to pass without seeing him.

In fine, is patient as a post, cheerful as a duck, sociable as a flee, bold as a lion, weather-proof as a rubber, cunning as a fox, and watchful as a sparrow-hawk.

A Story With a Sequel.

One of the richest men in New York being called upon for a speech at a public meeting out west, said in substance:—

'Ladies and gentlemen, I will give you a true story, as I told it some months since to another audience with somewhat startling effect. It illustrates the fact that honesty and industry are pretty sure to meet with the reward they merit. About twenty years ago, I started one fine Sunday morning on a search for street children to attend a school with which I was connected. Near Norfolk-street I saw a hatless, coatless, bare-footed boy. His unkempt hair was fiery red, and seemed to be looking seven ways for Saturday.' Now, I have no fault to find with red hair. Cato had red hair, Cicero had red hair, Robert Peel had red hair, Silas Wright had red hair. Bulwer says:

"'Tis the golden treasure nature showers down
On those foredoomed to wear fame's golden crown."

'I invited the red-haired boy to attend my school. He frankly and bluntly told me he would do no such thing!

'You ought to attend the school,' I said blandly.

'Why ought I?' he enquired brusquely.

'We teach boys to be good,' I answered.

'But I don't want to be good,' said he.

'Why not want to be good?' I asked earnestly.

'Because I'm hungry,' was the prompt reply.

'It is now nine o'clock,' I said, looking at my repeater; 'haven't you had your breakfast yet?'

'No, sir.'

'Where do you live?'

'Up in the alley here with aunty.'

'Nothing to eat.'

'Nothing to eat to-day, and aunty is sick.'

'Will you eat some gingerbread and crackers, if I go to the bakery on the corner and buy some for you?'

'Yes, sir, that I will, and be glad to get 'em.

'I purchased nine cents' worth of gingerbread as red as his soft, luxuriant hair, and he ate the supply with a relish that would have astonished an alderman at a turtle-soup festival.'

'Would you like to have some more?' said I to the hungry little waif.

'Yes, sir, a little more, if you please,' was the quick response. I handed to him the second supply, and then asked him what he thought about going with me to my pet school in a little hall around the corner.

'Well, sir,' said he, 'you have been so good to me, if you wait here till I take this gingerbread I have left to aunty, I will go with you.' He soon returned to the sidewalk where I was waiting for him, and accompanied me, apologizing in his way for not having anything to wear at a Sunday school.

'It was his first day in school, and he did not know how to deport himself. He had a vague idea that slaps on the palm of the hand with a ruler, pulling the hair, and pinching the ears was a part of the discipline; and you may judge of his surprise when he found himself in the hands of a pleasant young lady, who spoke to him kindly, without scolding him for his untidy appearance.

'Our red head was highly pleased with his treatment, and when school was out, hastened to tell every boy and girl of his acquaintance of the kindly reception he had met with, and he persuaded a large number of them to attend school on the following Sabbath. He continued his work week after week, and was the most successful missionary connected with the school. He added so many boys and girls to their number, it was found necessary to move to a larger hall, and even that soon became too small to accomodate the teachers and scholars.

When a company of the boys were taken from this city to the West, to be distributed among the farmers, the red-haired boy was with them. I used to hear of him most encouraging accounts of his growth in moral, mental, and material influence and position; and, although I have not heard from him of late years, yet I feel sure that he is an honored and prosperous man in the community in which he lives.

'When I,' said the speaker, 'had reached this part of my speech, I was astonished to see a very tall red-haired man rise in the room to address the audience. He said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I am the person who stood on the street in New York city and ate the gingerbread! I came out West here, and by minding my own business I have earned enough to buy a farm. I own five hundred acres of as good land as you can find out doors. My horses and carriage are at the door, and I shall be happy to take the speaker to my house, where he shall be welcome to stay as long as he pleases.'

Mild Winters.

As a matter of interest to those who are just now asking, "was there ever such a mild winter as this?" we extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following record to show that they have been quite numerous: "The mildness of the present season, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so high that the leaves came out on the trees in January, and the birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the Winter was equally mild and the maidens af Cologne wore wreaths of voilets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeard in the month of May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, as in 1172; in 1584 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throught the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the of 1847-48, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Siene, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

Cheese Making.

At the recent session of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, held in Springfield, among the valuable and instructive essays read before the Society, was one from the pen of Mr. Goodale, Secretary, of the Maine State Agricultural Society, on the subject of cheese making. The following is a brief abstract.

He said that a milch cow furnished the best and cheapest method of getting human food. The feed necessary to make a pound of meat will make at least twenty-five pounds of milk. Eight and a half pounds of milk, on an average, make a pound of cheese. In Herkimer county, N. Y., the cows average sixty pounds of cheese a month per annum. A cow that will make less than her dressed weight in Scotland, is, or should be sent to the butcher. England is our great cheese market for the English eat more cheese than Americans; 200,000 cows are kept in the single county of Cheshire, England.—Herkimer county, N. Y., first taught the English to use the American cheese, and now ship them more than 40,000,000 pounds a year. Cheese factories are modern labor saving inventions. They require the milk of at least 300 cows to make one of them profitable, and five or six persons to do the work. There are more than thirty such factories in Oneida county, N. Y., and the cheese thus made commands a higher price than that made in families. Carrying milk from one to five miles in a waggon, improves it for cheese as much as it hurts it for butter. There is little difference between the labor for making a pound of cheese or a pound of butter, and the milk necessary for a pound of the latter, will make two and a half pound of the former. Cheese made from cows fed on hay is less valuable than that made from grass.

Ireland.

The proprietor of one of the Dublin weekly papers was on Jan. 21st, horsewhipped by the wife of a plasterer, who was dissatisfied with the paper's report of an assault charge preferred by her at the Police Court.

The Dublin Town Council on the 27th ult., unanimously resolved to petition Parliament to grant a federal local legislature to Ireland, and thereafter the Councillors resolved themselves into a standing committee to watch over the elections in the interests of Home Rule.

The Irish Agricultural Laborers Union is arranging for a conference of Irish members of Parliament to be held in London, in the second week of the coming session, in order to appoint a deputation to request the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Irish agricultural laborers.

At the last meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, the presiding chairman, Lord Emly, drew attention to the large amount of stimulants consumed in the hospital, there having been 485 pints of porter, 583 glasses of wine, and 294 glasses of whiskey, administered to 179 patients in hospital during the preceding week. The clerk was ultimately directed to ascertain from the Local Government Board the proportion of stimulants consumed in other Unions.

A writer in the *Limerick Reporter* says: "Forty-six years ago the apprentice boys of Londonderry evinced their gratitude by erecting a splendid monument to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Walker, who left his pulpits and went to the ramparts to defend their city. It is a credit to the boys (as they are called) and should make the men of Ireland blush at our ingratitude in not erecting a suitable monument long ago to the memory of the Hero Sarsfield, (a rebel.)

On the 29th ult., a deputation representing the various Protestant Churches of Armagh, consisting of the Rev. G. A. Chadwick, Rector; Rev. Jackson Smyth, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, with Rev. Messrs. Cole and Abraham, representing Wesleyan and Primitive Methodism, waited successively upon the two candidates for the borough. Their object was stated by Mr. Chadwick to be entirely non-political, nor did they ask any pledge upon the Permissive Bill, but only for a promise that the candidate, if returned, would help to close the public-houses upon Sundays. Both Mr. Vance and Mr. Cochrane gave it heartily, so that whichever may succeed, Armagh is pledged to support the measure.

The people of Cavan have been sorely disturbed of late. A large number of sheep have been destroyed, and it has been stated that an animal "resembling a wolf has been seen by several persons bounding through the fields." So strong did the impression become that a monster of this description was amongst them, that a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary, armed with Sniders, and joined by a large contingent of country folk, possessing weapons of the most miscellaneous description, sallied forth and "beat the bush." It is needless to say that Mr. Wolf did not turn up, but so firmly do the people believe in his presence that they are determined to enjoy another day in the novel pastime of hunting up a wolf.

An inquiry was made at Enniskillen, by Mr. Roberts, C. E., acting under the direction of the Board of Works, to consider objections which had been lodged by 36 proprietors of land, 200 occupiers, and seven or eight millowners, against a scheme for the flood drainage of the lands about Lough Erne, which in winter nearly covers 17,500 acres. The objectors were represented by professional gentlemen and some evidence was gone into on their behalf. It was stated that 1867 the landlords, having a rental of over £100,000 a year, had unanimously resolved to keep the floods with the summer level, but nothing had been done. Some of the farmers in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan had lost over £100,000 worth of agricultural produce. The inquiry is likely to last several days.

An extraordinary escape of military prisoners took place from Kilkenny barracks. At an early hour on the 31st ult., from all that could be ascertained, it would appear that there were six soldiers, five artillerymen of Major Balfour's battery, and a private of the 55th fusiliers in custody, awaiting their trial by court-martial, for various offences. The guard house is a building of one storey, and the cell forms a portion of it. It stands at an angle of the barracks, the back of the house being to the road. When the sentry was posted at two o'clock the prisoners were all apparently asleep, and when the relief came at 3 o'clock a. m., to the consternation of the sergeant of the guard, it was discovered that the cell was empty, and that the prisoners had escaped. The means by which the men got out from their prison was by forcing up some of the slates from the side of the roof, which was not nailed at the top near the road, down through which they dropped. One of the men must have been wounded by the fall, as there was blood discovered on the road where the descent was made.

A most exciting scene was witnessed, on the 23rd ult., in the Nenagh quarter session court. The Chairman had been engaged trying an ejectment in which the plaintiff, a man named James Ryan, sought to recover from his cousin, Philip Ryan, a farm on the lands of Gurtshane, which had been in the possession of the family of the latter for a long time. The plaintiff's son had amassed a considerable sum of money, which he gave to his father, who bought up the whole property in the Landed Estates Court, and at once proceeded to evict. The present ejectment was one of the series, and it was fought on both sides with determination. An equitable defence was set up, which the Chairman held proved, and accordingly dismissed the ejectment. Immediately a shout of triumph burst forth, and hats were waved by the occupants of the front gallery, who cheered for fully five minutes. The business was interrupted; the police called silence; the Chairman waved his hand, but without avail. The shouts continued until finally they died from exhaustion, but in a short time were renewed with vigor by the hundreds outside. The aspect of the plaintiff during the scene was humiliating.

England.

Ninety-thousand workmen have contributed one penny each towards the statue of the late Earl Derby.

The post of deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, rendered vacant by the death of Lord de Ross, will not be filled up. The emoluments, which were upwards of £600 a year, will be appropriated to good service rewards.

An important event in connection with the coal industry of Nottingham is the breaking into the minerals on the Newcastle abbey estate, formerly the property of Lord Byron, and embracing upwards of 500 acres of fine coal, as well as iron stone.

A mill has been recently started in England in which flour is made by crushing the grain by small trip-hammers instead of grinding it. It is claimed that a pounding mill, costing one thousand dollars will produce as much flour in the same time as a grinding mill worth $6,000.

The Rev. J. M. Perry, Vicar of St. Paul's London, and a strong advocate of temperance, says that many English mechanics, earning a dollar and a half a day, think nothing of expending from five to seven dollars in the public house between Saturday night and Monday morning.

By the espousal of Miss Grace Osborne, daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M. P., to the Duke of St. Albans, the ancient blood of Judah has become allied to the blue blood of the Stewarts—through the descendents of Mistress Elanor Gwynne, the sauciest of orange girls—whatever honor they may reflect on the old lineage of the former West India merchants.

On the 5th inst., in the Sheriff's Court, London, a special jury was engaged in assessing the amount to be paid to Mr. Symington, an engineer, by the Great Eastern Railway Company, for injuries sustained in a railway accident, between Halstead and London, in October, 1872. The plaintiff was in the receipt of £1,000 a year when the accident occurred.—The jury awarded £5,000.

A very touching incident occurred at Kensal-green cemetery on Saturday, at the funeral of the late Mr. W. Hanks Levy, director of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind. When the hearse arrived at the cemetery it was met and followed by the whole of the blind men and women employed by the Association, who had come with their guides to show this last mark of affectionate respect to the memory of a man who, blind like themselves, had worn out his life in their service, as well as to testify their sympathy with Mrs. Levy—and with their kind friend the foundress—for their great loss.

A meeting was held at the United Service institution, on the 3rd inst., at which the present state of the British army was discussed. Dr. A. Leith Adams, surgeon major of the London recruiting depot, read a paper in which he seriously condemned the present system of managing the British army, and was inclined to return to the old system as better than that which now prevailed. Better, he said, weak battalions of able-bodied men than strong regiments of weak men and striplings. Colonel Lyons, assistant adjutant-general and inspecting field officer, said there was no doubt the army was breaking up; the inducements to enlist were insufficient, and it was only a question of pounds, shillings and pence. Several other officers strongly condemned the existing state of things, and the discussion was adjourned.

"Protestant Prejudice" in North Wellington.

(*From the Guelph Herald.*)

We clip the following from the Toronto *Globe* of Saturday:—

"We regret to say that Mr. O'Callaghan has been defeated. The majority is eighty four. This is probably a vote lost to the Government of Ontario, although Mr. McGowan is not a very prominent politician. Rivalry between three villages, each desiring to be the capital of a new county, and Protestant prejudice against Mr. O'Callaghan, who is a Roman Catholic, are given as the cause of Mr. McGowan's return."

The *Globe* gives as the chief reason of Mr. O'Callaghan's defeat "Protestant prejudice." This is not bad from a sheet that has done more in times past to create and keep alive that prejudice than all the other organs in the Province put together. But we are willing to take the *Globe* at its own words, and allow it as a fact that it was partly owing to this feeling that Mr. O'Callaghan did not poll a larger vote. What does it prove though? Mr. O'Callaghan, who has been hitherto taking an active part for the Grits and identified himself (however inconsistently) with the Grit Party, and who worked night and day to secure the return of the Grit candidate, Col. Higginbotham, could not expect Protestant Conservatives to desert their Party and vote for him *simply because* he was a Roman Catholic; but he had every right to expect the support of the Colonel's supporters and the votes of the Party with which he was allied, whether they were Protestants or not. This support he did not get (*vide* Minto) and consequently it it was Protestant prejudice that defeated Mr. O'Callaghan—it was PROTESTANT GRIT PREJUDICE.

Counting the Wrecks.

The financial monsoon that swept so unexpectedly over the country last fall has become historical, and is passing out of men's minds and talk. But it is not well to forget the exent of its ravages, its causes and its lessons. As to the first, the annual circular of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency supplies us with interesting statistics. From this it appears that the failures and liabilities therefrom, of four successive years have hitherto been as follows:

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1870	3,551	$ 88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,000

That looks pretty badly for the country, but if the comparison is confined to this city the case is still worse, viz.:

FAILURES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1870	480	$ 20,573,000
1871	324	20,740,000
1872	385	20,684,000
1873	664	92,635,000

It will be seen that there was an increase in 1873 of liabilities from failures in the whole country, over 1872, of $107,443,000, of which increase this city alone is chargeable with $71,000,000, while in the rest of the country the increase was only $36,000,000.—*American Commercial Times.*

Greek Met Greek.

Among the most striking features of the English general election was the bitterly personal and acrimonious tone of the speeches delivered by Gladstone, Disraeli, Lowe, and other leading men of both parties. The New York *Herald's* correspondent, alluding to this, says in these passages of arms Mr. Disraeli has had the best of it. In his first speech he was caustic and epigrammatical, somewhat undignified in his sneer at Mr. Gladstone's religion, and was unfortunate in one or two of his assertions; but in his last speech at Newport Pagnell, when he had an inkling that the Conservatives were going to win—and there is nothing which so helps Mr. Disraeli as success—his audacious chaff was simply sublime. Two of his great points were:—One when he declared that, as he had enfranchised the London University, Mr Lowe, who sits for that academical borough, was virtually indebted to him for his seat, "a seat which he did not grudge him, knowing that the presence of Mr. Lowe in any administration was sufficient to destroy its existence;" and again, when alluding to a doggerel verse which Mr. Gladstone had been foolish enough to quote, in which "beer and 'bacca" were made to rhyme with "Straits of Malacca." Mr. Disraeli, with a shoulder shrug, said to his audience. "This is what comes of giving one's days and nights to the study of Homer."

FAILURE IN 1873.—The annual circular issued by the Mercantile Agency of Dunn, Wiman & Co., shews that there were 1,100 more failures in the United States in 1873 than in 1872, with an increase of liabilities of $107,443,000. The cause of many of these failures may be traced directly to some individual indiscretion; some departure from legitimate business principles, which, in times of easy money, might not be revealed, but in seasons of pressure were sure to culminate. So it is in Canada nearly every failure has been the result of some departure from legitimate business principles, using capital outside of legitimate business operations, and not calculating the measure of a man's credit by the proportion of his liabilities to his quick assets.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Desperate Engagement near Coomassie.

THE ARMY SURROUNDED.

Three Hundred British Troops Killed.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Communication with the Rear Threatened.

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT.

By Cable Telegram.

LONDON, FEB. 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie between the Ashantees and the force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The engagement is said to have lasted the whole day, and closed with no decided result. The loss of British troops is given at nearly 300 including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley is said to be in need of reinforcements which were fifteen miles off.

The War Office has received no report of the battle said to have occurred between Sir Garnet Wolesley's army and the Ashantees, but an unofficial, though circumstantial, despatch has reached the Admiralty Office. The battle was fought at Acroomboo. It is reported that among the killed are Major Baird and Capt. Buckle.

A special despatch to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees was killed. The King has taken command in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack. February 5th was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by General Wolseley's forces.

LATER.—Fuller details of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Ashantees, say the latter fought desperately, the fight lasting from six o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded The Naval Brigade, 145 strong, lost 39 men. The Rifle Brigade, 36; the Engineers, 38 men. The loss of the native allies is unknown but is very heavy. The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of Ashantees are approaching Coomassie from the southwest.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Standard* thinks that the fact that the 2nd of February had been fixed upon for the attack upon Coomassie, indicates that the condition of the British troops is not hopeless, but at the same time it sees that under the circumstances audacity gives the only chance, not merely for victory but for saving the army.

The *Daily Telegraph's* specials says the Highlanders suffered heavy loss in an ambush. The ground was hilly and the bush dense.

Gen. Wolseley was within fifteen miles of Coomassie.

All the London journals show in their editorials on the Ashantee news the utmost anxiety as to the result.

The *Times* and *Telegraph* attribute the failure of the Peace negotiations to the uncompromising determination of the British commander to enter Coomassie, an event which the King was willing to do anything to prevent.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The despatches received yesterday, reporting a reverse to the Ashantee expedition, caused great excitement. The grave fears which were entertained for the safety of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley's army have been, however, dispelled by the receipt to-day, of the following:

COOMASSIE, Feb. 5.—We reached here yesterday after five days hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably. Our casualities are under 300. The King has left the town but is close by; he promises to visit us to-day and sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the coast to morrow. The wounded are recovering and the health of the remainder of the army is good. Signed, WOLSELEY.

STILL LATER.

A telegram to the New York *Herald* from London, on the 25th inst., gives the following details of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolseley's troops and the Ashantees The latter fought desperately, the fighting lasting from six o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded.

The naval brigade, 145 strong, lost thirty-nine men: the rifle brigade, twenty-six and the engineers, thirty-eight.

The loss sustained by the native allies is unknown, but it is very heavy.

LONDON, Feb 26

In addition to the losses already reported the Royal Regiment of Fusileers lost fifty-six men in the battle with the Ashantees.

The battle was fought at Acroomboo on January 31—not at Coomassie, as reported.

Among the killed are Major Baird and Captain Buckle.

The Tichborne Case.

The Claimant Found Guilty.

The Sentence.

Excitement over the Verdict.

By Special Telegraph to the Intelligencer.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The jury on the Tichborne case, after being out for a short time, brought in a verdict of "Guilty" on all the charges and the Claimant was sentenced to 14 years penal servitude.

There is great excitement over the verdict.

THE HUDSON BAY CO.—It may be recollected that besides the payment by Canada of $300,000 to the Hudson Bay Company on the transfer to the former of Rupert's Land, it was also stipulated that the Company was to select and retain as its own, a block of land adjoining each of its stations within the limits of British North America, the size of the blocks not to exceed 3,000 acres; their shape to be a parrallelogram twice as long as wide; and all the blocks selected in Rupert's Land not to aggregate more than 50,000 acres. It was stipulated also that for fifty years after the surrender the Company might claim in any township or division of land within the Fertile Belt one-twentieth of said lands. We now see it stated in American papers that the surveys of the land have been made by Mr. William S. Gore, of Osceola, Iowa, and as soon as his map and reports reach Ottawa and are accepted, as they no doubt will be, the final surrender will take place.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A telegram to the *Globe*, dated Victoria, Feb. 26th says:—"The Bill to alter the terms of Union passed to-day. There was no excitement."

Political Notes.

The London *Free Press* is certainly doing a fair share of work in the interest of the Opposition. Referring to the rumoured difficulties in the Cabinet. It says:—"*The whole thing is as green as a cucumber.* The mellowness of experience is wanting to it, and as office was clutched at on an occasion rather than on account of the success of a principle, so it is no wonder to hear of disagreements, which require even the placid temperament of Senator Brown to assuage it. *It is something like trying to smother a fire with shavings.* However much success may attend the efforts imposed by superior force, the smouldering elements remain, to burst out into a flame at the first puff of wind, the first poke that a passer-by may idly give." The *Free Press* will observe that Senator Brown was not telegraphed for from Toronto, but from New York, if we are to credit Ministerial organs.

APPOINTMENTS.——The Hamilton *Times* objects to the use made by Opposition papers of Gladstone's course in recommending peerage appointments after the country had condemned him. Our contemporary says that the cases for which Sir John Macdonald was condemned were not parallel with those for which Gladstone is responsible—because there is no salary nor money considerations attached to the British elevations. This is weak argument indeed. There is no salary awarded to members of the British House of Commons, yet candidates frequently squander $50,000 to carry a constituency; and the honor to be conferred upon Viscount Enfield Fortescue Hammond, and Cardwell possesses a value in the eyes of Englishmen beyond mere money considerations. The cases in fact are parallel, with this clause of exception, that Sir John A. Macdonald advised the Governor-General to make certain appointments before finding it necessary to resign whilst Gladstone recommended the raising of his political friends to peerages after he was condemned by a majority of fifty votes The real question at issue, however, according to Mr. Mackenzie's charge is—Has an outgoing Premier the right to advise the Crown until his successor in office is appointed? British precedent replies in the affirmative, and that should settle the question.

Government Economy Again.

Before going into Committee of Supply yesterday, Mr. Lauder took occasion to quote a few figures which showed one other phase of the extravagance of the Radical Government. He claims that for every figure he quotes he can give page and line of the Public Accounts for it. He has chosen such items as Furniture, Stationery and Advertising, and has shown that in these matters they have developed a tendency to extravagance quite as striking as in relation to immigration or any more important branch of the public service. In the following figures, it is to be remembered, that in the first two years the expenditure was controlled by the Sandfield Macdonald Administration, whereas during the two latter it had gone under Radical control. Under the heading of "Furniture, Furnishings, and Carpets," he quotes the following figures:

1870	$672	1872	$ 6,566
1871	$912	1873	$10,934

Under the heading of "Advertising" he has the following, which, as a rule, be it remembered, goes only to newspapers which support the Government policy:

1870	$3,646	1872	$11,127
1871	$5,630	1873	$ 7,526

In reference to this matter, Mr. Cameron very properly pointed out that, although the Government had been so lavish in advertizing, such an important matter as a tender for the completion of the Central Prison had not been advertised for, for reasons which will be apparent to every one. Under the head of "Stationery, Books and Pictures," he gave the following:

1870	$4,908	1872	$22,495
1871	6,151	1873	19,760

The statement, if only approximately correct, carries its own moral with it, and that moral by no means crediting the Ontario Government with a *penchant* for economy.

"Bound to Fulfil Promises."

The Montreal *Star* exposes the "organized hypocricy," admirably in the following article:—

"We see by our Prince Edward exchanges that the Dominion Government has been very active in dismissing those insular officials who were appointed under the Macdonald Administration. In strange contrast with the slight regard here manifested for the acts of a *Government* stands out the oft repeated remarks of Ministerialists and Ministeral organs that if it were proved that Sir John A. Macdonald *or any one of the members of the late Government* promised an amnesty to Riel, the present Government would feel bound to fulfil such promise. As a matter of fact we do not believe Sir John A. Macdonald or any of his colleagues promised an amnesty, and we have very good resons for holding this opinion, but the fact remains that Mr. Mackenzie has allowed the Government organs to state that he would respect an amnesty, however irregularly it might prove to have been granted, and herein is shown how utterly hypocritical was the "Scott murder," cry that was made to do such service by the Mackenzie party when the overthrow of John Sandfield McDonald was determined upon. Principle is sacrificed because to adhere to it might mean the loss of office. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the calmly considered acts of a complete cabinet are to be treated with contempt; but in the case of Manitoba we are told that even the merest alleged gossip of a single member of the late Government is to be regarded as equal to the law of the Medes and Persians."

ELECTION PROTESTS.—The election of Mr. H. H. COOK, better known as "I bet you, Cook," for North Simcoe, is to be protested, on the ground of bribery. Mr. Shibley's election, for Addington, is also to be taken before the Judges.

EDGAR AND WOOD.—Mr. J. D. Edgar, the rejected of Monck, rumor has it, is to be sent to British Columbia, as a Commissioner, to negotiate better terms with the Columbians, in reference to the Pacific Railway; and that upon his return he is to be rewarded for his self-sacrifice in taking this pleasure trip to the Pacific, with a seat in the Commons for that accommodating constituency West Durham, to be rendered vacant by the appointment to office of that Benedict Arnold—E. B. Wood, who opens his mouth and thunders whenever commanded to do so by his master, Edward Blake. Well, West Durham having taken to its bosom that most disreputable of all political sinners—Wood—will not hesitate to accept and elect any man sent to it by the political dictators of the Grit party. A sad commentary upon free institutions, truly.

BIG THUNDER.—"The Hamilton *Spectator* gives currency to the rumor that on his return from the capture of prize-money in British Columbia, Mr. J. D. Edgar is to take the seat of Mr. E. B. Wood for West Durham, the first Treasurer of Ontario having been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba. What that unoffending Province has done to merit such an atrocious indignity is not yet stated, and it is almost impossible to believe the rumor. Public opinion was very strongly expressed against the proposed mission of the Hon. E. B. Wood to England, there to appear before the Judicial Committee as Counsel for Ontario. A *fortiori* it might have been supposed that he was unfit for the Bench of any Province in our own Dominion." The *Spectator* forgets that Wood "spoke" when told, and that he bellowed in every constituency where sent, and that no matter who suffers, he must get his reward.

THE DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—The demands on the various soup-kitchens throughout New York increase daily. Over 5,800 applications were supplied at Bennett's soup-houses on Saturday, while those supplied at the others would probably run the total number up to 10,000. This will give a comparative idea of the extent of the destitution and poverty still prevailing there. Between 350 and 300 gallons of soup are now distributed daily at each soup-house, the general plan being to allow one quart to each person. The soup is of first rate quality, equal to any made in the best hotel in New York.

"I Have Drank My Last Glass"

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

No, comrades, I thank you, not any for me;
My last chain is riven, henceforward I'm free
I will go to my home and my children to-night
With no fumes of liquor their spirits to blight
And with tears in my eyes, I will beg my poor wife,
To forgive me the wreck I have made of her life!
"I have never refused you before! Let that pass,
For I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

Just look at me now, boys, in rags and disgrace,
With my bleared, haggard eyes, and my red, bloated face!
Mark my faltering step and my weak, palsied hand,
And the mark on my brow that is worse than Cain's brand;
See my crownless old hat, and my elbows and knees,
Alike warmed by the sun, or chilled by the breeze;
Why, even the children will hoot as I pass—
But I have drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

You would hardly believe, boys, to look at me now,
That a mother's soft hand was once pressed on my brow,
When she kissed me and blessed me, her darling, her pride,
E're she lay down to rest by my dead father's side;
But with love in her eyes, she looked up to the sky,
Bidding *me* meet her *there*, and whispered, "Good-bye."
And I'll *do* it, God helping! Your smile I let pass,
For I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

Ah! I reeled home last night—it was not very late,
For I'd spent my last sixpence, and landlords won't wait
On a fellow who's left every cent in their till,
And has pawned his last bed, their coffers to fill;
Oh! the torments I felt, and the pangs I endured;
And I begged for one glass—just *one* would have cured:
But they kicked me out doors!—I let that too pass,
For I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

At home, my pet Susie, with her soft golden hair,
I saw through the window, just kneeling in prayer.
From her pale, bony hands, her torn sleeves were strung down,
While her feet, cold and bare, shrank beneath her scant gown;
And she prayed—prayed for *bread*, just a poor crust of bread,
For *one* crust—on her knees, my pet darling plead,
And *I heard*, with no penny to buy one, alas!
But I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

For Susie, my darling, my wee six year old,
Though fainting with hunger and shivering with cold,
There, on the bare floor, asked God to bless *me!*
And she said, "Don't cry, mamma! He will! for you *see*,
I *believe* what I ask for!" Then sobered I crept
Away from the house, and that night, when I slept,
Next my heart lay the Pledge! You smile! Let it pass,
But I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

My darling child saved me! Her faith and her love
Are akin to my dear sainted mother's above!
I will make her words *true*, or I'll die in the race,
And *sober* I'll go to my last resting-place;
And *she* shall kneel there, and weeping, thank God
No *drunkard* lies under that daisy-strewn sod!
Not a drop more of poison my lips shall e'er pass,
For I've drank my last glass, boys,
I have drank my last glass!

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Feb. 24th, 1874.

The House to-day was principally occupied in discussing the Estimates. A considerable number of items were passed in Committee and the debate adjourned.

TORONTO, Feb 25, 1874.

In answer to Mr. Clarke, Wellington, the Attorney-General said with respect to Mr. John Montgomery's claim, the Government were of the opinion that they would be justified in paying the sum originally awarded to the late Mrs. Montgomery, and her family, as compensation for stores taken for the use of the troops. That amounted to $1,589, and this, with an allowance for interest, they proposed to submit for the approval of the House.

In answer to Mr. O'Donoghue, the Attorney-General said the Government would proceed as quickly as possible with the Normal School at Ottawa.

In reply to Mr Chisholm, the Attorney-General stated it was not the intention of the Government to bring down a measure amending the Act of last session so as to allow of the money paid to Municipalities being applied to ordinary school purposes.

Mr. Boultbee then moved, pursuant to notice, a resolution declaring that Dominion salaries should not be taken as the rule for the guidance of the Local House, and that some system should be devised whereby the salaries under the authority of the Legislature should be placed on a proper basis, present inequalities adjusted and present injustice remedied. The mover spoke briefly in support of his motion, and in the course of his speech suggested the appointment of a Committee chosen from both sides of the House to settle once for all the question of salaries.

After considerable debate the matter was laid over.

After recess Mr. Pardee moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the remission of sums due to the Crown by *bona fide* settlers in Wilberforce, Grattten, Minden, and one other township explaining the reasons why he thought the townships affected should have the sums due by them remitted. They were early settlers, and had paid something on going in and, therefore, did not get the advantage of Free Grants. After some discussion the motion was granted.

The Bills to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, was after considerable debate read a second time.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Fraser moved the House into Committee on a series of resolutions relating to the Prisons and Asylums Inspection Act. The House went into Committee and the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-day.

The House, having resumed went again into Committee, Mr. Hodgins in the Chair, and considered the several clauses of the Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill. Thirteen clauses of the Bill were passed with a few verbal amendments. The Committee sat till the six o'clock recess.

After recess, Private Bill business having been disposed of, the House again went into Committee on the Liquor Bill, and at eleven o'clock, the sixtieth clause being read, the Chairman was ordered to report progress and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Atty.-Gen. MOWAT moved the second reading of the ballot bill, which, after a long discussion, was carried, without a division.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill; the Benevolent Societies Incorporation Bill; and the money clauses of the Prisons Inspection Bill were read a second time.

Mr Currie introduced a Bill which provides:—1st. That in municipal elections and votes on by law creating debts real property shall be the basis of the franchise and parties shall have dual or plural votes according to the value of their property. 2nd Women of full age, subjects of Her Majesty, with the proper property qualification, shall have a right to vote at such elections.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.—At the Session of of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, on the 26th, the following were among the subjects discussed:—The desirability of constructing a canal at Sault St Marie on Canadian territory; excise on petroleum; protection to home manufacturers: flour and grain inspection fees; examination of goods at the various ports of the Dominion; Bill stamps; the Insolvency Law of 1869; commercial relations with the United States, etc. In the evening, the delegates were entertained by the Dominion Cabinet at the Russell House.

ALASKA.—The New York *Sun* publishes the following regarding the new Cassiar Mines in British Columbia. "A letter from Alaska to a gentleman in this city says that the gold fields in that territory are panning out well, some miners making from $100 to $150 a day. They are on the Stikine river, about 260 miles from Sitka. The same writer says that Alaska is no place for white men. It rains or snows nearly the year round. An attempt was made to raise potatoes near Sitka, and the result was a watery tuber about the size of a walnut. Rheumatism is prevalent there."

Celebration of the Victory in EAST HASTINGS.

Dinner to John White, M. P.

PLEASANT GATHERING AT THRASHER'S CORNERS.

The Liberal Conservatives of East Hastings, feeling justly elated over their victory in the Parliamentary election, held in January, have followed the example of their fellow electors in the North Riding, and gone into the celebration of their success with that vim which is characteristic of the staunch yeomanry of the constituency. Truly their triumph was a notable one, achieved against great odds, in the combination of the powerful Roman Catholic vote of the Riding, combined with the Grits, and the influence of the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario. The contest was one of the hardest in which they ever engaged; but hard work and plenty of it, and courage which no apparent certainty of defeat could daunt, led to a memorable success in an election in which the largest vote ever cast in the constituency was polled. It will be remembered that at the dinner given to Mr. Bowell, at Stirling, it was announced that a demonstration of a similar character, in honor of the return of John White as M. P. for East Hastings, would be given at Thrasher's Corners, Thurlow, on March 3rd. Subsequently the announcement was made that another dinner to the same gentleman would be given at Tweed on Wednesday, March 11th. Though, of course, not intended to interfere with the demonstration at Thrasher's, the Tweed dinner no doubt had the effect of causing a diminished attendance at the former place, especially considering that the roads were far from being in so good a condition as usual at this time of year.

Tuesday, March 3rd, the day fixed for the Thurlow gathering, was a fine day in every respect, except, as above stated, as regarded the condition of the roads, which were bare of snow and excessively muddy, in many places. It was arranged that Mr. White and a party of his Belleville friends should leave town at 4 o'clock, p. m. Previous to that time, however, Messrs. Robert Garbutt, Francis Fargy and several others of the warm adherents of the Liberal-Conservative cause in Thurlow, drove to Belleville to accompany Mr. White to the place appointed for his reception. Soon after the hour appointed, a procession left the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, where the rendezvous had been appointed, led by the band of the 15th which had been engaged. In the first carriage were seated Mr. White, Dr. Potts, and others of his friends, and following were several vehicles well filled, though in rather scattering order. At the upper end of the Town, the ranks of the procession closed up, and the strains of the band caused a sudden peopling of doors and windows, cheers for Mr. White being frequently given along the route from the axe factory to the town limits and beyond. At Canifton, an addition of several carriages were made to the procession, and much enthusiasm was manifested. At the "Corners" beyond, at Corby's Mills and at other points upon the route, signs of a hearty welcome to the representative of the Liberal-Conservatives were plenty, one enthusiastic supporter displaying a flag upon his premises in honor of the occasion. At Thrasher's, which was reached about 5 o'clock, quite a crowd had gathered which received the Member elect and his friends with pleasant greetings. The weather had however, become by this time, lowering and threatening, and it was not long before hail began to fall, which, ere long, turned to rain and continued to pelt down in frequent showers until long after the close of the demonstration.

The dining hall, which was in the building wherein the Township of Thurlow Agricultural Society holds its annual show, opposite Palmer's Hotel, cannot with truth be said to be either very elegant or very spacious; but the best that could be done with it had evidently been done, by deft hands; and what with the drapery of flags at the upper end, the well-chosen mottoes adorning the walls, the good lighting arrangements and the first-class display made upon the tables, it made really an attractive and comfortable room. Tables were laid for 140 guests, and these seats were all occupied, a few late arrivals having to sit down to a second table. Mr. B. Palmer, hotel keeper, was the caterer, and a more thoroughly loaded table than this gentleman provided we have seldom seen. In another point Mr. Palmer was worthy of all praise, that is in the promptitude with which the repast was served, dinner being served soon after 6 o'clock, which was the advertised hour. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. S. Lazier, of Belleville, and the vice chairs by Messrs. James Reid, of Tweed, and William Lingham, of Thurlow. Amongst the company present we observed the following gentlemen: John N. Diamond, Philip Clapp, Robt. Garbutt, S. C. McDonnell, James Fargy, Francis Fargy, Jos. Latchford, Wm. Hudson, Wm. Orr, R. P. Hamilton, L. Jones, Jonas Canniff, jr., and the Messrs. Thrasher, Thurlow; Donald Anderson, Wm. Beatty, H. Roberts, F. Pegan, J. G. McKinney, George Sherman, John English and Stephen Lazier, Tyendinaga; Wm. White, John Clarke and others, Hungerford; M. Bowell, E. B. Fraleck, John G. Moore, Alex. Robertson, (merchant), W. E. Bottoms, H. Waterhouse and W. J. Hudson, Belleville; A. Finkle and J. G. Finkle, Sidney; and Dr. Oronhyatekha and A. Henry, (of the *Standard*), Napanee.

The Chairman called the meeting to order shortly after 7 o'clock, and, with appropriate preface, proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, music by the band following each toast.

Lieut. Roberts, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Volunteers, and also favored the company with a verse of a humorous song, which was well received.

Dr. Oronhyatekha replied eloquently, and expressed his emphatic endorsation of the temperance principles upon which the dinner was conducted. He also complimented Mr. White upon his consistency in supporting the Conservative party.

The next toast proposed was "The Governor General," of whose statesmanship and scholarly culture, the Chairman spoke highly.

Band—"The Harp that Once."—Song by Mr. Oswald.

Mr. E. B. Fraleck was called upon, and made a neat speech in response. He was satisfied that Lord Dufferin had pursued a straightforward course, from the fact that both parties had at times found fault with him. Mr. Fraleck also traced the history of the Pacific Scandal at some length, and showed the inconsistency of the present Government in relation to the Pacific Railway.

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read the apologies for absence which had been received from Rev. A. Dawson, H. Corby, M. P. P., D'Arcy Boulton, M. P. P., Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., Hon. B. Flint, Jas. Brown, M. P., Hon. A. Campbell, Sir John A. Macdonald, and others.

The Chairman, previous to proposing the next toast, complimented the Liberal-Conservatives of the Riding upon the result of the election, in the face of the fact that the whole Catholic vote, except a dozen, who hitherto had voted with the Liberal-Conservatives had been given to the Grit candidate, as well as the influence of the two most unscrupulous Governments which ever ruled in Canada. When he looked back at the past, he wondered, not only that they had gained a victory, but that they had not been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Lazier spoke at some length regarding the imported Grit orators, and thought the people of East Hastings had taught them that they might confine their missionary tours to a more favorable clime. Mr. White would go back to Parliament to do what he considered for the best interests of the country. Mr. Lazier, after a warm tribute to Sir John A. Macdonald, gave

"Our Guest, John White, Esq., M. P." (Loud cheers.)

Band—"He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. White, who was received with thunderous applause on rising, thanked those present for the manner in which the toast had been received, and was all the more pleased that his health had been drunk in cold water. The Chairman had told them that he had been successful in spite of the odds which had been against them in the late contest and others preceding; and so long as he had the support of such men as James Fargy, who had nominated him for Parliament on three occasions; and of William Beatty, who seconded him on the last occasion, and had supported him on eight occasions—thrice for Parliament and five times for the County Council—and was supported by Wm. Lingham and other gentlemen of influence whom he saw around him. So long as he retained the confidence of these gentlemen and of the younger portion of the voters of the Riding, he would continue to represent East Hastings in the Dominion Parliament. He was both glad and proud to know that he had so far been able to retain the confidence with which they had favored him, and that for the third time in succession they had returned him as their representative in the Commons. (Applause.) It gave him pleasure to see his friend, Dr. Oronhyatekha present, as every Indian on the Reserve in Tyendinaga who had a vote had cast it for him. He was also pleased to see Mr. Henry, from Napanee, a 'Standard' Conservative and co-proprietor of an excellent Conservative journal. (Applause.) It was proper for their representative to give them some account of his stewardship, and he was prepared to do so, though time would scarcely permit of his referring to more than one or two subjects. After his entrance into the House of Commons, the Province of Manitoba had been purchased, and British Columbia came into the Confederation, but in a different manner—by a treaty drawn up between the Dominion and Provincial authorities, in which the terms of union were agreed upon. They came in on our assurance that the Canadian Pacific Railway would be built, much in the same manner as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had united with us on the promise that the Intercolonial Railway should be constructed to connect us with them directly. We had as honest and true Canadians, fulfilled our contract with these latter Provinces, and the consequence was that the Intercolonial Railway was fast approaching completion. (Applause.) As we had been honest and straightforward in the one transaction, so should we be in the other, and carrying out our pledged faith to British Columbia, solemnly agreed to by a treaty ratified by a large majority in Parliament—build the Canadian Pacific Railway. (Cheers.) We were able to do this without increasing our direct taxation one cent, and our interests demanded that we should cement our nationality from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the construction of this great work. Mr. White then proceeded to touch upon the Pacific Scandal, explaining at some length the terms of the charter which was granted to the Company of which Sir Hugh Allan was Chairman. The charter provided that the Company was to receive for the construction of the Railway the sum of $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land, in alternate blocks of twenty miles square on each side of the road. For this they were to pay for the survey; they were to build the road from both the eastern and western ends, progressing towards the centre; the commencement on the eastern end to be made at a point on the eastern shore of Lake Nipissing and around the north shore of Lake Superior; and on the Western end begining on the Pacific coast in British Columbia and continuing eastward. It was also provided that the Government Engineer had to certify to every mile of the road built, before the Company could get one cent of money for it. These were the terms Sir Hugh Allan got. (Cheers.) Now Mr. John Bell and Mr. James Brown told them that the road could not be built for less than $300,000,000.

A voice—$100,000,000.

Mr. White—The statement, as I have given it, was in a report of Mr. Bell's speech issued from the office of the Grit organ in Belleville. (Applause.) Now, if this statement were correct, Sir John A. Macdonald had saved the country the magnificent sum of not less than $220,000,000. Was this not honest; was it not patriotic, was it not beneficial to the country? (Loud cheers.) But it was charged that Sir John had sold the charter. Well, supposing it to be a fact—which assertion he utterly denied—he had made a good bargain for Canada. He had not sold it to Americans, but if at all, to Sir Hugh Allan, a Canadian. He had not played into the hands of the Northern Pacific schemers, as the Mackenzie Government was preparing to do, by using 1,300 miles of that railway; nor had he purposed to squander money away by building lines of railway between the lakes, which lines would be an entire loss in a few years, when the continuous railway was built. He was satisfied that the Canadian people would never consent to have their money thrown away in such a manner. (Cheers.) The true method to develop our resources was to spend our money within our own territory, and encourage immigration; thereby we would increase our wealth, ensure our prosperity and lessen our taxes. This being the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government, he had considered it his duty to stick by it. When the Grits spoke of the Pacific Scandal, they should remember that the means resorted to by them to detect it, had been by far worse than the offence of selling a charter. They suborned the robber of the Post Office; they corrupted Mr. Abbott's confidential clerk; and Mr. Huntington gave Mr. McMullen $20,000 for the letters which he already agreed to deliver to Sir Hugh Allan for $17,500. (Cheers.) Of the two evils he should (supposing the Grit charges correct) choose the least, and support Sir John A Macdonald who had never done any acts so injurious to the interests of the country as those who opposed him. On the contrary, he had done well for his country, and his name would live in its history. We were already feeling the ill-effect of Grit rule. Since the advent of Mr. Mackenzie's Government to power, we had run in debt half a million of dollars, though, under the late Government, we had been accustomed to have a hand some surplus. Was that beneficial or for the interests of the country? And again to day we could not borrow money in England at as low a rate of interest as when Sir John was in power. (Hear, hear). That was another effect of Grit rule. What Canada wanted was population and capital, and we should stand by the Government that sought to add to our population and brought in capital to increase our prosperity. Mr. White then alluded to the fact that the numerical weakness of the Opposition in the present Parliament would afford several talented members who had not as yet taken a very prominent part in the business of the House, an opportunity to do so. (Hear, hear.) Mr. White then thanked the dozen Roman Catholics who had given him their support in the late election. He congratulated Messrs. D. Clapp and Donald Anderson on being brothers in defeat—municipally speaking. He hoped and trusted, however, that both gentlemen would again be members of the County Council, as both were able men, anxious only to do their duty to those who sent them there. (Applause). Such a demonstration as the present put an extra amount of responsibility upon his shoulders, as he could not cease to think of their kindness, their forbearance and their generosity, before casting his vote upon any measure. If he had been diligent in the performance of his duty in Parliament before, he would promise to be doubly so in the future. He thought his votes in the past had been satisfactory, as there was but one vote out of one hundred and thirty, which he had given in the House, to which his opponent had objected in the late canvass, and but one speech to which Mr. Holden had taken exception—that which he had delivered on the Pacific Scandal. (Applause.) It was, he knew, impossible to please all, and he trusted that if he committed any errors, they would kindly attribute them to no lack of good intention. He returned thanks to the friends who had again returned him to Parliament—to the Reformers who, seeing in his course the assurance that he would act independently and for the best interests of the country, gave him their support, and to the Conservatives who nobly worked in the support of their candidate. The condition of the country was fortunately most prosperous. Our taxation was lighter than that of any other people in the world; our system of inland navigation, connected with canals, was second to none, and our railroads were developing the resources of the country at a gratifying rate. In the future as in the past, he should work to increase this prosperity. (Mr. White concluded an able address amidst loud applause, which was continued for some minutes after he resumed his seat.)

Music by the band followed, after the applause had subsided.

Mr. Jas. Reid, 1st Vice-Chairman, proposed his first toast, "The Parliament of Canada," which having been duly honored, the band followed with the "Red, White and Blue." Song by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Bowell was called upon to respond and in doing so complimented Mr. White upon his energy and perseverance in political as well as other matters. It would be, folly for men to adhere strictly to old party lines as they existed 30 years ago. They should rather choose to vote for such measures as were, in their opinion, for the best interests of the country. He had no idea that the present Government would be defeated within three years—as a previous speaker had predicted, as a very large majority of the members returned to Parliament would pertinaciously support them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bowell, in a speech of about an hour's duration, touched upon the leading topics of the day, and expressed his desire for a still closer connection between Canada and the mother country, in the Councils of which he hoped to see all the colonies represented. He alluded to the corruption and terrorism practiced by the "party of purity" in the recent elections, his vigorous denunciation of which were received with frequent applause. He trusted that the more moderate Reformers would continue banded along with the Liberal-Conservatives, in order to keep out men who would support the Grit or Republican party, which was seeking to introduce Yankee practices into the country, and trying to stamp out British feeling and British practices in the Dominion. Mr. Bowell was loudly applauded after resuming his seat.

Band—"Auld Lang Syne."

The toast of the "Local Legislature" followed, to which Dr. Potts, of Toronto, responded in an able speech, showing up the extravagance of the Mowatt Government. He counselled his hearers to form Liberal-Conservative Associations, and there was no doubt the Liberal Conservative party would triumph in future elections.

"The County Council,' 'was the next toast proposed. It was received with cheers and music by the band.

Mr. Phillip Clapp, late Reeve of Thurlow, was first called upon. He said, in the course of his remarks, that although our taxes were twice or three times as large as formerly, yet they were now more easily paid than before on account of the ready access to market afforded by our gravel roads, which thereby increased the value of the lands. The land in the north of the County had also increased in value, and were equalized and a higher rate so lessening the taxation of the South. With regard to the Grand Junction, he said his impression was that the stock, when sold, would have passed into the hands of the contractor, but when the effect of the action taken was seen, he believed many of the members of the Council were disappointed.

Mr. Donald Anderson, late Deputy Reeve of Tyendinaga, also responded, congratulating Mr. White on his success, and indulging in a few jocular remarks concerning Council matters and political subjects.

Mr. Wm. Lingham, 2nd Vice-Chairman, then proceeded to propose the first of the toasts which had been committed to his charge—"The Mercantile, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests."

Mr. Alex. Robertson (merchant) spoke to the mercantile interest; Mr. Wm. White, on behalf of the manufacturing interests, and Mr. John Diamond on behalf of the Agricultural interests.

To the toast of "The Bench and the Bar."

Mr. E. B. Fraleck made an able and effective reply, in which he reviewed the past political history of Canada.

"The Press" was next proposed, and Mr. Alex. Henry, of the Napanee *Standard*, was called upon. Mr. Henry made a good speech, which was well received.

Mr. R. S. Bell, of the Intelligencer, also acknowledged the toast.

The final regular toast—that of the "Ladies"—was heartily received. The Band gave "The Girl I left behind Me."

Mr. W. E. Bottoms made a happy response.

Dr. Oronhyatekha gave "The Chairman"—received with cheers and "he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Lazier made an excellent and witty reply. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Lazier announced that he was about to take the initiative in forming a Liberal-Conservative Association for the Ridings of the County. He invited them to meet him at Roslin, for the purpose of forming an Association, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 16th inst.

"The Belleville friends," coupled with the names of Messrs. John G. Moore and W. E. Bottoms, was proposed by Wm. White, of Tweed. Both gentlemen made a brief acknowledgement.

Mr. Bowell proposed "The Vice-Chairman." Mr. Reid replied, and the meeting was brought to a close, shortly after one o'clock, a. m., with cheers for the Queen, for Mr. White, Mr. Bowell, and for Sir John A. Macdonald.

Our Economical Government.

The session of the House the other night was rich in revelations of the corruption which is almost openly practiced by the Ontario Government. Messrs. Lauder and Rykert dissected the public accounts, and the result was certainly surprising. The following tabular statement of the expenditure on nic nacs was compiled by Mr. Lauder:

For furniture, carpets, &c.,—

Expended in	1870	$ 627 34
"	1871	912 52
"	1872	6,566 84
"	1873	10,934 64

The expenditure for newspaper advertising during the same period was as follows. Persons will no longer wonder at the thick and thin support which the organs give the Government. Every article which is written in defence of McKellar has its cash value, which is at once paid, either in the shape of an advertisement or a bonus. This is the way the money goes:

1870,	for advertising	$ 3,646 37
1871,	" "	6,451 22
1872,	" "	11,127 65
1873,	" "	7,526 10

The stationery and picture account is also a curiosity in its way, as it shows also how luxurious a Grit can become when he can indulge his tastes at the public expense. The following is that account:

1870	for books, &c	$ 4 980 51
1871	" " "	6,451 22
1872	little Mrs—&c	22,495 50
1873	" " "	19,760 31

The account for 1872 includes a grant of $10.000 for the library, but even after that is deducted, it will be seen that the amount exceeds the expenditure of the two previous years. We do not exaggerate the matter in the least, when we say that the whole country is anxiously waiting for an opportunity to root out the nest of robbers, who are at present fattening upon its vitals.

Australia.—The people of Australia are just now very prosperous. A letter from Sidney says:—"The finances of the colony were never so plethoric as at the present moment. The colonial treasurer boasts of a credit balance of nearly ten million dollars, besides the collections of the present current month. Last year's revenue amounted to £3,330,918, a net increase of £519,000 over the receipts for 1872. The grain harvest is so plentiful in all the Australian colonies that England will have to become the granary of a large portion of it. The only cargo of foreign wheat received last year, that ex-Atalanta from California, has just been shipped to London, rather than sell here at a loss. The wood growers also boast of a most prosperous season, with an increase in the clip sufficiently large to compensate for any depreciation that may occur in value."

Grit Outrage.—A Kingston telegram gives the following account of Cartwright's tyrannical conduct in dismissing officials who refused to vote as directed:—Dr. Strange, of this city, who since its formation has been surgeon of "A" Battery Garrison Artillery, has been dismissed in consequence of his having voted for Sir John Macdonald at the recent election. The tyrannical threats of Mr. R. J. Cartwright during the campaign could not frighten Dr. Strange, and because he would not submit to be gagged by the Government he has got his walking-ticket. It is said that Dr. Yates is to succeed him. The doctor's dismissal is the principal subject of talk this afternoon. I have good authority for stating that immediately after the election a meeting of the leaders of the Government Party was held, when a number of names of officials were submitted which were to be forwarded to the Government so that in due time they would be dismissed. The meeting was not harmonious. Dr. Strange is the first victim.

Good Advice.—Come merchants all, both great and small, no matter what your trade is; whether selling toys for girls and boys, or trinkets for the ladies; no matter what it is you've got, for nabob or mechanic; just make a show of prices low till we get through the panic. Let us advise; just advertise, in The Intelligencer all through the winter; by doing this you cannot miss to help yourself and "printer.

New Advertisements.

Spring Stock—J W Dunnett.
Receipts and Expenditures of Tyendinaga.
Insolvent Notice—E B Fraleck.
Insolvent Notice—Geo W Dunn.
Agents Wanted—Frederick Dodge.
For Sale—Thos Richardson.
School Teacher Wanted.
Insolvent Notice—Geo D Dickson.
Pay Up—John Coburn.
Caution—W A Foster.
Belleville Academy—N Vermilyea.
Spring Hats—Wm Johnson.
Popular Success.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

Startling Revelations.

Some revelations are being made by the Public Accounts Committee of Ontario, which do not reflect much credit upon the party who at present have control of the Government of this Province. It will be remembered at the time of the first election of Mr. Moss for West Toronto, it was charged that the Ontario Government officials interfered in the election, and notably that those connected with the Central Prison made themselves exceedingly officious on the day of nomination. It was charged that in order to swell the number of Mr. Moss's supporters on the day of nomination, an order was given to allow all the workmen on the Prison—over 300 in number—to attend at the polling place, and that they would be paid just the same as if at work. This charge was denied in the most emphatic manner by the Grit organs, and a great deal of righteous indignation was exhibited that such monstrous charges should be made against the pure and immaculate men who sit on the Ontario Treasury Benches. The truth, however, has at length come out, and an examination before the Public Accounts Committee shows that the charges were true. At the meeting of the Committee on the 29th ultimo, the witnesses examined in this case were Knifton, the time keeper, Wagner, foreman of the Works at the Central Prison, and McKellar, Minister of Public Works, and the evidence of these witnesses establishes beyond doubt, that on the day of nomination the entire force of workmen engaged on the Central Prison were allowed to leave their work for half a day by written instructions from Mr. McKellar, and were *guaranteed a full day's pay*. Knifton testified under oath that he was ordered to allow the men to go for half a day, and to return them as entitled to a full day. Wagner, the foreman, swore that HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MCKELLAR, *telling him to let the men go for half a day, and pay them for a full day*. The letter was marked "Private," but he offered to produce it. The Chairman, Mr. McLeod refused to allow the production of it. But the Committee were not to be baulked in this manner, and although that pink of purity, Mr. Farewell, moved an adjournment of the Committee until Monday, a resolution was passed ordering McKellar to be sent for at once, which was accordingly done. McKellar admitted that he had written the letter and did not object to its being produced. What a rotten concern the Ontario Government is getting to be. No wonder they want to go to the country before any more of their rascalities are brought to light by the efforts of the Opposition. No wonder they want to stifle investigation and cover up their corruption until after a new election, hoping with the assistance of the Dominion Government to strengthen their position. But we do not believe a new election will help them any, even if they forced it on at once. The result of the North Perth and North Wellington elections shows that a healthy reaction has set in, and the same verdict which the electors of these constituencies gave a few days ago, would be pronounced by the whole country in the event of a general election.

The Evidence.

The intelligence comes to us from Toronto, that the revelations made before the Public Accounts Committee, are of such an astounding character as to necessitate the retirement of McKellar from the Ministry. Several of the members who support the Government say they will not sustain a Ministry that will perpetrate such outrages as have just been brought to light, and they demand the expulsion of the offending Minister McKellar. Whether the Ministry will yield to the wishes of these supporters or not is a question that a few days will tell, but one thing is certain, that the country will not only demand the summary dismissal of a man who has been guilty of the most corrupt practices, and brought disgrace upon the Legislature of the Province, but will hold the whole Ministry responsible for conduct of which they must have been cognizant, and which is without question the most abominable which even the present corrupt Government of Ontario have been guilty of.

The fact is fully brought out in evidence that McKellar ordered the men working on the Central Prison out on the day of nomination to swell the crowd of Mr. Moss's supporters, and that they were paid out of the public exchequer for the half day spent in shouting for Moss. Look at the evidence: Mr Knifton, time keeper at the Central Prison, on his cross-examination, gave the following testimony:

"He was time-keeper when Mr. Moss' first nomination took place in December last. On the day of nomination some of the men were absent from the works. They were allowed a half day, as many of them wanted to go away, but he believed that others of them did not. It was Mr. Wagner, he thought, who gave the order that the men were to have a half day. The pay sheet would show whether the men had kept full days. No deduction was made for the time the men were absent, they were to be allowed their time the same as if they had been at work. He was told by Mr. Wagner to keep the half day entirely separate as he expected that Mr. Moss' Committee would have to pay for it, so he prepared a separate list, and gave it to Mr. Wagner. He believed it had been paid since but would not be certain.

By Mr. Sinclair—The men had been paid a WHOLE DAY'S PAY FOR HALF A DAY'S WORK.

By Mr. Hardy—Did not hear the Commissioner issue orders that the men were to go; *he believed the Commissioner issued orders*, but was not certain. He received his orders from Mr. Wagner.

Mr. J. P. Wagner, foreman of the Central Prison Works, on his cross-examination, gave the following testimony:

By Mr. Cameron—The men on the works were allowed a half day on the nomination day, when the contest was between Mr. Moss and Mr. Bickford. *He believed the order for giving the men the half day came from Mr. McKellar; though he had received a note signed by him and marked "private;"* he believed he had still got the note; *believed it was signed by Mr. McKellar himself*. Its effect was that he thought the men might wish to go to the nomination, and that witness was to give them a half holiday.

By Mr. Richards—Letter was marked "private."

By Mr. Cameron—*The men were paid the same as usual*. He understood that the men were to be paid; thought the note said, "let the pay "go on."

These are damning facts, and no Ministry who has any self-respect can permit one of its members to remain in office with such charges proved against him. Certainly the members of the Legislature cannot permit the fair name of this Province to be thus foully tarnished, and whether they be Grit or Conservative, they should lose no time in putting their stamp of disapprobation upon such infamous conduct.

Stifling Investigation.

According to an understanding come to on Friday last, the Public Accounts Committee were to meet on Monday at half past eleven o'clock. The hour for meeting arrived, but only Messrs. Cameron, Rykert and Lauder were present, *every member on the Ministerial side of the House being absent*. Suggestive, isn't it? The private letter of McKellar was to be produced then, and some more ugly evidence against the corrupt Minister was to be forthcoming, and it was thought advisable to postpone the evil day. The evil day will come nevertheless, and Ministers will be taught a lesson which they will not soon forget. A telegram from Toronto says:—"The conduct of the Government members of the Public Accounts Committee in not meeting yesterday, and that of the Chairman, Mr. McLeod, for not summoning them, in order to give Mr. McKellar twenty-four hours' delay, has awakened a strong feeling against the Commissioner of Public Works even amongst Government supporters. There was a Cabinet meeting yesterday, when it is supposed this question was under consideration. The feeling is that the Commissioner must be got rid of."

The McKellar Scandal.

MORE LETTER STEALING.

The Public Accounts Committee met again on the 3rd, when it was expected the "private" letter of McKellar would be produced, but to the astonishment of the Committee, Mr. Wagner, in whose custody the letter was, confessed he was unable to find it. Only so late as Friday last Mr. Wagner testified under oath that he had the letter in his possession. He had seen it very recently, and valued it so highly that he kept it among his most valuable documents. He was instructed to produce it on Monday, but for some reason best known to McKellar, the Committee did not then meet. Meanwhile "diligent search" was made for the letter, but it could not be found. Why? Is it not reasonable to suppose because McKellar and the Ministry did not want it to be produced? It is certainly a most surprising circumstance that a letter which Mr. Wagner said he had in his possession so late as Friday, should have so suddenly and so mysteriously disappeared. But fortunately for the purposes of justice, the nature of the letter has already been made known by Mr. Wagner. The fact is fully established by Mr. Wagner's evidence, that McKellar wrote him a letter giving the men under his control half a holiday and directing that they were to be paid as usual. This is the damning fact, and the attempt to conceal the letter of McKellar only adds to the infamy of his conduct.

County Council.

Tuesday, March 3.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Present—His Honor the Warden, Messrs. Emo, Graham, Walker, McKim, Lake, Rose, Wilmot, Sills, Appleby, Hudson, McLaren, Ashley, Farley, Daly, Fitzgerald, Kavanagh, Young, Pearce, Vankleek, Hagerty, Aylesworth and Flint.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Warden addressed the Council as follows:

This session is one of the most important of the year, for the reason that upon the legislation of this session very much depends, the expenditure for the year. At the June Session we make up the estimates and levy the taxes, but we have not only to provide then for any anticipated expenditure for the balance of the year, but also for what has been expended during the previous part of the year.

For a number of years past the expenditure on Roads and Bridges has been large; but I think we can now safely reduce it and confine the appropriations to the leading roads throughout the country, except such assistance to the New Municipalities in the back part of the county, as the Council may consider desirable. These Municipalities are thinly settled and suffer many inconveniences for the want of the most ordinary kind of road communication, and any assistance the county can render will be of great value to them.

The Municipal Loan Fund Act passed last year, virtually comes into force this year, and according to Section 10 of said Act any monies payable to Minor Municipalities under the Act, are now available. It is provided also that any of these monies remaining in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer after the 1st of February last, shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. Section 12 of the Act provides that "such monies shall be applied in aid of Rail-"ways, of drainage, of the building or im-"provement of the Court House or Gaol, of "the building or improvement of Hospitals, "of providing for the use of the Municipality "on industrial farm, a public park, a House of "Industry or refuge, or building or improving "Schools, public Halls, Bridges, Harbors, Piers "or Gravel Roads, or shall be applied in mak-"ing other *permanent* improvements affecting "the Municipalities, or shall be applied in or "towards the reduction or payment of Muni-"cipal obligations already contracted for per-"manent works."

As Section six of the Act provides that 'the Council" of every indebted municipality shall pay to the Treasurer of the Province the interest at five per cent on the debt of the Municipality for last year the same as though the Act had not been passed,' I was at a loss to understand how far such provision would affect the balance, shown to be due to this County by the schedules attached to the Act, and wrote to the Provincial Treasurer with reference to it as follows:

County Hastings,
Madoc, Feb. 5th, 1874.

Hon. A. Crooks,
Treas. Prov. of Ontario, Toronto.

Sir.—From the Municipal Loan Fund Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, I learn there will be payable to the minor Municipalities in the County of Hastings the sum of ($12,505.07) twelve thousand, five hundred and five dollars and seven cents, and that said sum will be available on and after the 1st day of February, 1874. Will you please inform me if the above is correct and also give further information by answering the following queries:

1. Is the full sum of $12,505.07 now due the minor Municipalities in the County of Hastings (outside of Belleville, under the Municipal Loan Fund Act?

2. Is that sum available now under the conditions imposed by the act?

3. The County of Hastings is about erecting by order of the Government, a new Registry office. Can the different minor Municipalities in the County pay their proportion for the erection of said Registry Office from their share of said Fund?

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. Wood,
Warden, Co., Hastings.

I received the following reply:

Toronto, eb. 9th, 1874.

A. F. Wood, Esq.,
Warden, Co., Hastings.

Sir.—I am directed by the Honorable, the Treasurer, to reply to your letter addressed to him with regard to the amount of the appropriation going to the County of Hastings, under the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act of last Session and your queries, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. You are correct in the amount going to the County of Hastings, viz., $12,505.07, exclusive of the amount to which Belleville is entitled.

The several municipalities in the County are entitled to their respective amounts, to be appropriated by a By-law in accordance with sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Act, 36 Vic., Cap. 47. Each Municipality will have to pass its own By-law and transmit the same to the Provincial Secretary for the approval of the Executive Council.

In answer to your third query, Mr. Crooks has noted in the margin, that Registry Offices do not come within Section 12.

I remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. Cayley,
Auditor.

I have brought this correspondence before you, believing it will assist you when as representatives of the different minor municipalities you apply for your proportion of the amount due.

Section 2 of the Act provides for the distribution of the $12,505 07 among the minor municipalities according to population, as shewn by the last census, and I have made the following memorandum of distribution which I believe to be about correct.

The total population of the County of Hastings, (outside of Belleville) as shewn by last census, is 41,059.

Population Sidney,	5264,	share of fund	$1,604
" Thurlow,	5186,	" "	1,580
" Tyendinaga,	7573,	" "	2,307
" Rawdon,	3688,	" "	1,123
" Huntingdon	2853,	" "	869
" Hungerford,	4633,	" "	1,412
" Marmora & Lake,	1699,	" "	518
" Madoc,	3479,	" "	1,059
" Elzevir and Grimsthorpe,	1393	" "	420
" Trenton,	1796,	" "	547
" Stirling,	779,	" "	238
" Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel,	1055,	" "	322
" Dungannon & Faraday,	446	" "	136
" Mayo & Carlow,	285	" "	86
" Herschel, Monteagle, McClure, Wicklow and Bangor,	930	" "	284

The population of Mill Point not having been taken separately from Tyendinaga in the last census, it will be necessary for them to arrive at their proportion to receive from that Township to take steps in accordance with the Act, which says "in case the population of a "Municipality does not appear by the said "census, then according to the population as "may be ascertained in any other way satis-"factory to His Excellency."

The Municipal Loan Fund debt, which is now extinct by the action of the Ontario Legislature, was created as follows: $117,600 was loaned in 1855, and $40,000 in 1857, making a total of $157,600. This was expended in building gravel roads during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. The County was required to pay eight per cent interest on the amount; five per cent being interest and three per cent Sinking Fund. The total sum paid by the County for interest and Sinking Fund amounts to $193,455.

It will be gratifying to the ratepayers of the County to know that the County debt is now reduced to $75,731, being a reduction since 1862 of $236,000, and that the taxes may be safely reduced without interfering with a judicious expenditure on roads and bridges.

As Section 5 of the Act respecting Registrars and Registry Offices provides that Towns separated from Counties should bear a rateable proportion of the expense of building Registry Offices, it would be well to take steps to have the Town of Belleville provide their share of the cost of the new Registry Office now in construction. As the law requires the proportions to be paid should be based on the assessed values, the Town would have to provide for about one-third of the cost.

Since the Council met in January Mr. Dafoe, who has been acting as Deputy Inspector of Schools for North Hastings, has tendered his resignation and removed from the County. On receiving notice from him of his intention to resign I at once communicated with the Chief Superintendent of Education, explaining the position of matters and asking his advice as to the course to pursue. I also stated that there was a strong feeling in favor of continuing or re-appointing Mr. Agar if satisfactory to the Department of Public Instruction. In his reply he urges an immediate appointment of a qualified person in order to get on with the work of the current half year; expresses a doubt of Mr. Agar being able to do the work if he was here, owing to the infirmities which he assigned to the Department as grounds of resignation, and advises by all means the appointment of Mr. Wm. McIntosh. He pays a high compliment to Mr. Agar's services in the past and closes as follows: "The appointment of a Deputy at all was an irregularity, but seemed to be a sort of necessity for a time. But that necessity no longer exists and I think you should fill the office without longer delay."

Accordingly I have appointed Mr. William McIntosh to the position, and he has entered on the duties of the office. He comes very highly recommended, not only from the Board of Public Instruction but from the places where he has taught school.

It is for you either to confirm this appointment or make such other as you shall deem best.

I gave Mr. Dafoe an order for the half quarter's salary, as he gave me to understand that in order to secure his school he could not remain until the end of the quarter.

A petition from the Township of Monteagle will be laid before you, asking for separation from the present united Municipality, and wishing to be formed into a separate Municipality. In order to accomplish this according to the present law, there must be at least fifty freeholders and householders on the last revised assessment roll of the Township. I understand there are not many more than the above number on the assessment roll now in possession of the Clerk; but as a separation cannot take place before next January, it would be well perhaps to lay it over until the June Session, when the new assessment roll will be in, and if there are any objections they can be made.

The returns called for at the last meeting of Council, asking for a statement of Sinking Fund, &c., will be handed in by the Treasurer.

He will also lay before you, at my request, a statement of expenditure from the beginning of the year up to the 1st of March.

The Clerk will also bring down the return asked for by Mr. Daly's resolution, with reference to roads assumed by the County Council, and other matters.

The Treasurer's statement and Auditor's report will be laid before you for your consideration. The County Surveyor's report will also be laid before you The Gravel Road Committee is expected to make a report during the the Session, and will, I trust, do so not later than to-morrow. Various other matters referring to accounts, roads and bridges, &c., will come up during the Session.

As I have stated before, this Session is an important one, and the various matters that come before you, I trust, will have your earnest consideration.

The Warden appointed Messrs. Walker, Rose, Emo, Daly, Appleby, Flint and the Warden, the Gravel Road Committee. In doing so, he said if the Council wished they could add others to the Committee, though the By-law provided for only seven.

On motion, Messrs. Vankleek and Aylesworth were added to the Committee.

Mr. Flint opposed the motion, wishing to substitute the name of Mr. Graham, considering that Hungerford, having a large number of miles of gravel road, was entitled to representation on the Committee.

The appointment of Mr. Graham, on the motion being put, was carried by a large majority.

The Warden read a statement proposed by the Treasurer of receipts and expenditures from the 1st of January, to the 28th of February.

Some other returns were also read, including those of the Road Surveyor and Superintendents relating to sinking fund county roads and lands located under the free grant and Homestead Act.

Mr. Walker moved, seconded by Mr. Emo, That the appointment of William McIntosh as Inspector of Education for North Hastings be confirmed.

Mr. Flint said he had received a letter from Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Agar's sister, which stated that Mr. Agar would return and resume his position on the opening of navigation. He had no objection to the appointment, but would prefer to have Mr. Agar if he could return.

After a few words from the Warden, the motion was put and carried, and Mr. Daly gave notice of a By-law to confirm the appointment.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Council went into Committee on Roads and Bridges. Mr. Daly in the chair.

The report of the County Surveyor was taken up and read. The following is a summary of its contents:

The damage done to jail yard fence by the gale of November, had been repaired; a new bridge has been built at Luke's; Thomas' bridge has been repaired with cedar crossing and a glancing pier; a new bridge has been built at Elliott's, in Hungerford; a new bridge has been built at Parkers; two of the piers of Trenton bridge require repairs; Maines bridge is to receive a centre course of covering; Tweed bridge has been repaired; the Sodom road requires straightening at Christopher Morris's and other points east of Rawdon Creek, also some repairs; Ross bridge has been raised, the approaches made good and the piers filled with stone; Lattas bridge is being raised; Meagher's bridge is being raised, and new abutments put in; the bridge at Downing's Rapids, Chisholm's and Maine's are being repaired; a new bridge is required north of George Phillips; and two on the Queensboro' road—one at St. Charles' and one at Mullett's; a small bridge at Cameron's, on the Madoc and Bannockburn road, requires to be raised; it is recommended to construct a road in the east of Hungerford, across Mr. Coe's land, from a bridge on the concession line, to intersect the present road, and that a Committee be appointed to settle with Mr. Coe.

The report was read, and the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Council went into Committee on the Auditors' Report for 1873, and adopted the same, which report was adopted in Council.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Council went into Committee on Ways and Means, and, after passing some accounts, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

SCHOOLS.

The Warden presented a report from the Inspector of Public Schools for South Hastings, which was read and adopted.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice of a By-law for the separation of Monteagle and Herschel from the present union of townships and to erect the same into a separate municipality.

AUDITORS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. Appleby, seconded by Mr. Hagerty, the pay of Auditors of Criminal Justice Accounts, was fixed at $2 per day and 50 cents per mile each way for travelling expenses.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Ontario Finances.

A few days since Mr. Lauder, gave the following expose of the manner in which the annual expenditure, under a Grit Government has increased every year since they had been in power. Mr Lauder, said; He had taken the trouble to make out a tabular statement, comparing the expenditure of the "Reform" Government during the first two years of their tenure of Office with that of the previous Government during the preceding two years.—The total expenditure of the Sandfield Macdonald Government in 1870 was $1,580,663, of which $407,734 was expended on capital account; in 1871 they spent $1,816, 866 altogether and $482,071 on capital account. In 1872, the first year of the new Government, the total expenditure was increased to $1,847,956 though the expenditure on capital account was only $266,764; and in 1873 it rose to $2,460,212 of which $554,889 was expended on capital account. There must be a great deal of looseness prevailing in the management of the different departments, seeing that there was such an increase in the matters over which some supervision should be exercised. For instance, the expenditure on furniture, furnishings, and carpets in 1870 was $627; in 1871, $912; in 1872, $6,566—and in 1873, $10,934—Under the head of advertising, which was an expenditure among the friends of the Government, they found that $3,646 was spent in 1870, $5,630 in 1871, $11,127 in 1872, and $7,526 in 1873. Under the head of stationary, books and pictures, the expenditure in 1870 was $4,980; in 1871, $6,451; in 1872, $22,495. It was true that this sum included $10,000 for the library, but allowing that, the expenditure was double that in 1871. In 1873 it amounted to $19,760. It was clear that either the subordinates of honorable gentlemen had more liberty than they had under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government, or the honorable gentlemen themselves were indifferent as to the expenditure of the people's money. He had not included the educational department or the outlying asylums in his figures as to stationary, but had included the courts at Osgoode Hall. These courts and the outside establishments did not, however, enjoy such luxuries in the way of cab hire and telegrams as did the Commissioner of public works.

—Several hundred barrels of petroleum, supposed to have formed part of the cargo of a Philadelphia barque, have drifted ashore at Lowestoft, G. B.

Agents Wanted,

FOR the Insurance Company of Clinton. This Company insures on both Cash and Premium Note systems. Liberal inducements offered to good agents. Apply with references to

FREDERICK DODGE.
General Agent.
Picton P. O., Ont.

Picton, March 5, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm, composed of 95 acres, being the west half of Lot 7, in the 8th concession of Huntingdon, with a large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, with Frame Barn and Sheds, and two good orchards. The whole premises all in a good state of repair. For terms and other information apply to the owner on the premises.

THOS. RICHARDSON.
Huntington, March 3, 1874. tf

Wanted.

A SCHOOL TEACHER with third class certificate, for School Section No. 2, Marmora. Duties to commence immediately. Apply to the Trustees.

JAMES BAILEY,
DAVID FLYNN,
P. SHERIDAN.
Marmora, March 5, 1874. w2t

Belleville Academy

Will be opened in
BOGART'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market, on
MONDAY, MARCH 16th.

THIS course has been decided upon at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to supply a long felt want, viz., a school in which the English branches will be taught thoroughly and privately to pupils of both sexes. Those pupils that desire it will be prepared for a course at Commercial College.

The Rooms are large and well ventilated, and no pains will be spared in the instruction. As only a limited number can be received, please apply at once.

N. VERMILYEA.
Principal.
Belleville, March 2, 1874. d5t:1w

CAUTION.

THE Lower Bridge having been pronounced unsafe, all persons are hereby forbidden to cross the same either on foot or with teams, as the Corporation of the Town of Belleville will not hold themselves liable for any damage that may result therefrom.

W. A. FOSTER.
Chairman of Streets.
Belleville, March 4, 1874. d&w

PAY UP.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 10th of March, and save costs.

JOHN COBURN.
Belleville, Feby. 24, 1874. tf

FURNITURE!

Now is the time to get GOOD FURNITURE

CHEAP.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Furniture to be sold very cheap for CASH.

Chairs,
Sofas,
Couches,
Washstands,
Bureaus,
Beds,

&c. &c., All kinds of Furniture selling off at the Ware Rooms of

L. ROENIGK, Front St., Belleville.

GEO. D. DICKSON.
Assignee.
Belleville, Feb. 25, 1874.

141

DOZEN NEW SPRING HATS,

15 dozen White Dress Shirts.
16 dozen Cloth and Silk Caps.
54 dozen Linen Collars.
7000 Paper Collars.

New Bows and New Scarfs just received at

JOHNSON'S,
("THE HATTER.")

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late Abraham Frost, hereby notify all parties having claims against the said Estate, to present the same with satisfactory proof of their being correct, on or before the 1st day of April next, for payment.

EDWIN READ,
S. J. CLARKE.
Executors.
Belleville, Feby. 27, 1874. 3:2t-dtd

LOST,

A NEW BLACK DRESS COAT, on the Frankford Road, within three or four miles of Belleville. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at W. H. Vantassel's.

Belleville, Feb. 24, 187T. 1t

WOOD! WOOD!!

THOSE of our Subscribers who desire to pay their accounts in wood, are requested to bring in a supply without delay.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Dec. 16th, 1873.

For Sale,

THAT valuable Farm, Lot No. 43, on Big Island, consisting of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Good premises, well watered, and in every respect a highly improved farm. For terms apply on the premises of

WM. INGERSON,
Dec. 27th, 1873. 47;9m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given forbidding any person purchasing a note given by the stockholders of the Kerivan Cheese Manufacturing Company, for the sum of $550, and amongst others signed by the undersigned, as no value has been received for the same.

JAMES BURD.
Hungerford, Feb. 24, 1874. 3:3t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
JOHN W. WILSON,
An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, in the Dominion Buildings, on the South side of Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee to his estate.

Dated this 23rd day of Ferbuary, A. D 1874, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings. 3:2t

J. PARKER THOMAS,
Interim Assignee.

Fine Pickled

Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Herring and Table Codfish.

CHOICE SYRUPS!

Amber,
Honey,
Norway,
Maple,
Golden,
Muscavado Molasses,

Another lot of Sugar, 12 lbs. for One Dollar best value in town.

Large assortment NEW TEAS, over 100 chests, from to 20c to $1 lb. Try our 50cent Tea, it is extra value.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
February 18th, 1874.

Insolvent Act of 1869.
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

In the matter of
JOHN COURTENAY of Belleville,
An Insolvent.

I The Undersigned, GEORGE WILLIAM DUNN, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month

GEO. W. DUNN
Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 26th day of Feb., 1874.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To Wit: | In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
An Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
by E. B. FRALECK,
his Attorney ad litem.
Belleville, March 3rd, 1874. 5t

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to Robertson & Henry are requested to call and pay up at once. All accounts not paid by 10th January 1874, will be placed in agent's hands for settlement, and who will call at the house to settle same, and if not then settled costs will follow; of choice we must sue or be sued.

ROBERTSON & HENRY
Belleville, 29th Dec., 1873. w47

Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the North half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Madoc. There are several good new buildings on the place. For further particulars apply to

THOS. MARRIN,
Proprietor
Madoc, Feb. 2nd, 1874 w52

CHEESE | CHEESE

STEAM BOILERS, | CARD KNIVES,
CHEESE VATS. | PRESS SCREWS,
MILK CANS, | HOOPS, &c.

C. F. SMITH

Is now prepared to furnish
Cheese Factory Supplies

Of the very best material, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Give me a trial.
January 26th, 1874. 51w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Paul Beckett are requested to call at his late place of business and settle immediately, as all accounts must be collected.

JOHN M. BECKETT
Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Adam Love, of the Township of Madoc, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

IRWIN LOVE,
COLEMAN HARRIS,
Executors.
Madoc, Feby 25th, 1874. 3:4t

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, a Female Teacher holding a third-class certificate, for School Section No. 7, Marmora. Duties to commence on the 15th of March, 1874. Address the Trustees, stating salary, by letter, post paid.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN,
JOHN PLUNKETT,
Trustees
Marmora, Feb. 23rd, 1874. 3:3t

Improved Farms.

THE Subscribers have had placed in their hands several good farms for sale. They have also several applications from parties wishing to purchase improved lands in localities to suit the purchasers.

Apply to
BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

Our Winter Stock
OF
China, Glass, and Crockery,

Is now complete, and we are able to show as
COMPLETE an ASSORTMENT
As we have ever had.

GLASSWARE
Is lower now than ever, and

Crockery
Has not advanced any more within the past year.

F. H. ROUS & CO.
Belleville, Dec., 1873.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,
Wholesale Dealer in
All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash. Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1873. wly

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
WATCHES
GOLD AND SILVER
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES
Diamond Back, Keyless,
Enamelled.

Farm for Sale.

THE south half of the north half of Lot 19 7th Concession of Thurlow, consisting of 50 acres, 25 of which is heavily timbered with beech and maple, is offered for sale. The remainder is in a good state of cultivation, with good frame dwelling and barns. The farm is well watered.

For further particulars apply to William Martin, Foxboro P. O., or to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, Belleville.
Nov. 27th, 1873. 43;tf

Business Notices.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary disease of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

MORE than a year ago I was taken with a tedious Chronic Erysipleas. I applied to a doctor for help which I failed to get. It constantly grew worse in spite of all I could do or get for it. I became very weak and felt a wild dizziness in my head. I tried DEPEW'S MEDICAL VICTORY, and it helped me. I have taken nine bottles. The remains of the erysipleas can scarcely be seen, and I am quite well and hearty. The MEDICAL VICTORY is the only thing that helped me.

MRS. E. OLIVER, Hungerford, Ont. 1m

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION

My health has been declining since 1858; during the whole time I was unable to attend to any work. In February, 1859, I was taken with a dreadful cough. The amount I raised in twenty-four hours was incredible to tell. The doctors only gave temporary relief. I was advised to use Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I commenced using freely, and I can say, with a clear conscience, it has effected wonders. I am now able to work, which for eleven years I was incapable of.

HAMMOND RIVER, N. B. JAMES JOHNSON.

"Fellows' Hypophosphites" must not be confounded with other preparations of Hypophosphites. It differs from all others.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, of Dunham, Canada East, says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but that three weeks' use of the Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) has benefitted him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

SPECIAL NOTICES

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil, We find it to take well."

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Proprietors

12:y1

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers.

48:4m

A POPULAR SUCCESS!

DEPEW'S

Medical Victory.

A GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER

AND

Health Regulator,

NO MEDICINE EQUALS IT.

DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE IT.

Possessing most Astonishing Curative Properties hitherto unknown, and only obtainable in the Medical Victory.

Its Properties are such as to rapidly insure Sound Health and Long Life.

The best scientifically prepared medicine in America.

Pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex.

Read the certificates of wonderful cures given in Dr. Depew's Treatise accompanying each bottle, as well as those constantly appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion.

DR. DEPEW, OF PARIS, FRANCE, an eminent physician, is the discoverer of this Great Blood Remedy—a Purely Vegetable Compound—named by physicians, Depew's Medical Victory, that cures every kind of unhealthy Humor, and every disease that depends on Impurity of the Blood, where the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, and other vital organs, are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

For the cure of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Scald-Head, Scaly Eruption of the Skin, Ulcers, and Fever Sores of all kinds, Boils Humor in the Mouth and Stomach or Eyes, Sore Ears, Eruption on the Head, and Pimples or Blotches on the face, it stands Pre-eminently at the head of all other Remedies.

In the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, its effects are surprising to all. For Regulating the Bowels, and curing Biliousness, Headache, Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Pains in the Side, Loins and Back, and general Weakness and Debility, its curative powers are remarkable.

It is a Gentle Regulating Purgative, as well as a Tonic, &c. Possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion and Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

For [illegible], whether in young or old, [illegible] single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, the Medical Victory has no equal

A Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System.

One Bottle of Depew's Medical Victory will convince the most incredulous of its curative properties.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

ADDRESS

Sills & Co.,
BATH, ONTARIO

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

Bonus to Manufacturers.

The Kingston *News* of yesterday says:—"We are sorry to learn that the Grand Trunk machine shops are to be removed from Kingston to Montreal, carrying with them over forty skilled mechanics, nearly as many families, and worst of all, that Prince of good fellows, Mr. Jas. Stephenson, the popular Inspector of that division. We also learn that the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company are so much disgusted with the petty or paltry manner in which they have been treated by the City Council, concerning the bonus voted to them by the citizens, that they are seriously considering the propriety of removing their works to Laprairie."

Let these facts be borne in mind, when the proposed interview between the Board of Trade and other officials with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, takes place, and do not let Belleville make the mistake which Kingston has made. We can afford to give a liberal bonus to any manufacturing concern of an extensive character, for the amount given is sure to be returned a hundred fold. Let a liberal policy be pursued by the authorities, and we are sure the people will sustain them.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Mr. N. Vermilyea will, on the 16th inst., open a private school in Bogart's Block, opposite the market. See advertisement.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—We understand that Mr. John Forin, Belleville, has been awarded the contract for building the Ottawa Normal School.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A telegram from Victoria, B. C., 28th Feb. says: The bill to alter the terms of Union passed to-day. There was no excitement.

SPANISH PRESIDENT.—Senor Serrano has been declared President of Spain. The Carlists are making considerable headway, and at some important points the Government forces have met with very heavy reverses.

PROTESTED ELECTIONS.—Petitions have been filed against the return of Mr. Chisholm for Halton; Mr. Peter White for North Renfrew; and Mr. John Stuart for South Norfolk.

NEW SENATOR.—The Montreal *Star* of last evening, the 3rd inst. announces that Mr. Edward Goff Penny, of the Montreal *Herald* has been appointed Senator in place of the late Hon. James Leslie.

BELFAST ELECTION.—From late Irish papers we learn that the majority for Mr Corry—the new Conservative member for Belfast—over Mr. McClure, was 4,316. Mr. Johnston's majority over Mr. McClure was 4,080.

PUBLIC DINNER.—Mr. John White, M. P., is to be entertained to dinner at Conor's Hall, Tweed, on the evening of Wednesday, 11th inst. We understand that Mr. White's friends tendered him a dinner at Mill Point, but that he has declined for the present.

LARGE MASKINONGE.—A Maskinonge, weighing 26 pounds, was caught by Mr. Redick and another fisherman in Hog Lake last Thursday. Mr. David Andrews purchased the fish and shipped it to his home at Napanee.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The West Hastings Agricultural Society's Annual Show is to be held on the 30th September, and 1st and 2nd October next. This resolution was come to at a meeting of the Directors, held on Saturday afternoon.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The Picton *New Nation* says: "The Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Rector of the Church of England, Picton, is dangerously ill. Although his extreme old age is very unfavorable, we still hope for his recovery."

WELLAND CANAL.—The firms of Messrs. J. K. Hartwill and Shellwell of St Catharines, Gilbert Peterson of Lockport and others have received contracts for sections six and thirteen on the new Welland Canal.

THE QUEBEC BENCH.—The Montreal *Minerve* announces that Mr. Doutre Q. C., has been placed on the Bench of the Superior Court; also that the post of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench will be filled by the Hon. Mr. Dorion, when the approaching session of Parliament terminates.

OTTER KILLED.—On Thursday last Messrs David Andrews, George H. Pope and two fishermen, killed a fine large Otter at Hog Lake, on the ice. The animal was seen and pursued, and, being brought to bay, was killed with blows from whips and sticks, which alone formed the weapons of the assailants. The animal can be seen at N. Mann's. It is to be stuffed.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Messrs. Goldsmith & Davenport have succeeded Mr. G. H. Haymes in the hat, cap and fur business so long carried on by that gentleman. The new firm have had extensive experience in the trade, and will no doubt be able to give satisfaction to their customers. They will be found at the old stand.

MANITOBA CLAIMS.—Provincial Secretary Royal and Treasurer Howard, of Manitoba, are in Ottawa urging the claims of that Province for better terms. They want the boundaries of Manitoba enlarged so as to comprise 279,000 statute miles; also the subsidy increased to $200,000 per annum; also, the establishment of a Dominion police force; the building of the Lieut. Governor's residence, etc.

"DID NOT LIKE IT, BUT COULD NOT HELP IT.—The Kingston *News* says: 'A respectable farmer from Amherst Island, who had always supported Mr. R. J. Cartwright, met him on election day in Kingston, and said he was sorry to see his name associated with that of Mackenzie's, a person to whom he had always been so bitterly opposed. Legree replied that he did not like it either, but could not help it. What a commentary this upon consistency. He did not like it, but could not help it."

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—Late cable telegrams say that after the Tichborne verdict was announced the claimant expressed a desire to address the Court, but the Lord Chief Justice refused permission. He maintained his usual composure when sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with his counsel and was then taken from the court room by a seldom usual exit, placed in a private carriage and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of the immense, though orderly crowd which gathered outside to see him pass. It is asserted that the counsel for the Tichborne Claimant will move for a new trial on the ground that the jury were misdirected by the Chief Justice.

DEATH OF THE REV. WM MACAULAY.—The Rev. Wm. Macaulay, for nearly half a century the Rector of Picton, died on the 2nd inst, at the advanced age of 79 years. The Kingston *News* has the following in reference to the deceased: Mr Macaulay was born at Kingston in the year 1795, and was a brother of the Hon John Macaulay. He was educated at Oxford, when he graduated as M. A., and where he was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England. He returned to Canada in 1819, and was appointed by Bishop Mountain to the charge of Coburg, where he remained for seven years, removing to Picton (then called Hallowell) in 1826, where he has remained ever since. At the time of the commutation, by the clergy of their claims on the clergy Reserves, Mr Macaulay, declined to commute; he therefore received his salary from the Government, to whom it will now revert. He was most hospitable and liberal, and the Church of St. Mary Magdalene was built entirely at his own expense. He generally enjoyed excellent health, and continued to occupy the pulpit in St. Mary Magdalene's Church as long as he was able. We believe he was only a short time sick, and passed away peacefully leaving a wife and child to deplore his loss.

—Hamilton curlers played three rinks on the 28th against three rinks from Buffalo, and won the game by one shot, the score being 62 Hamilton, 61 Buffalo.

—The fact that Miss Rye receives £8 and an outfit from the overseers for every child she relieves the workhouse of is creating considerable adverse criticism, and she is pretty severely handled by the press in England as well as this country.

Lord Derby has intimated to the British politicians that he will not interfere with Mr. Disraeli's control, and will not attempt to usurp his place. Such, at least, is the interpretation given to a recent dinner speech, in which Lord Derby said:—"I go in for fair play, and I think that those who fought the battle ought to enjoy the victory."

Robbery on the Grand Trunk.

A CAR ENTERED AND A QUANTITY OF GOODS STOLEN.

A daring robbery was committed on the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Belleville Station, between 10 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning. It seems that a number of cars, forming part of a way freight train, which arrived here about 6 o'clock last night, were shunted on to one of the eastern sidings, about midway between the crossings of the second concession and forty-feet roads. In one of these cars was a number of cases of goods consigned to Montreal, consisting chiefly of Canadian Tweeds. Workmen were employed about this train, repairing it of some damaged cars up to 10 o'clock, when labour at that point was ceased, and soon after midnight a shunting engine was run down to the spot. The men on the engine saw two men go into the bushes, which are there quite close to the track, but paid little attention to the circumstance, until, hearing the parties talking in the bush, some of them went over to see what attraction there was to keep the strangers there. On doing so, the men who were in the thicket started to run towards the town, when the railway employees discovered two large rolls of cloth, containing probably about 20 yards each, on the ground. No pursuit of the parties who had left the goods was attempted, so they had too much of a start, and besides it was not known what they had been up to. They were, however, seen to turn to the northward again, crossing the field which lies in rear of the Station Master's house. The cloth was taken to the Station, and the night agent caused a search to be made, which resulted in the discovery that one of the cars had been unsealed, and a case of cloth opened, a portion of the contents of which were scattered about the car and that some 25 pieces of cloth, estimated to be worth $500, had been stolen. The burglars were either novices at the business, or were poorly provided with tools, as the lid of the case had been smashed open with a stone, fragments of which lay in the car. The robbers also left behind them some articles which, may form a clue to the detection of their former owners. The case was at once put into the hands of the Belleville police, who, we trust, will succeed in discovering the culprits, whose punishment, if they should be found out, will prove a warning to others who may be similarly inclined.

Royal Black Preceptory No. 153.

The regular monthly meeting of "Sarepta" Preceptory R. B. K. of I., was held in the Orange Hall, Belleville, on Friday evening, the 27th February, when the following Sir Knights were elected officebearers for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight	F. M. Clarke,	W. M.
" "	Peter Post,	D. M.
" "	Wm. McCreary,	Chap.
" "	John G. Moore,	Registrar.
" "	Jas. McCrudden,	Treasurer.
" "	A. McGinnis,	Lecturers.
" "	T. Good,	
" "	Jos. Lochlin,	Censors.
" "	John Kinch,	
" "	John Wessels,	Stan'rd Brs.
" "	Jos. Priory,	
" "	J. W. Young,	Pursuivant.
" "	James Macoun,	Committee
" "	H. J. Lott,	
" "	Geo. Thompson,	
" "	M. Hill,	
" "	W. H. Lott,	
" "	W. H. Gill,	
" "	W. J. Graham,	

Siamese Twins.

The *Medical Times* states that the autopsy of the Siamese Twins was continued on Friday week, and resulted in some interesting disclosures. It says:

"On Friday the commission continued the autopsy on the Siamese Twins, and made some interesting discoveries. They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood-vessels were one body, parenchymatus tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is, therefore, liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found also proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. These disclosures show that an attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal."

Thurlow Council

TOWN HALL, Canifton, }
Feb. 23. 1874. }

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.—H. Ashley, Reeve; A. A. Farley and P. R. Daly, Deputy Reeves; and W. H. Sills and O. R. Weese, Councillors.

After routine business, the respective By-laws were introduced and passed, authorizing the granting of certificates to obtain Tavern Licenses and for authorizing and confirming the appointment of Assessors, Road Surveyors, Pathmasters, Pound Keepers and Fence Viewers, for the year 1874.

Certificates for Tavern Licenses for 1874, were severally granted to the following applicants, viz.: Squier Palliser, John Crawford, Wm. R. Dale, Simon Barnum, Peter Guyette, Henry Gavin, Benjamin Palmer, R. R. Palmer, R. C. Fairman, Wm. Power, Wm. Docter, D. McPhee, C. M. Vandusen, M. McCarthy, and Robert Arkles.

Charitable disbursements.—Paid to widow Badgeley, $5.00; James F. Easterly, $8.000; Hugh McGuire and A. Miller, exempted from the payment of their taxes for the year 1873; widow Gog[illegible] monthly pay resumed.

Council adjourned.

(*For the Intelligencer.*)

Church Dedication.

Permit me to give to the readers of your paper through its columns a short account of the very interesting exercises which took place in connection with the dedication of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church in the neighborhood familiarly known as "The Old Church Neighborhood." The building is of brick, Gothic style, 30x50, and presents a commanding appearance, being situated on an eminence overlooking a large track of country. The interior is fully in keeping with the exterior, being finished in such a manner as to please the most fastidious taste. It was built by Mr. Jellyman, of Tweed, who, certainly, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has done the work, and the satisfaction given to all parties concerned. It was dedicated on Sabbath, 15th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Bland, Chairman of Belleville District, who occupied the pulpit both morning and evening, preached two very able and eloquent discourses.

In the afternoon the Rev. J. Kilgour of Shannonville, former minister of this circuit, and under whose auspices the building was commenced, preached from Psalm 92, 12. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity during each of the three services. On the following evening a tea meeting was held, which in every respect proved a perfect success; G. R. Miller occupying the chair. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Chant, Kilgour, Tomblin and Bland, interspersed with choice music by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Jellyman; Miss Cora Way presided at the organ. From an account read by the Rev A. Doxsee, minister in charge, we learn that the cost of the whole amounted to $2,600, of which $2,100 had been previously paid, $130 was taken in at the door and $40 at the Sabbath collection, leaving a debt of $330. Subscriptions were then called for, and in a few minutes it was pronounced free from debt. This building supplies a want long felt, as the old one in which the congregation formerly worshipped had become sadly dilapidated, and great credit is due to the persons who composed the building committee for the zeal shown in the enterprise.

Hungerford, Feb. 28th, 1874. W.

—A company lately formed in London to lay a light cable between England and America has broken down, the capital subscribed being insufficient.

—A solution of pearl ash in water thrown upon a fire extinguishes it instantly; the proportion is four ounces, dissolved in hot water, and then poured into a bucket of common water.

—Seventy-five men have been thrown out of employment at Petrolia, by the Western of Canada Company discontinuing to work about fifty of their wells in consequence of the depressed state of the oil market.

—A man was sentenced at Berlin, Ont., to fifteen months imprisonment with hard labor for having burglar's tools in his possession, his suspected intention being to break into the premises of the Merchants' Bank.

—Mme. Labelle, the wife of a shoemaker residing at 101 St. Christopher street, Montreal went to the City and District Savings Bank, on the 24th Feb. and drew the total amount of their deposit, $175, consisting of a one hundred dollar bill, three twenties, one ten and one five. On her way home in Bleury street she discovered that the money was gone, and found that her satchel was cut, as with a knife. The poor woman is in the greatest grief, as this sum, their entire savings for the past two years, was intended to be expended in opening a small shop.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF Phosphates and Calisaya is the best Tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and healthy nutrition. All cases of general debility, arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption, Scrofula, all diseases of the skin diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over work, will derive immediate benefit from it, frequently beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming repugnant to the patient.

Telegraphic Items.

—Cholera is still very prevalent in Buenos Ayres.

—Dr. Bernard has been re-elected Mayor of Montreal.

—Professor Huxley was installed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University on Feb. 27th.

—The Duke of Edinburgh and his bride have left St. Petersburg for England.

—Despatches from the Upper Lakes indicate an unusual early opening of navigation.

—Peruvian advices state that a thousand cattle died from the plague in January in Tumlees.

—Coyle's rope walk, Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the 28th, and a boy 16 years old burned to death.

—Gen. Wolseley has been honored with Her Majesty's congratulations on the success of the expedition under his command.

—The revolt in Japan is making headway. The insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki.

The betting on the boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge is two to one in favor of the latter.

The new Orange Hall in Ottawa is at length completed. It will be formally open on March 27th.

—The number of small-pox patients at the General Hospital, Montreal, had dwindled to seven, on the 24th Feb.

—The total number of votes in Montreal is 32,914, 1,236 of whom are disqualified by non-payment of taxes.

—Christopher Rafferty was hanged at Waukegan, on Feb. 27th, for murdering Policeman O'Meara in Chicago two years ago.

—William Keene, the murderer of Valentine, was hanged on the morning of Feb. 27th, at Jacksonville, Fla. He confessed the deed.

—John McCoy McKenzie, residing in East Oxford, when chopping in the woods on the 23rd inst., a falling tree struck him on the head. He only survived some three hours. He was about 68 years of age.

—A notorious outlaw named Stephen Lowery, for the arrest of whom, dead or alive, a reward of $6,000 was offered, was killed on Monday 23rd inst., by three young men who had been searching for him for three weeks.

—A reporter tells about a Connecticut bride who wore at her wedding a pair of beautiful pink stockings, worn by her mother at her wedding thirty-five years ago. The young husband is anxious to know how the reporter found out.

—A child of Mr. Bertram's, on Rideau Street, Ottawa, on the 20th inst., was nearly burned to death by his brother, who piled old newspapers around him and made a bonfire. The child was rescued by his mother from the flames, but not before being badly burned.

—An influential meeting was held in Barrie on the 24th Feb., in the Conservative interest, when it was decided to protest the election of Mr. H. H. Cook. A similar meeting was held in North Ontario on the 23rd inst., when it was decided to protest that election.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, N. W. Brown, Esq., Whitby, by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, PAMELA, to ROBT. PATTERSON, Esq., Cheboygan, Mich.

DIED.

On Sunday, Feb. 15th, HARRY, infant son of Mr. R. D. Watson, of Thurlow.

In Belleville, on Saturday, Feb. 28th, Mrs. Robert Kelly, aged 46 years.

In Hungerford, on Friday, 13th Feb., JOHN JOHNSON, aged 84 years, native of the County of Enniskillen, Ireland, and a resident of Canada for 55 years.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of GEORGE W. SINE and WM. GREENE individually and as copartners, trading together at Stirling, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, under the name, firm or style of SINE & GREENE.

Insolvents.

THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, Front Street, Belleville, on MONDAY, the TWENTIETH day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Belleville this 28th day of Feb., A. D. 1874.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
Interim Assignee.

4:2w

Banking, Exchange,

AND

General Ticket Office

OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Gold and Currency Drafts on United States Banks, and Greenbacks bought and sold at best rates.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to withdrawal without notice at four, five and six per cent.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY

FOR ALL

GRAND TRUNK STATIONS

AND

ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Through Tickets

For sale at this office at cheapest rates in American money at par, for Detroit, Chicago, Fort Garry, San Francisco, and

ALL POINTS WEST,

without expense and delay of changing cars or re-checking baggage at Toronto.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Town Passenger Agent, G. T. R.
Belleville, Feby. 13, 1874. d&w

Wheeler & Wilson Again.

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so well regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.—*Official Report, Vienna Exposition.*

W. H. VANTASSEL, Agent.

SYMMETRICAL,
SONOROUS,
SUPERB,

W. H. Bland's
CABINET ORGANS.

THE BEST REFINED

COAL OIL

FOR

20c. Per Gallon,

AT

McKay's Drug Store.

Delivered in any part of the Town.

THE HASTINGS

Mutual Insurance Office

IS REMOVED,

TO Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market Building, Front Street.

J. H. PECK,
Secretary.

Belleville, July 16 1873

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville

Montreal, April 7, 1873.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

May 5, 1873. d&w 1y.

Mr. Walker,

DENTIST, being sufficiently restored to health, has resumed his practice.

G. W. WALKER,
Dentist.

w84ft

EASTER

FAT CATTLE FAIR

WILL BE HELD

IN BELLEVILLE,

On Pinnacle Street, between Bridge and Dundas Streets, on

THURSDAY, 26th March, 1874,

The Fair will be open for the exhibition, sale and barter of all descriptions of

FARM STOCK,

Grain, and other Produce.

The attention of Farmers wanting to buy or sell

SEED GRAIN,

Is particularly called to the opportunity this Fair will afford.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
Superintendent Public Fairs.
Belleville, Feb 23, 1874. d&w

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received up to

Saturday, the 7th day of March

Next, for the erection of a

TOWN HALL

IN THE

Village of Madoc.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Reeve's Office, Madoc, where terms of payment will be made known.

Tenders to be addressed to A. F. Wood, Esq., Reeve, and marked "Tender for Town Hall."

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

JOHN R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.
Madoc, February 16th, 1874. 246;6t 2;2t

"In They Tumble,"

AND

"OUT THEY GLIDE,"

Two more cases of

MAGNIFICENT PLANES

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Bench,
Match,
Blead,
Moulding,
Sash,
and other Planes,

Cooper's

And every other kind of Tools at the

CENTRE BLOCK

Hardware Store,

BARGAINS IN BENT STUFF.

RALPH PURDY.

Chancery Sale.

IN CHANCERY,

CUNNINGHAM vs. JOHNSON,

IN Pursuance of an order for sale made in this cause and bearing date the 4th day of February, A. D., 1874, there will be sold with the approbation of William Warren Dean, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, at his Chambers, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon on Saturday, the Seventh day of MARCH, A. D., 1874, the following property:—One Steam Engine and Boiler, Ten Horse Power, now lying at Rednersville, in the County of Prince Edward.

The purchaser or purchasers will acquire as well the interest of the Plaintiff as the Defendant to this suit in said property, and shall accept such title therein and thereto.

The purchaser or purchasers of any or all of the above property, shall at the time of sale pay down to the Vendors, Solicitors the full amount of the purchase money.

The conditions of sale will in all other respects be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Law Offices of Geo. D. Dickson, Esquire, and Messrs. Dougall & Clute, Vendors, Solicitors.

Dated the 19th day of February, A. D, 1874.

W. W. DEAN.

DOUGALL & CLUTE,
Vendors Solicitors. 3;2w d248;3tw

THINK OF IT!

$15 Sets of Mink reduced to $10.

$20 Sets of Mink reduced to $15.

$25 Sets of Mink reduced to $20.

$35 Sets of Mink reduced to $27.

All other Furs at equally as great reductions at

JOHNSON'S

"THE HATTER'S."

February 5th, 1874.

PLASTER.

FRESH

Ground Plaster!

AT THE

BAY OF QUINTE MILLS,

AT

$6 per Ton.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & CO.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1874.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Judge of the said Surrogate Court on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of MARCH, A. D. 1874, on behalf of Sarah Stedman, residing within the jurisdiction of the said Court step-mother of Jenny Stedman, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, that letters of guardianship may be granted to the said Sarah Stedman, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

Dated the thirteenth day of February, A. D., 1874.

SARAH STEDMAN,
By C. FRANCIS,
Her Solicitor.

9;2w

ABSTRACT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

Township of Tyendinaga,

FOR 1873.

RECEIPTS.

1873.			
January 1.	By balance on hand per last year's audit	$ 3 45	
	" Taxes of 1871	195 00	
	" Taxes of 1872	4,590 55	
	" Taxes of 1873	5,321 00	
	" Clergy Reserve Fund	392 35	
	" Tavern and Shop Licenses	350 00	
			$10,852 35

EXPENDITURE.

To School Assessment paid sub Treasurer	$ 927 20	
" County Assessment paid County Treasurer	5 470 88	
" Interest to County Treasurer	208 00	
" Paid County Treasurer on Debentures	1 500 00	
" Salaries of Officers, &c	562 25	
" Grants for charitable purposes	283 35	
" Roads and Bridges expenditure	1503 20	
" Miscellaneous Expenditure	384 91	
		$10,839 79
Balance of Receipts over Expenditure on the 1st January, 1874		$ 12 56

ALEX. McLAREN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

N. S. APPLEBY,
THOMAS DEASY,
Auditors.

Tyendinaga, February 17th, 1874.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

1874.

We are now receiving at the

Glasgow Warehouse

A LARGE PART OF OUR

SPRING STOCK

For the coming Season, consisting principally of

Spring Prints,
Spring Dress Goods and Costumes,
Grey and Black Lustres,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Wool, Tapestry and Hemp Carpetings,
Curtains and Curtain Holders,
Table Linens and Towellings,
Ladies Umbrellas.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, besides our usual assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES and FANCY DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, as it is well assorted and very large.

JAS. W. DUNNETT.

Belleville, March 2nd.

GOLDSMITH & DAVENPORT,

SUCCESSORS TO

Geo. H. Haymes,

Offer to the public the whole of their LARGE and EXTENSIVE STOCK of

FURS, BUFFALOES, RUGS AND FANCY ROBES,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

GOLDSMITH & DAVENPORT,

AT THE OLD STAND.

Belleville, February 26, 1874. d&w

A Large Lot of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
Very Cheap, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Extra Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
in New Materials,
Superior Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

A Number of Cheap Lin[illegible] ODS,
CLOUDS & FANCY WOOL
Suitable for the Holids
will be found at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Dec. 10.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 80 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.

Trenton, Dec. 21, 1873. 9:t

Money to Lend.

IN large or small sums on easy terms. Apply to

BELL & BELL.
Barristers, Belleville.

Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50:f

Madoc Land for Sale.

LOT No 27, fourth concession of Madoc. For further particulars enquire o

R. P. DAVY.

Belleville, Sept. 24, 1873. d&w

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, four years old, off the well-known herd of Wm. Roddin, Esq., of Plantagenet. Full pedigree can be given. Apply to

HENRY COURTNEY,
8th Con. Rawdon

Rawdon, June 12, 1873. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE three year-old Ayrshire Bull, full pedigree.

One two year-old Durham Bull, full pedigree.

Also, a lot of thorough-bred one year-old Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.

JAMES NIMMO,
Camden East.

Feb. 12th, 1874. 40:4w

GREY AND WHITE

BLANKETS,

VERY CHEAP,

AT

WARNER BROS.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 16, 1874.

Great Bargains

IN

Dress Goods and Shawls,

AT

WARNER BROS.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 16, 1874.

FARM FOR SALE,

310 ACRES in the Township of Clark near the Village of Newcastle, on the line of the G. T. R., being part of the estate of the late Horace Foster, to be sold in lots of 100 acres or more, to suit purchasers, now occupied by three tennants. Possession given at once if required.

For particulars enquire of

FOSTER & BARBER,
Belleville.

Feb. 11th, 1874. d6t 1:4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership with him, N. H. Peterson, Esq., formerly of Brighton, the business will be carried on as usual at the Old Stand, Front Street, under the name of JONES & PETERSON, after the 5th Jany., 1874. The subscriber would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and customers who have so liberally supported him since he commenced business in Belleville, and trusts by careful attention to business, the new firm will still continue to merit a good share of public patronage.

W. W. JONES,

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1873.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will make immediate settlement, as his Books must be *closed*.

W. W. JONES.

Fresh Teas,

CONSISTING of Green, Black and of various kinds, at lowest prices. Try our 40c and 50c Teas—they are fine.

Cheap Japan Tea 5 lbs for $1.00
Sugar, 12 lbs for $1.00
Currants, 20 lbs for $1.00

Dried apples by the brl and bushel. Fine Pickled WHITEFISH, SALMON TROUT, and HERRING, by the brl, ½ brl and lb, at

JOHN TEMPLETON'S.

Jan. 14th, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of Fieri Facias,

issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John F. Sexsmith, at the suit of Rufus Holden, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land being composed of part of lot number Seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, or may be otherwise known as follows: Being Village Lot number Twenty-six on the East side of Bleecker Avenue, as shewn on a plan of Lots drawn by one Philip Fhors for Tobias Bleecker, Esquire, registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, which said lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MAY, A. D., 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

GEO. G. TAYLOR.
Sheriff County of Hastings.

Sheriff's Office, 21st Jan., A. D., 1874. w5t

JAS. FYFE & CO.

SCALE MANUFACTURERS

AND

Iron Founders,

42 College Street, Montreal.

HAY SCALES $100 Each

☞ Send for Price List.

Sugar Cured

HAMS AND BACON

RECEIVED IN STORE TO-DAY,

BY

Ross & Davies.

Campbell's Sugar Cured Hams,

Campbell's Sugar Cured Bacon,

D. D. Mallory & Co's.

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER,

RECEIVED EVERY DAY

ROSS & DAVIES,
Family Grocers.

Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1874.

FRESH

ORANGES & Lemons

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

TO-DAY, BY

ROSS & DAVIES

Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1874.

Popularity Increasing.

CANADIAN

Hair Regenerator,

IS the HAIR DRESSING of the day. It RESTORES GREY HAIR to its natural colour, stops it falling out, and effectually

REMOVES DANDRUFF.

All other Hair Restorers thrown into the shade by this pleasant and agreeable preparation.

Large Bottles 50 cents. Try it.

For sale by all respectable Druggists. Wholesale by

E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Montreal, December 24, 1873. d&wly

Make Home Happy.

Though we may not change the cottage,
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass plot
For a boundless sketch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we thus command.

Though we have not means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare—
Though we have not silken hangings
For the walls so bleak and bare,
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For the flowers are everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin,
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win;
It will make the small room brighter,
If we let the sunshine in.

We may gather round the fireside,
When the evening hours are long,
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders,
We will firmly shut the door—
Yet should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lovely
Which the grandest fail to find;
There's a chain of sweet affection,
Binding friends of kindred mind;
We may reap the choicest blessings,
From the poorest lot assigned.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

Ontario Finances—Grit Management.

Mr. Crooks, Provincial Treasurer, has laid his Budget before the House, and the exhibit is not such as Ontarions, who watched with pride and satisfaction the economical manner in which our new system of Government was inaugurated after Confederation by the late John S. McDonald, might desire.

Mr. Crooks' last year's estimates were $2,771,028, which was subsequently increased by a supplementary estimate of $398,985, making a total estimate for 1873 of $3,170,013; being $866,822 over the actual annual ordinary revenue of the Province. This year he asks for $2,667,495, just $464,176 over the actual annual revenue of the year, which will be materially swelled in proportions when the supplementary estimates are brought down; showing that were it not that a surplus had been accumulated by a former Government, we should now be driven to direct taxation. Fortune has favored the gentlemen now governing Ontario. They assumed power with a full Treasury, and have since been aided by the Dominion Government assuming the whole debt of the Province, thereby placing at their disposal a still larger sum, which would otherwise have had to be paid in interest; but, like all spendthrifts, the more they have the more they squander, appearing determined to continue that course until the coffers of the Province are emptied, as clearly shown by the following, which we clip from the *Mail*:

Let us first look at Mr. Crooks' statement of our assets, which, for greater convenience, we put in tabulated form:

Invested in Dominion Stock and Bonds	$2,747,805	
Deposited in Banks at Interest	1,676,739	
Drainage Debentures	53,949	
Cash in Bank on 1st January	277,948	
	$4,756,431	
To this sum must be added the amount received from Municipalities for the Municipal Loan Fund, according to revised schedules	$1,830,132	
There has to be deducted from this sum, however, the amount allowed to four Municipalities in connection with the arrangement made with the Canada Central Railway, ($556,292), and there has to be deducted for probable losses—these are Mr. Crooks' own figures—15 per cent, (191,078), making together	747,370	
Leaving the net receipts from this source		1,082,762
		$5,809,196
Mr. Crooks further swells this sum by the amount which the market value of the securities representing our invested surplus would represent, if sold, as most of them will have to be during the current year, to meet liabilities		250,000
Grand total of assets		$6,059,196

Out of this amount the following sums will require to be paid during the fiscal year:—

Railway Aid Fund	$1,100,572
Payments on account of Railway subsidies for 1872 and 1873 to be drawn for	200,000
Payments to Municipalities on account of Municipal Loan Fund, according to revised schedules	3,115,736
Total payments out of Assets	$4,416,308

WHICH WILL LEAVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OF THE BOASTED SURPLUS OF $5,800,000 THE INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF $1,632,887!

We now come to the estimated revenue of the year. This Mr. Crooks puts down at $2,772,805, or about $100,000 more than the estimated expenditure, although the supplementary estimates, which, it is fair to say, will more than swallow up this estimated excess of receipts over expenditure, have not been yet brought down. AS A MATTER OF FACT, MR. CROOKS CONFESSES TO HAVE REACHED THAT STAGE WHEN THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER CAN NO LONGER COUNT UPON ANY EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE!

This is the way in which Mr. Crooks makes up his probable revenue:

Cash on hand	$277,948	
Interest on Investments	150,000	
Crown Lands	784,288	
Casual Revenue	22,000	
Licenses	80,000	
Algoma Taxes	5,000	
Law Stamps	40,000	
Education	50,000	
Public Institutions	30,000	
Dominion Subsidy	$1,116,873	
Dominion Special Subsidy	80,000	
Interest on Loan and Trust Fund	89,258	
5-9ths Common School Fund	47,438	
		1,333,569
Total Probable Receipts		$2,772,805

It is worthy of note that the whole estimated receipts of the Crown Lands Department are now but little more than the receipts from the Woods and Forests branch alone last year. There cannot be a Scott roup every year. We had to come to hard pan some time or other, and that time has arrived very early. It is also worthy of remark that while last year's receipts from investments were $258,040, Mr. Crooks can only count upon $150,000 this year, and they may not be as much. Thus is pricked the great bubble of a yearly increasing surplus!

The two prominent features of this statement we have emphasized above, and they should be impressed upon the mind of every elector in Canada:

I. Mr. Crooks, who in his own case is not likely to make the better appear the worse cause, cannot put the Surplus [now declared to be over five millions] at the end of the year at more than $1,632,887.

II. Before the Supplementary Estimates are brought down, there is an estimated excess of receipts over expenditure for the current year. And this excess is almost certain to be wiped out by the Supplementary Estimates.

These are weighty facts to be pondered over by the electors of Ontario.

The Tichborne Case.

At length the celebrated Tichborne case has been brought to a close, after many months being occupied in its trial, at an immense expense to the British public. The ponderous imposter, whose prosecution for perjury after his defeat in the attempt to establish his claims to the estates of an ancient family, has been found guilty of perjury and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude—a sentence which cannot be said to be otherwise than lenient. That the finding of the Jury will be approved by a vast majority of those in this country who have attentively read the testimony in the case, there is no doubt, and the general verdict will be "served him right." Since the days of Perkin Warbeck, there has scarcely been an attempted imposture in England which has commanded so large a share of public attention, and the name of Arthur Orton will forever be associated with that of the worthy above mentioned.

—The out put at the Spring Hill, N. B., coal mine, according to the report of the directors, now exceeds one hundred tons a day, and will soon be one thousands tons a week.

Marone-Canoe-Couch McKellar.

At a late session of the Ontario Legislature, it was discovered, in investigating the Public accounts, that Mr. McKellar, the Commissioner of Public Works, had furnished his own bed rooms in the Parliament buildings luxuriously with Damask Lounges, and Marone Canoe Couches, and pictures of little Mrs B.— at the public expense, which he subsequently was compelled to pay for, in order to stop the popular indignation which was heaped upon his head. It was supposed he would have stopped dipping his fingers into the public chest to pay for his furniture. Not so, however; being a true Grit, with an eye always to self, and determined to make hay while the sun shines, he has again been caught at his old tricks. This time, it was to pay for a CARD TABLE. The honest voters of the country will be somewhat startled at a charge of this kind appearing in the public accounts. It has been often stated that in the olden times, two principal requisites for a member of Parliament were a "flask of whiskey and a pack of cards;" but we never learned before that it was necessary for the members of the Ontario Cabinet to provide themselves with "Card Tables" at the public expense. Nor do we think there is a man in the Cabinet other than McKellar, who would have the audacity to supply himself with such an article of furniture, and have it charged to the Province. If he wanted a table of that kind for use, and to adorn his room in the public buildings, the least he should have done, was to have paid for it himself, and not bring discredit upon the Cabinet and the country, by having it charged to the Province, and then exhibit his propensity for grabbing all he could, by having it appear in the public accounts, which are printed and sent all over the Dominion.

That there may be no misunderstanding about the correctness of this matter, we quote from the debate in Parliament on the 24th Feb. Upon going into Committee of Supply:—

"Mr. Rykert stated that one of the items charged was $12, for a *card table* for the Commissioner of Public Works. (Sensation.) He wished to know if that was necessary.

"Hon. Mr. McKellar wished to know where the entry of the card table that he was charged with having had was to be found.

"Mr. Rykert said he found it in the Public Accounts for 1872." (Cheers.)

The next day, 25th February, "an examination took place in the Public "Accounts Committee, respecting a card "table furnished to the Hon. Mr. McKellar. *The charge brought by the Opposition "has been clinched home, and the* CARD "TABLE *at present* STANDS IN THE COMMISSIONER'S ROOM."

When brought home to him he tried to wriggle out of it by saying he "intended paying for it." This, in the language of a contemporary, "is too thin." If he intended paying for it, why was it charged to and paid by the Government. If he intended "to pay for it," why has it been allowed to remain since 1872? It is but a small matter of $12, but is sufficiently large to show what this "party of purity" will do; and give the country a fair idea of what these leading Grits are capable of doing when in office.

What next? Will it be a bagatelle board, or billiard table, at the public expense, for the "Canoe-Couch"-"Card-Table" McKellar? Having been detected twice in this kind of work by the eagle eye of Mr. Rykert, he may be more careful in future, and hide these little peccadiloes of his under the head of "summary." It won't do; he will be watched and made to disgorge, though the sums may be small even to the price of a pack of cards.

Government School Grant.

A correspondent in the *Mail* complains that the grants to High Schools have been unnecessarily delayed this year. He says the following table will show the dates at which the money has been received since 1868:—

"Last half, 1868, Jan. 8th, 1869.
" " 1869, Jan. 31st, 1870.
" " 1870, Feb. 3rd, 1871.
" " 1871, Feb. 3rd, 1872.
" " 1872, Feb. 8th, 1873.
" " 1873, Known only to the powers and the Hon. A. Crooks, Treasurer of Ontario.

"The Government can have no valid excuse for not paying this money. It is part of last year's expenditure, and yet the hon. Treasurer, for the purpose of drawing the interest for a couple of months on $41,000, has kept the high school masters out of it for all that time. It is a good thing to have a surplus, but one, the smallest amount of which is made out of the school masters by *shaving* them for two months, can hardly be considered creditable. These masters are not all men of independent means, they have bills to pay, and generally need every cent they can get, and yet the Government, which counts its surplus by millions, keeps their money."

The truth is that while these Ontario Ministers have no time to attend to the real business of their Departments, they can spend weeks in constituencies where an election is going on. Witness the late contest in North Wellington, where Mr. McKellar occupied his time for over a week notwithstanding the fact that Parliament is setting, in trying to convince the honest yeoman to send a supporter of his to the Ontario Legislature, but who saw, heard, and rejected his overtures. The business of the country may go to the dogs, if they can only retain power.

British Columbia.

Our British Columbia exchanges bring full accounts of the difficulties which have occurred in that Province; from which we learn that the telegraphic reports were much exaggerated. True, there was no little excitement created by an attempt to force through the House of Assembly a motion having for its object a change in the terms of Union with Canada, which excitement compelled the Premier of that Province to yield, as will be seen by the following. On the Monday following the excitement, Mr Robertson moved the following resolution in the Assembly:

"'That in view of the importance of the railway clause of the terms of union between Canada and British Columbia being faithfully carried out by Canada, this House is of opinion that no alteration in the said clause should be permitted by the Government of this Province.'

"Mr. Duck moved that the following words be added:

"'Until the same shall have been submitted to the people for their endorsement.'

"This amendment was seconded by Mr. De Cosmos, and carried *nem com.*"

This being all the indignant people asked for, the excitement cooled down, and Mr. De Cosmos was elected by a majority of *nine*.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has succeeded in being returned by a majority of nine, he has had a grave charge brought against him, by a fellow member of the Commons, who has been again returned by his constituents. On the 6th of January, Mr. E. DEWDNEY, M. P. for Yale, in reply to some insinuations indulged in by Mr. DECOSMOS, thus addressed the *Colonist*:

"As Mr. DeCosmos proposes to address you at a public meeting to-morrow, I take this opportunity of informing you that during the first session of 1873, DeCosmos called a meeting of the British Columbia members in his room at the Russell House, and in requesting me to attend, stated I was to say nothing to Mr. Nathan, about it, as he (Nathan) had gone his own way last session, and that he did not want to work with him. At that meeting he urged that we should combine and *inform the then Government that we would oppose them unless they allowed us $75,000 or $80,000 of Pacific Railroad stock*. This was indignantly opposed by all the other members. This is the kind of man, you might have before you to-morrow night, a man who studies his own selfish interests, and will sell you and his country for his own advancement. This is the man who has been in treaty with Mr. Mackenzie to open up the Terms of Union, and promised that he will return with three servile followers. This is the man who has promised Mackenzie that he will force the Dock and Capitalization scheme through the Local House.

"When he is before you to-morrow, make him pledge himself in black and white to the true policy of the hour—the Terms and nothing but the Terms of Union. Do not take his word for it. Although he says "DeCosmos is the soul of Honor," *there is not in the Dominion of Canada, a man more double-dealing and deceitful*. I know him and have watched him.—Beware."

This is a pretty picture of political morality—for Mr. De Cosmos to exhibit. Mr. Dewdney subsequently explained that the "us" mean the British Columbia members. Truly Mr. Mackenzie has chosen a genial spirit, with whom to negotiate in changing the terms of the union with British Columbia.

Huntingdon Council

TOWN HALL, Huntingdon,
February 9th, 1874.

The Council met according to adjournment. PRESENT.—The Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors Burrows, Ketcheson and Sills.

The minutes of the last meeting of Council were read and confirmed.

A By-law was passed appointing Charles Ketcheson and Francis Reynolds Assessors for 1874.

A By-law was passed appointing Nesbitt Reed Tavern Inspector for 1874.

Moved by Mr. Sills, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, That the claim of the Trustees of School Section No. 18, amounting to $10.23, non-resident land tax, be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, That Mr. Emo, the Reeve, be and is authorized to settle the claim of Joseph Ash, or keeping Rebecca McGrath, a pauper, and pay the amount and costs.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Sills, that John Mills be allowed to perform his statute labor for the present year on the road leading from his house to the Concession Road.—Carried.

The Auditors' Report of the Treasurer's Accounts for 1873 was received and adopted by the Council.

Moved by Mr. Burrows, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, That the account rendered by the Ontario Publishing Company be paid.—Carried.

The Auditors of the Accounts of 1873 were each paid $4—by order on the Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Burrows, That the Assessors for 1874 be paid $35 each for assessing the Township and serving the statute labor notices on the respective Roadmasters, furnished in print to the Assessors, and notifying the Pound Keepers and Fence Viewers.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following lines, if deemed admissable. You will remember how the British press lauded the soldier-like appearance of the Canadian team, who competed on Wibledon Commons with the sharp shooters of the British isles, the honors they won, the praises they obtained by eminent skill, caused them to be admired by officers of the highest rank in the British army. Their presence in that sharp contest proved to England that Canada was not a source of weakness to her, but that this young Dominion as an integral portion of the empire, might yet become the right hand of her power. The presence of our Volunteers in England brought out many comments on Canada by the English press, its loyalty to the crown, its resources and its mighty capabilities as the seat of Empire, were brought prominently before the British people. The colonial policy of the Gladstone Ministry was severely condemned; a better state of things is fast cropping out; 'tis right where Britain rules. Her Majesty's power ought to be represented by British uniforms, a nucleus army, around which the stalwart sons of Canada might rally in times of need. But then I would ask, Mr. Editor, should we not as Canadians bestow some small favor on those men who so nobly upheld our honor when in England. There are hundreds in the County of Hastings that think the County Council ought to reward Sergt. Lewis Marsh with a gold medal; he sacrificed much time and money in visiting England as a representative of the 49th Batt., to which battalion he brought much renown, and carried off several prizes. I have but little personal acquaintance with Sgt. Marsh, but noticing that other counties had granted gold medals to members of the team, I thought that our loyal County would not be backward in their rewarding one of her most gallant sons.

J. W. SILLS.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1874.

(*For the Intelligencer.*)

Obituary.

Died, on the 29th January, 1874, at her residence on Big Island, County of Prince Edward, Sister Charlotte Barrager, wife of Bro. Samuel Barrager, in the 37th year of her age. The cause of Sister Barrager's death was inflammatory rheumatism. Her maiden name was Charlotte Williams. She was married to Bro. Samuel Barrager, May 5th, 1852. Her sickness was short, but severe; only ten days and it ended her mortal career. She was converted to God under the labors of Rev. J. Ferguson, W. M. Minister, some two years ago, and joined the W. M. Church, of which she remained a consistent and faithful member. She always led the singing in the church in her own neighborhood. When she was taken ill she told her friends she would not live. All was done that could be done by the attendant physician and kind friends, but Death had marked her for his victim. She died in great peace, leaving a sorrowing husband and four children—three sons and one daughter—to mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. She was much respected and beloved by all who knew her, and her loss will be greatly felt in the neighborhood. Her funeral took place on Sunday, Feb. 1st, when a sermon was delivered by the writer from II Tim. IV., VII. and VIII., to a large and deeply affected audience, when her remains were deposited in the M. E. Burying-ground, Big Island, to await the Resurection Morn.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
We thy loss do deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

JOHN HILL, M. E. Minister,
Demorestville.

A Kansas City tombstone pays the following beautiful tribute to innocence:

"With a yell and a whoop
He died of the croup."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A despatch from Lakefield, on Feb. 27th, says;—John Curtin, living about three miles from here, was accidentally killed to-day. He was chopping on a log, when the log fell, throwing him headlong against another log, causing instantaneous death.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM CRAIG, M. P. P.—A telegram from Ottawa announces the death of Mr. William Craig, member for Russell in the Legislature of Ontario. Mr. Craig was born in Ottawa, in the year 1828; was at one time Warden of Prescott and Russell; and represented Russell since the year of Confederation up to his death. He was a consistent follower of the Sandfield Macdonald Government, and gave an independent support to the present Ministry. A quiet, unobtrusive man, he rarely gave offence to any one, and was more likely to make friends than enemies. He was at no time since he first entered the Legislature a robust man, and, we believe, was not in the House at all this session, ill health necessitating his absence.

THE JUDICIARY IN QUEBEC.—At a meeting of the Bar, in Montreal, on the 24th February, Mr. J. J. Day, Q. C., announced that he had seen a communication from Ottawa which justified him in stating with almost a certainty, that before this day week something effective would be done to meet their complaints. He believed that the Court of Appeals would be re-organized and important changes would be made. In the event of disappointment, the course to be taken will be considered. This indicates a determination on the part of the Government to force some of the judges against whom constant complaints have been made, to resign, when we may expect changes in the Cabinet, as well on the Bench. It being probable that the Hon, Mr. Dorion, will seek refuge from further political turmoil upon the Bench.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board adjourned on the 27th, until July next. The following resolutions were passed: A resolution respecting certain alterations in the Inspection Act, and for the adoption of the cental system in grain matters; to change the present system of the appointment of Inspectors; for an increasing amount of insurance deposits; for the formation of a Government Insurance Company; for the incorporation of local boards of trade; for a uniform standard throughout the Dominion, and sale by weight; for damages, by loss of life or property on public works, to be recovered against the Government, as common carriers; against bridging the Detroit river, and for the establishment of a Dominion line of steamers to the West Indies. The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—Prince Edward Island, Senator Howland; Nova Scotia, Cathart Thompson, Quebec, Mr. McLennan; Ontario, Hon. Jas. Skead.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Township of Sidney Sabbath School Association held its third annual Convention in the Wesleyan Methodist Church at the Town Hall on Wednesday, 25th February. There was a large attendance from all parts of the Township. The commodious and handsome Church was filled to completion at the three sessions, and a great deal of interest manifested in the proceedings. The speakers were the Revs. Marsh, Cullen, Wright, Simpson, Hodder, Chapman and Massey, Messrs. B. W. Lane, J. W. Turner, B. H. Vandervoort, W. Ward, J. T. Bird, J. T. Squire and others of Sidney, A. F. Wood, Madoc, A. G. Northrup, R. Richardson, W. Johnson and J. G. Vandusen, Belleville. The harmonium was ably presided by Miss Annie Ketcheson, to whose services and those of the choir much of the success of the Convention is due. The chair was occupied by S. T. Wilmot, President of the Association, with his characteristic urbanity and ability. We expect a full report of the proceedings from the Secretary.

Steam to Liverpool,
Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND:

Prussian	Feb. 28th
Hibernian	March 7th.
Scandinavian	" 14th.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Portland to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $81 40 to $91 40, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $32 20.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at noon.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

Steerage from Liverpool, Londondary, or Glasgow, including Railway fare through to Belleville $33.45.

GLASGOW LINE,

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Nov, 1873. Belleville.

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co.

March 15th, 1872.

THE CONTINENTAL WIND MILL,

SELF-REGULATING.

CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN.

THE attention of Farmers, Stock owners and Proprietors of Cheese Factories, is called to the following letter:—

"PARIS, Ont., Aug. 6th, 1873.

"W. C. NUNN,
"Belleville,

"DEAR SIR,—The Wind Mill, I am happy to state, is working well and promises to be a most successful convenience on my farm.

"It has cost me thousands of dollars sinking wells, (entailing great daily labour) with but little advantage to my Stock. I have now a bountiful supply of water at all times for Sheep, Cattle and Horses, without the onerous duties of pumping by human effort, from a depth of 60 feet.

"We have had many to inspect, and who will avail themselves of the benefits as soon as they are assured of its proving of permanent utility, of which I entertain no doubt.

"I am, yours respectfully,

"(Signed), "T. W. COLEMAN."

One of these Mills can be seen in operation and circulars obtained on application to

W. C. NUNN,
General Agent for Dominion,
w27 Belleville, Ont

Improved Farms for Sale!

Lot No. 25, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.
Lot No. 29, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.

Will be sold in half lots if desired. Price and terms reasonable.

Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE,
Victoria Foundry.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1873. 43:3m-183:6t

GEO. GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

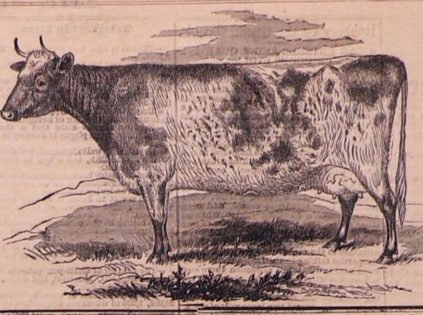
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Northcott & Alford,

BUILDERS, Contractors, Venetian Shade Manufacturers, &c., at the Planing Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

November, 1873. 4165



Thoroughbred Ayrshire Cattle

FROM THE

Choice Herds of Scotland.

AYRSHIRE COWS are known by experienced Dairymen to be INCOMPARABLE MILKERS.

They will surely give the greatest quantity of Milk from the same amount of feed than any other breed, are very hardy and docile, and give a better average flow of milk the whole season regardless of wet or dryness. Dairy farmers will find this breed their

SPECIAL FRIEND

A good opportunity is now offered. A few choice Bull and Heifer Calves for sale on reasonable terms. Pedigrees guaranteed.

JOHN H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.

P. O. Address,
Box 179,
Belleville.

August 1873. w27

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.

☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.

S. S. LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office, Belleville.

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street,

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to A. G. NORTHRUP, at his office in the Court House, Belleville.

Nov. 20, 1873. 41-tf.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞ Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, March 2, 1872. 60

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

43rd SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, March 30th, 1874.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL

PRIZE, $10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes $ 500 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $ 100 each in GREENBACKS

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.

Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 10,000! *Tickets limited to* 50,000.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
MAIN OFFICE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
101 W. Fifth St. d13'

O'BRIEN'S HOTEL

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public that he has this season constructed, immediately opposite the 'Hastings House,' so long and successfully conducted by him, a new and

First-Class 3 Story Brick Building

Especially designed for a Hotel. It contains large Sitting Rooms, first-class Sample Rooms, Elegant Bar, and between thirty and forty bed-rooms, all of which are well ventilated and well lighted. There is also connected with the House very large and commodious

YARD AND STABLES

And every appointment for a first-class trade. In his new Hotel he will be glad to greet his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage, promising the promptest attention from servants, the best on the table the market can afford, and all the requirements of a comfortable home.

The Bar will be well supplied as usual.

P. O'BRIEN,
Proprietor.

Belleville, July 24, 1873. 24

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.

Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

A Good Chance for Speculation.

A Splendid Farm for Sale,

BEING part of the south half of Lot No. 22, in the 2nd con. of Sidney, within four miles of Belleville, 88 acres, with house, barns, sheds, orchard, springs of water, well fenced, and every convenience for a farmer. A clear title, and possession at any time. Apply to

WM. POWER.

Canifton, July 15, 1873. dtf

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance that for purpose.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To wit: } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery and to me directed and delivered against the lands and tenements of Archibald Leitch MacLellan and William Caldwell, Defendants, at the suit of John Severn, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendants, or either of them, in and to the East half of Lot Number Seventeen, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, also in and to the rear Twenty acres of Lot number Eight, in the Eighth Concession of the said Township of Marmora, in the said County, described as follows: Commencing at the North-east corner of Lot Number Seven in the Eighth Concession of said Township, thence westerly along the line dividing Lots Seven and Eight forty-three rods, thence Northerly at right angles seventy-five rods, thence Easterly parallel with said division line forty-three rods to the road allowance between the Seventh and Eighth Concessions, thence Southerly along the West side of such road allowance seventy-five rods to the place of beginning. All of which lands I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Per JOHN TAYLOR.
Deputy.

MORGAN JELLETT,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Belleville, 3rd, Dec., 1873. 43:13w

Something New

AT THE

BELLEVILLE

Harness & Saddlery Warehouse,

NEIL McARTHUR desires to call special attention to Kendall's

Patent Combination Breast Collar,

The Patent Right of which he has purchased for this County.

It is the best collar extant and every one who owns a horse should have it. Call and examine specimen.

A splendid assortment of

HORSE CLOTHING,

Such as was never before seen in Belleville, is now in Stock.

A splendid assortment of

HARNESS,
SADDLES,
TRUNKS, &C.

On hand, and made to order at prices that defy competition.

Call at the old stand, next to Meagher's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Sept. 17th, 1873. 61:d-w:tf

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, L. D. SAWYER & Co.,
Agent, Stirling, Ont. Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug, 23, 1873. W1f

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store,

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE HARDWARE, &c.

is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Herring Salt 10s 6d per bbl; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4½c per lb, or 25lbs for $1.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 11

FOR

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP,

GO TO

McKEOWN'S,

Opposite the Anglo American Hotel.

Belleville, June 3, 1873.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

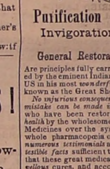
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863.

JOHN W. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR

Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

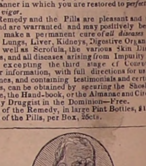


ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED, or no pay.



Purification of the Blood, Invigoration of the System,

AND

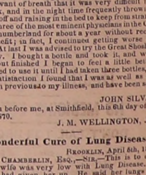
General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been reduced to ease, strength and perfect health by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopoeia of physic, attest that fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the most sceptical that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous cures*, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by spending the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Cures from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1.00. Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was scarcely able to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, which to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 9th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 8th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tubercled, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion	0.50
Each subsequent insertion	0.12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0.75
Each subsequent insertion	0.18
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line	0.02

☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in THE INTELLIGENCER Office has been refitted with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Belleville, Ontario.

A Practical Institution for Business Training, where Young Men and Boys can procure an Education suited to the wants of the Times.

THE subjects taught are just such as every Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and Professional man require in transacting every day business, and embrace the following:—

BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry, Spencerian Penmanship, Commercial Paper, Banking, Steamboating, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Brokerage, Spelling, Commercial Law, Practical Grammar, Mechanical Drawing, Actual Business Course, Telegraphing, Phonography, &c., &c.

Owing to the extensive patronage received from all parts of the country, we have been necessitated to move into more spacious apartments.

Our new rooms are now completely fitted, and, having ample accommodation for 200 students, we are prepared to offer better facilities than ever before.

For Specimens of Penmanship, Terms, &c., address

S. G. BEATTY & CO.,
Belleville, Ont.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

J. H. Simpson,
BARRISTER, Centre Block, over the Dominion Telegraph Office. PRIVATE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN.

Geo. O. Alcorn,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville. Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873. d&w.

Sam'l. S. Wallbridge, Jr., L.L.B.,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont. Dec. 23rd, 1873. d&w tf

Morgan Jellett,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, corner of Front and Bridge Street, over McKay's Drug Store, Belleville. d&w

S. S. Lazier,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. d&w

E. Baldwin Fralcck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE. N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

Notice.
MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON, Q. C. F. G. A. HENDERSON

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over James McKay's Drug Store. Belleville, Jany. 1874. w20

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1873. 1&w

Dr. Van Allen
HAS opened an Office in Tweed, where he may be consulted at all hours. Address Box 70.
Tweed, Dec. 17th, 1873. w45

Dr. Clapham,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, registered; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, &c., &c. RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, three doors north of Dafoe House. Office with Dr. Dorland, west Front Street, as usual.
Surgery—The Eye and Ear as specialities.
Belleville, January 13th, 1873. d6m

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied by Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1872.

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE.—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER.
AND LAND SURVEYOR.
OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1873. d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,
COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont 11

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 40. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1874. NUMBER 5

Be Careful what You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should never throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better to commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide,
Some may have fallen—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find that it works full well—
I try my own defects to cure
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own short-comings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe;
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home"—
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

Perils and Escapes of a Detective.

BY EDWARD A. COBLEIGH.

The Central Pacific had been completed, and now an iron railway echoed to the tread of that mighty monster, the locomotive, as it plunged madly across the prairie, but lately almost a wilderness. The telegraph had been put up, and with the Atlantic Cable, we had, indeed, a girdle around the world. In short, the two great forerunners of civilization had penetrated our boundless western plains, had crossed those majestic hills of the Pacific Coast, and carried their blessings to that far off State, old California.

"Message for Capt. Kyle, charges paid," said an urchin, slapping a dispatch down on my desk.

I broke it open and read the following.

San Francisco,—10th, 187—.
To Col. Tom Kyle, Broadway, N. Y.
Come on here immediately. Trouble with gang of robbers called Swinney's band. Raising "old Harry" hereabouts. Seven hundred dollars for you when done.
BILL DAVIS, D. S. I. A.

Davis was Deputy Superintendent of the International Association for the West.

I prepared to start at once and was soon under way.

On the train I met a gentleman from San Francisco, who told me all about the Swinny gang and their operations. Their band numbered about 75 members, and was operating all over the thinly settled portions of the State. Very lately the gang had stopped a train and robbed all the passengers, and took four soldiers out and killed them. They were all desperate men, and no train or traveller was safe while the band existed.

At the first place we stopped, I telegraphed to different officers of the Internationals to meet me with forces of our men at Cincinnati, where I would wait for them.

I also directed to have arms, ammunition and disguises, so as to work more effectively.

I reached Cincinnati all right, and in a short time had thirty men ready to accompany me. We had all obtained free passes as the officers of the road were very anxious to extinguish these villains; and they had further promised to add a thousand dollars to the amount already offered for the capture, or death of Swinney's gang. Here, too, I received a second despatch from Davis, informing me that a bank had just been broken into by the ruffians, and a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars had been offered for their capture, dead or alive.

We took the first train, every man disguised and his weapons concealed. The whistle shrieked and we went flying on our way until we reached a section of the country which the gang infested.

We had stopped to wood, water and switch off for a coming train. A freight train stood on the side track, also waiting to be passed before continuing on its way. I went into the ticket office and conversed with the agent. While there a despatch arrived which interested me. It read as follows:

"Swinney's Gang have run the eastern bound train off the track nine miles from here, and taken all the passengers prisoners. They have learned that Col. Kyle, the detective, is coming West on the next train, and are intending to kill him. Warn the passengers on the train that it will be stopped. We got the report from Dunn, the conductor of the eastern bound train, who had just arrived, out of breath, having slipped off and come afoot all the way here.

SIMMS.

It was just 26 miles to C——, the place from which the dispatch dated. I laid a plan of action at once.

The passengers were all ordered to get off the train, and wait till we returned. Many were armed, and to these I communicated my intentions. When I disclosed my name, and they found I had a force of Internationalists along with me, the fear previously existing partially subsided.

I had the passenger train pulled on to the main track. Next, two freight car were coupled on each end, and the mail and baggage coaches taken off. Then I had the freight engine put on behind the train, making two locomotives to pull us. In addition to the couplings which each car was chained to its fellow, so that if the pins should be withdrawn the fastenings of the train would still be completed. Now, every light in the cars was extinguished, and the doors left ajar, for they had spring locks, and if closed, no one could get either out or in.

My boys swarmed to the top of the train, leaving the freight boxes and passenger coaches empty. Once in position, each man laid flat on the roof, and pistols and rifles handy, with plenty of powder and balls.

Thus strangely did we start out. Cook, the driver of the engine in front of our train, was concealed in the tender under the wood, and Settle, the engineer of the locomotive in our rear, was to put us through. In selecting the freight cars, I had been careful to take only such ones as were without ladders, so that no one from below could climb on top of them, unless he did so from the railing of the passenger coaches, or from the engines.

On we went, one of my own men standing up on the train, and looking out ahead to signal when to stop. It was an intensely dark night, no lights being visible except the head lights of the two locomotives, for in both cabs had the lanterns been extinguished.

We could at last faintly see lights far down the road; then all was darkness. Evidently the robbers had put them out to prevent our taking the alarm and going back. Still we dashed on until we thought we were pretty near the dangerous ground, then the locomotive began to puff more rapidly; we were sent over the road at a terrific rate, and the engine in our rear could have been seen leaving us. This was the plan. Settle's fireman had uncoupled the train and locomotive, and now, that huge machine was tearing along the road on the back trip.

We glided along a good way, then came to a perfect standstill. We had stopped and all was silence on that vast prairie. Suddenly there rose a yell of demoniac harshness, and the train was surrounded. Two men mounted the cab. They found it empty.

'Cook has sloped,' cried one. 'He smelt a mice and cut out. So much the better, for we can now take a hand in the game which will be played in the cars."

'But why are all the lights out?' said the other, as two had left the engine. 'Let's go and see, as we are not needed here, there being no engineer to guard.'

'What do you suppose that engine meant that just went up the road? It must be that they had one behind, and that it went off and left them.'

'Kyle! bring out Kyle!'

Kill the d——d meddling detective.'

'Cut his heart out.'

These and other cries were heard as the band swarmed into the cars. Now came shouts of enquiry:

'What are all the lights out for?'

'Strike a match and see what's up.'

'There ain't any matches in the crowd.'

'Better keep out of those cars, then.'

'So I say; some of us may get shot.'

'Here an authoritative voice was heard causing the babel of tongues to cease.

'Are you a pack of cowards or not? Into these cars with you, and drag out everyone there. I'll head you, as you are afraid to go by yourselves. When we get them all out we'll build a fire to see their faces. If Kyle's found we'll kill him and give the papers an item. Come on.'

It was Swinney himself who had been speaking, and immediately the gang commenced work. All but four fellows went into the coaches, and began to feel about in the darkness for the passengers. The four who remained outside had started for wood, intending to build a fire with lights from the locomotive.

At this juncture some of the men deputed for the purpose, sprang lightly off the top of the cars onto the platforms, and shut the doors. Then as quickly, they clambered back to their places, the signal for Cook was given, and we were immediately under way, going at the rate of forty miles an hour on the back trip. The four men who were hunting fuel, when we began to move off, come dashing towards the engine, but four rifle balls pierced their bodies and they fell to rise no more. Soon a car door was opened, and the robbers began to rush on to the platform. Shot after shot sounded from the car tops, and their dead lay in a pile on the place where they had so lately stood. This had the effect of causing them to keep inside the coach, and though they fired occasional shots at us, we remained unhurt, because they could not see us and shot by guess.

Another door went down, and another withering volley was poured into them.

'Back for your lives!' yelled a terrified one. 'Swinney is shot, and we are in a trap.'

This was good news. Our balls had reaped a harvest of death, and the robber chief was among those cut down. Occasional attempts were made to rush upon the platform, and once a fellow succeeded in turning the brakes once round, but death was the certain portion of all these daring ones, and the rest held back. One poor fellow crawled out of a window in a desperate attempt to get away, but he was knocked in the head with the butt of a rifle by one of my men, and fell senseless to the ground.

We reached our destination all right, and stopped at the depot. My men retained their positions.

'Now, if you fellows will listen a moment,' I cried out, when all was still, 'I will let you know just how we stand. Your late leader, in some way ascertained that I was coming out West to look after his band, and laid a plot to capture and murder me. I learned what that scheme was, and instead of being caught myself, I have rather come the shenangan over you. Thirty of my tried and trusty detectives are on top of these cars with me, besides ten of the employes of the railroad. They are all watching every avenue of exit from the train, and the first man of you who tries to come out without my leave, goes under. I repeat that our rifles and revolvers cover every opening of egress from the cars, and we are old and practiced marksmen. About two hundred men lie in ambush, around us, ready to mow you down like grass, if necessary. Therefore, if you value your lives, do just what I order.'

At this moment huge fires began to blaze all around us, kindled by the people of the town, and everything was as light a day.

I now ordered the robbers to file out of one of the cars, one at a time. As each man reached the platform, he was compelled to walk to the depot, under cover of four rifles. Inside of the building my friends received them and tied them with ropes.

Thus all were secured, each being emptied separately. When this was over lights were brought, and we searched the coaches for skulkers. Four only were found. We had cleared the train.

All had been secured, and Swinney's gang existed only in history. It was a thing of the past. The dead were brought into the freight room and laid side by side. There were fourteen in all the train, among them Swinney, the much dreaded far famed outlaw. In the face of the corpse what reminded me of the past? I thought for a moment, then it became clear to me. Swinney was the same fellow who had baffled me in Boston harbor just after my promotion in the squad.

He had returned to this country after the war, and gone to California. Thus ended the career of a criminal who had begun his life of crime by successfully defeating the intentions of justice.

My adventure was at last over, and the West freed from its reign of terror. I returned to New York accordingly, and devoted myself to the cases I had left unfinished when I began on this one.

Jimuel Briggs on McKellar's Card Table.

'But to resume,' as Willie Hamilton would say. McKellar, following out that course of voluptuousness which has given him the reputation of being the Sardanapalus of Ontario, has been fooling away the people's wealth by purchasing a card table.

It cost twelve dollars. Twelve dollars wrung from the toil-worn hands of the farmer and mechanic that McKellar may eucharize!

It is quite an elegant table. I was in his room when it arrived.

'There now,' said McKellar complacently as he put it in its place just under Little Mrs. ——'s portrait. 'That's just what we wanted.'

'It's a pretty nice table,' said I.

'You can just gamble on it,' replied Mac.

'Of course—that's what it was built for. But ain't you afraid that Rykert or Lauder will get hold of it?'

'Oh, no, I shall have it entered into the Public Accounts as "Carding machinery." I thought of putting it down as "Eucharistic Utensils" at first, but that might create a religious discussion, and we had all we want of that on the Orange question.'

'You'll have hard work to keep it from Rykert, though. He goes nosing around like a snappish little Scotch terrier, and takes a tremendous hold when he gets a chance,' said I. 'You'll hear enough of this before the session's over.'

'Well,' said he, 'If the Lieut. Governor is allowed a billiard table, and can undisturbedly waft the rolling spheres, I might surely be allowed to jerk the social pasteboard.'

The country will ring with the story of McKellar's depravity in buying that card-table for years to come.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.—Manitoba papers received to-day give the official returns of the elections in that Province. The vote in Selkirk was Smith, 329; Bannatyne, 225; majority for Smith 104. In Lisgar the vote was, Shultz 295; Hay 216; majority for Shultz, 69. In Provencher Riel, 195; Hamlin, 69; Riel's majority, 126. In Marquette, Cunningham, 393; Ryan, 351; majority for the poor man whose election cost $1900, 42. The elections in Lisgar and Marquette are to be protested.

County Council.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Warden read the presentment of the Grand Jury, also the report of the Gravel Roads Committee, which latter was adopted.

BY-LAW.

Mr. Daly introduced a By-law for the appointment of Wm. McIntosh as Inspector of Public Schools for North Hastings.

NOTICES.

Mr. Vankleek gave notice of a By-law granting Auctioneers' licenses.

Mr. Young gave notice of a By-law providing for a reward for the apprehension of horse thieves.

Mr. Appleby gave notice of a By-law to amend the By-law to regulate the licenses of hawkers and peddlers.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Vankleek, the County Surveyor was instructed to examine as far as practicable the County Bridges which had not been built or repaired during the past year, and report to the Council at its next meeting the amount of repairs necessary to be made during the year; also that the Gravel Road Superintendant be instructed to examine the gravel roads and report at next session the amount of repairs necessary during the year.

On motion of Mr. Appleby, the County Surveyor was instructed to examine the road leading from Marysville to Lonsdale, and find on what conditions a road can be secured across Mr. West's farm, and report at the June session.

Mr. Daly moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson, That a Committee of seven be appointed, to be composed of the Warden, Hon. B. Flint, Messrs. Emo, Wilmot, McLaren and the mover and seconder, to report upon roads and bridges, outside of gravel roads, their location, cost of the bridges, and make such recommendation concerning the same as they may think desirable, and report at the next session of Council.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Vankleek, the County Surveyor was instructed to examine and report upon the bridges at Marmora village and Beaver Creek, also the road leading from Marmora village to the boundary line of Belmont and report at the June session.—Carried.

BY-LAWS.

Council went into Committee on By-laws. Mr. Aylesworth in the chair, and resumed after the second reading of the By-law before it.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Committee on Roads and Bridges resumed.

Messrs. Emo and Graham were appointed a Committee to arrange for the straightening of the Sodom road.

It was ordered that the claim of Benjamin Henry, $100 for loss of a horse on the County road from Chisholm's Mills to Lime Lake, be referred to Committee on Ways and Means for an appropriation.

Committee rose and reported progress.

A MERITED HONOR.

Mr. Daly moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, That it is desirable that the Council should acknowledge in some suitable way the services of Sergeant Lewis Marsh, of the 49th Battalion, one of the Canadian Team at Wimbledon; therefore be it resolved that a gold medal be procured for him.—Carried.

CARETAKER.

Hon. Mr. Flint moved, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That a Special Committee composed of the Warden, Messrs. Aylesworth, Emo, Rose and the mover be appointed to examine into and report to the Council at its next session, on Thursday, on the case of Mr. Bonter, care-taker of the Court House, &c.—Carried.

ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That this Council having been creditably informed that the Government are making the division of the 2½ per cent of the License money, on Road Allowances to the senior townships of united municipalities only, thereby depriving the back townships from being benefitted by the amount due each township, according to the intent of the Act, and that the Warden be instructed to communicate with the Department, showing the injustice of the Division, and asking that each township get its share.—Carried.

ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Hudson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the Warden be instructed to communicate with the Ontario Parliament, to have the Assessment Law altered, so that the Assessment be made in June, instead of March, as at present.—Carried.

Council adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council resumed at 2 p. m.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Warden read a communication from Wm. McIntosh, thanking the Council for his appointment as Inspector of Public Schools for North Hastings.

Also, a communication from the Registrar, regarding ten per cent refund on registration fees, for which the Warden said he had been handed a check for $384 by Mr. Ponton.

Also, from Col. Brown for a continuance of the grant of $100 per annum to the band of the 49th.

Mr. Appleby moved that the above be referred to Committee on Ways and Means for an appropriation.—Carried.

The Warden read a statement by the Clerk, of lands located in the County during the year.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Young, That the Warden be instructed to communicate with the Corporation of the Town of Belleville regarding their share of the Registry office now being erected by the County.

A motion by Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. Farley, adverse to the Town extending its limits to include the Grand Trunk Station and Albert College was carried.

Mr. Young moved a resolution asking the Council to guarantee Trenton debentures to the extent of $6,000 for the erection of a High School.

The Treasurer explained that the guarantee was that the County should issue its debentures for the sum sought to be guaranteed, and accept the debentures of the Village of Trenton as security.

Mr. Young, on this, withdrew his motion, and gave notice of a By-law to permit of the issue by the County of its debentures to the amount of $6,000.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Road Superintendent was authorized to ascertain at what price gravel could be obtained from the gravel pit owned by one Donnelly, for the purpose of gravelling a portion of the Jamieson Road.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Emo, That a memorial be presented to the Lieut.-Governor in Council, signed by the Warden and Clerk, asking aid upon the surveyed road from Marmora, passing through Lake and Wollaston to Faraday, and that the memorial be sent to Dr. Boulter at once for presentation.—Carried.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Committee on Ways and Means resumed. Hon. Mr. Flint in the chair.

Mr. Appleby moved, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that a grant of $100 be made to the 49th Battalion Band.—Lost.

Several accounts were passed.

The Warden brought up the matter of the salaries of the Treasurer and Clerk, which he supposed had been fixed permanently, but he found that the matter had to come up annually for action. Any one who knew the arduous duties of those officers would not object to the making of the increase permanent, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, to that effect.—Carried unanimously.

The sum of $100 was ordered to be paid Benjamin Henry for a horse killed on the road.

The sum of $30 was voted for a gold medal to Lewis Marsh, and the Warden authorized to procure the same.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Young, the grant of $75 for the band of the 49th.

The Warden and Mr. Sills supported the grant, as tending to keep the organization together.—Carried.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Mr. Wilmot moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the Warden, Hon. Mr. Flint, and Messrs. Ashley, Hagerty, Pearce, Walker, Graham, Wilmot and McLaren, members of this Council, be appointed a Committee to enquire into and investigate the assessments of the minor municipalities of this County, comparing the same with actual values, so far as can be ascertained, and report the result, with any recommendations they may desire to make, to the Council at its June session.

Mr. Wilmot, in support of his motion, thought the value of property in the County had very materially changed since the last valuation was made, some nine years ago. In the North, the greatest increase of value had taken place, and he felt convinced that the plan of appointing a committee, as proposed by his resolution, was the cheapest mode.

Mr. Flint did not see how the Committee could come to a conclusion, as lands were assessed differently in proportion to value, in the various municipalities. If the calculations were made from the assessment rolls, they would be as far astray as ever. The front townships were growing far faster in value than the rear townships, chiefly owing to the establishment of cheese factories, which largely enhanced the value of the land. Until the assessors were obliged by law to do their duty fairly and squarely, they would stand as now. It was a mistaken idea to assess property too low, as taxes were not lowered thereby. If we were assessed as we ought to be, it would double the amounts on the assessment at present, and, our wealth being known fairly abroad, we should have much more importance. He advised that the townships agree amongst themselves to have a fair assessment, instead of fighting equalization. The assessors should assess at a fair cash valuation.

Mr. Graham agreed with Mr. Flint as to the fallacy of taking the assessment rolls as a guide. In his own township and in Madoc, probably, they had been compelled to assess highly in order to be able to impose a rate which would be within the law.

Mr. Wilmot did not consider that the assessment rolls should be their only guide, but that the members of the Committee should make valuations and compare with the assessment.

Mr. Daly supported the resolution, which, if it did not fully meet the case, yet struck him as being the best thing which could be proposed at present. It was too late in the season to adopt Mr. Flint's suggestion, which was a good one. The assessment made by the valuators was the best they ever had, and was the only basis to go upon. There had been many departures from the report of the valuators, but he considered that the further they went from that report, the further they got from the truth. His only desire was to arrive at a just conclusion.

Mr. Rose approved of the resolution as the best plan they could come to at the present time. The making of comparisons was the most feasible way of coming to a better conclusion.

Mr. Walker also supported the motion. Comparisons of farms on former occasions had resulted in considerable change. The Committee would require time to transact the necessary business.

The Warden thought that the Committee might relieve an impression in townships that they were equalized. He did not think that the northern townships were equalized lower than the front townships in proportion, and was not unwilling that an investigation should be made. He suggested that a member from one of the villages be added to the Committee to value village property. He did not think that the valuation of the valuators was correct, as they began in Sidney, one of the finest townships in the County, in spring when everything looked the worst. In this wise he thought Sidney had been under valued; and Madoc, which had been valued when it appeared at its best, had been valued too highly. Such a Committee as proposed might do much good.

Mr. Ashley thought the Committee proposed might do much good, and he would propose that comparisons be extended even farther. Parts of Thurlow had depreciated in value, notably near the village of Canifton. A rate per acre might be struck.

Mr. Vankleek urged that the remedy sought could be secured by compelling the assessors to assess at cash value.

Mr. Pearce said that in the County of Peterborough they had chosen two gentlemen, one from this County, and the other from the County of Victoria, to make a valuation.

Mr. Aylesworth could not see how they could force the assessors to do their duty, though the law was very stringent. He thought the Reeves should press their respective corporations to have the assessors in their respective municipalities assess at as nearly the actual cash value as possible, with the understanding that it would not prejudice them in their valuation. It would be much better to value our land as near its actual value as possible.

The motion was then carried, and the names of Messrs. Young, Aylesworth and Lake were subsequently added to the Committee.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Committee on Roads and Bridges resumed, and, having completed its business, rose and reported.—Adopted.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Council met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Warden explained that the Committee regarding the matter in dispute between the care-taker and Sheriff had not been able to complete their report. He said they would again meet after the Council adjourned, and asked power to act, which was granted.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Appleby introduced a By-law to repeal By-law No. 249.

Mr. Young introduced a By law regarding the Trenton Debentures.

Mr. Vankleek introduced a By-law regarding auctioneers' licenses.

Mr. Young introduced a By-law to provide a reward for the apprehension and conviction of horse thieves.

Mr. Ashley introduced a By-law to confirm a By-law of the Township of Thurlow, under which certain road allowances were sold.

MOTIONS

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Young, to grant power to the Committee regarding care taker to act.—Carried.

Mr. Walker moved, seconded by Mr. Lake, That the Warden be instructed to communicate with the Warden of Northumberland respecting a grant made by this County on the boundary line between Rawdon and Seymour, and urge the Council of Northumberland to make a like grant, also take similar action with the County of Lennox and Addington respecting the bridge over Sucker Creek.

Mr. Ashley moved, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the Warden be authorized to memorialize the Government, with reference to the extension of leases of Indian Lands in Tyendinaga.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hagarty, it was resolved to advertise the Treasurer's Statement regarding Sinking Fund, along with the Auditor's report.

Mr. Hagarty moved, seconded by Mr. Rose, That the Warden be instructed to communicate with the Education Department, respecting the granting of a retiring pension to T. S. Agar, late Superintendent of Education for North Hastings.

Mr. Hagerty spoke strongly in support of the resolution, Mr. Agar having been a most faithful and deserving public officer, and if a small grant only were made, the County might supplement it.

The Warden fully corroborated Mr. Hagarty's remarks, and the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Emo moved, seconded by Mr. Hagarty, the suspension of the By-law providing for the cutting down of timber standing within 25 feet of the County roads as it is a grievance to the owners of sugar bushes.

Mr. Emo detailed instances in which great grievance was inflicted by the operation of the By law.

After some remarks by several members, the resolution was carried, with the amendment that the By-law should be applied only when necessary.

Mr. Daly moved, seconded by Mr. Farley, that the statement by the Clerk, of roads assumed as County Roads, and Bridges assumed as County Bridges, be published in the newspapers.

The motion was withdrawn, pending action by the Committee appointed by the Council.

BY-LAWS.

Committee on By-laws resumed.

Mr. Appleby's By-law regarding hawker's and peddlers' licenses was withdrawn after discussion, the present amount of license fees being considered sufficient, if collected which they are not.

Mr. Young's By-law regarding horse thieves was read a second time. It provides that a reward of $20 shall be paid to the person who secures the arrest and conviction of horse thieves.

Mr. Vankleek's By-law regarding auctioneers' licenses amends By-law 127 by, substituting $25 for yearly licenses, and $15 for six months' licenses, yearly licenses to date from March 1st, and half yearly licenses from April 1st and October 1st. It was read a second time, it being shown in discussion that no legal authority existed for granting licenses for minor municipalities.

The other By-laws introduced were read a second time.

Committee rose and reported the above By-laws, which were read a third time, passed and numbered.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Mr. Daly moved, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, That the Inspector of Weights and Measures be instructed to prosecute hawkers and peddlers found plying their vocation without license, the County to indemnity him for expenses incurred.—Carried.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Committee on Ways and Means resumed, and finished the business before it, an account of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., for removing logs which last spring threatened to carry away Trenton bridge, being laid over until next meeting.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

Council adjourned until the second Tuesday in June.

The Voice of Slander.

"What better could have been expected, "however, from the man" (Sir JOHN MACDONALD) "who sold the Pacific Railway "Charter, or from the journalists who "justify the deed?" This is a well-rounded query from the Toronto Ministeral apologist; and, we ask in return, what can be expected, however, from the man who accepted an immense bribe from Sir HUGH ALLAN when a mail subsidy contract was being considered by Parliament? What journalist borrowed $42,000 from the Bank of Upper Canada when he was for a few brief hours Premier of Canada? and what statesman and journalists after succ[illegible] injuring the credit of that institution, bought up the bills of that bank at an immense discount, and thus discharged the claim? It does not lie in the mouth of GEORGE BROWN to defame Sir JOHN MACDONALD—neither is it in his power, the power of EDWARD BLAKE or ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, to establish the mean, slanderous charge that the ex-Premier sold the Canada Pacific Charter! Such continued abuse of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, such a puerile policy of misrepresentation and such malignant falsification of evidence cannot but strengthen the very man these political guerillas desire to injure.

If Sir John Macdonald sold the Pacific Charter, why did not those who now so loudly assert it, stand like men before the Royal Commission and give evidence to that effect? Why did not those who were summoned from the clear Grit ranks stand in the witness box, with the Word of God in their hands and the calm light of conscious honor in their eyes and substantiate, on oath, the filthy disreputable scandals they now so hypocritically circulate? As the masked villian could approach the Hon. J. C. ABBOTT's clerks and for a money consideration induce them to purloin their master's private documents, and as another libel upon manhood could pilfer letters from the Montreal post office, so can those who are eating the country's bread—whilst the statesman has for the time being, been driven from power by their perfidy and rascality—continue the work of scandalizing one whose past records render him invulnerable to the brutal attacks of an organized political banditti. These whining croakers talk of violent language indulged in by the Opposition press; but let them remember that desperate diseases necessitate desperate remedies, and whilst they glory in the shame of their masters and gloat over the possession of the Treasury Benches, let them remember the old proverb—"A good bone does not always come to a good dog!"—*Citizen.*

Small-pox is again increasing in Montreal.

Dr. Schultz, M. P., has left Fort Garry for Ottawa.

Over 1,000,000 people are starving to death in India.

Burglaries are still rife in the Western Canadian cities.

Alex. Begg, Emigration Agent, left for Scotland on the 2nd inst.

March comes in like a lamb, but will probably go out like a lion.

—E. B. Wood is in Ottawa helping Legree Cartwright to mature his financial policy.

—W. F. Biggar, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, has been dismissed from his position.

—Scarlet Fever is very prevalent in Ottawa. Mr. Duff lost four children in one week from this disease.

—Kingston is enjoying some Chinese curiosities just now, among them a Chinese Bible.

—It is rumored that Sir John A. Macdonald will visit England during the summer, and be sworn in Privy Councillor.

—Mr. Frederick Fenton has been appointed County Crown Attorney, in place of Mr. O'Donoghoe, M. P.

—The Postmaster of St. Flavie, Quebec, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt.

—$3,000 worth of gold watches, rings and diamonds, were stolen from the house of J. C. Todd, Toronto, a few nights ago.

—The *Mail* says that a son of the late Colonel Irvine, and a son of Sir John B. Robinson, are Canadians known to be at the front with the army at Ashantee.

—A horrible story comes from Franktown, to the effect that a man named Whiting, while logging near that place the other day, was caught by one of the logs rolling upon him, and held fast until he froze to death.

—The highest newspaper office in the world is at Cerro de Pasco, a village on the slope of the Andes, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

—Bishop Williams, of Canton, has forwarded to the Jardin d'Acclimation at Brussels a remarkable China plant, the first specimen of its kind received in Europe. This plant changes its color three times a day, and is appropriately named *Hibiscus mutabilis.*

From Bridgewater.

AN ACCIDENT.—SLEIGHING.—A SANITARIAN.

BRIDGEWATER, March 5.

An accident of a severe character occurred in this township to-day to two men, named George Langevin and Maxime Joinville, who were engaged falling a tree in Flint and Holton's shanty. It appears that the tree in falling struck another, causing the top to break off, fly back, and fall on the men. Langevin's head is very badly cut, while Joinville's thigh is broken in two places. They were brought down to the village and lodged in the hotel. Dr. Higginbotham was promptly in attendance and did all he could for the sufferers, and no doubt, under his treatment they will do well.

Sleighing is almost a thing of the past. Some persons still keep to the runners, as it to delude themselves into the belief that Spring is not upon us, while others have taken to wheels as the best mode of conveyance, so we are regaled with a harmonious jingle of sleigh bells and waggon wheels, which always forms a strange medley of sounds to my thinking.

Several of your good citizens, whose health has not been of the best, have found their way here to recruit their strength. This place, from its high position, has always been considered a salubrious locality. Indeed, we have never, up to this time, suffered from those epidemics which periodically appear in so many places; and that this is an excellent place for convalescents we had proof of, for a gentleman who arrived here a week ago in delicate health, found himself so far recovered that he was enabled to join a fishing party that started from here to go back a short distance where the finny tribe are in abundance and sportsmen can find much pleasure.

Registration.

As there is a general lack of knowledge regarding the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and it is desirable that correct and full returns should be furnished to the Registrar-General, we publish the following information on the subject: All births, marriages and deaths which take place throughout the Province of Ontario are required to be registered with the Clerk of the Municipality in which such birth marriage or death happens. The person required to report a birth is the father or mother of the child; or, in the event of the inability of both parents, any person standing in the place of the parents; or if none, then the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child was born (the term occupier shall be construed to mean and include the Master, Governor, Keeper, Warden or Superintendent of Jail, Prison, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Poor Asylum, Hospital, or other public or private charitable institutions.) Registration must be made within thirty days after birth. The person required to register a marriage is the clergyman who celebrates it, and his report must be furnished within ninety days after the date of such marriage. The persons required to register a death are the physician who may have attended the deceased professionally during his or her last illness and the occupier of the house in which the death occurs, and the return must be made within ten days after the occurrence. Refusal or neglect to make these reports or any one of them, within the specified time will subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing, to a penalty of twenty dollars and costs. The officers administering the act in the different districts have been instructed to strictly enforce its requirements, and to prosecute all persons who fail to comply with its provisions.

The "Party of Purity."

Every day brings to light some new system of rascality which has been perpetrated by the "Party of Purity" in its determination to carry the late elections. At a meeting lately held in North Ontario, the following startling disclosures were made:

"That in the Township of Uxbridge the assessor had systematically put on the assessment roll for real estate over $20, and from thence transferred to the voters' list, the names of a large number of persons whom he knew would vote the Reform tickets, but who owned small village lots worth only from $25 to $40 each; and a still greater number of persons who neither owned nor had any interest in a single rood of real estate whatever. The entire number of bad votes for Gordon in this Township alone, so far as the investigation has gone, was no less than seventy-five.

"From the same Municipality another long list was read of votes lost to Mr. Gibbs. These consisted of Conservatives who owned property worth between $400 and $2,000, and who had always voted hitherto, but who had been assessed for sums under $200. Some of the particulars were of the most startling character, shewing in the clearest light a premeditated system of fraud on the most extensive scale. Some of these shewed the assessment roll to have been altered by the assessor (after the schedules had been served on the parties assessed) so as to reduce the assessment of well-known Conservatives. Names, it appeared, had also been omitted to be copied on the voters' list from the assessment roll; and in connection with this the oath or affirmation appended to the voters' list had been worded so as to leave out the words "correct" list and the words "fraudulently omitted" evidently in the hope of preventing the assessor from being indicted for perjury. The list from Uxbridge Township was by no means full, but imperfect as it was it was quite apparent that but for these frauds the state of the poll in this Township alone would have been sufficient to have turned the election.

"The report from the village of Uxbridge showed that one-fifth of the names of the free and independent electors had been fraudulently omitted from the voters' list, thereby increasing the majority for the Grit candidate in that village."

After the reading of these statements no one will be surprised that the election is to be protested.

The Ashantee Expedition.

The Final Battle before Coomassie.

Total Defeat of the Barbarians.

LONDON, March 7—A despatch from the Ashantee Expedition says: A sharp engagement occurred on February 4th, which lasted seven hours. An immense force of Ashantees, under the leadership of the King in person, aided by his principal chiefs, opposed the passage of the river Dah by the British force. Two officers of the Highlanders were killed and thirty white men wounded. The Ashantees were routed with heavy loss. The King and his chiefs abandoned their army and took flight at the close of the battle. Coomassie was occupied by Gen Wolseley's forces, without opposition, at dusk on the same day. The date of the above despatch is the same as the last official despatch of General Wolseley. No later advices have as yet been received.

A despatch from Gen. Wolseley, dated from the 5th to the 7th ultimo, says: Coomassie has been captured and burned. The King has fled. The troops have commenced their return march unhindered.

Another despatch dated the 9th of February, says the Ashantee messengers have just arrived requesting a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 15th, to allow time for negotiations.

—The harbor at Buffalo is open.

—Butter is 35 cents a pound in Ottawa.

—The ice in Kingston harbor is getting unsafe.

—Thirty Italian emigrants arrived at Toronto on the 4th inst.

—A freshet has caused considerable damage at Port Hope.

—The election of Mr. McKenzie, for West Montreal, has been protested against.

—Liberal-Conservative Associations are being organized in various parts of Ontario.

—A convict was mortally wounded, in attempting to escape from Sing Sing.

—Rev. Mr. Knapp, widely known as a revivalist, is dead.

—A petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Orton for North Wellington.

—New York expended $23,000,000 on new buildings in 1883.

—In four years, Colorado has produced in gold and silver $17,130,000.

—A Toronto merchant has suddenly left for the States, much to the regret of his creditors who lose $10,000.

—The revolt in Japan is making headway. The insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki.

—It is proposed in Massachusetts to have third-class cars for workingmen attached to railroad trains.

Paddy's Version of "Excelsior."

'Twas growing fast so terrible fasht,
Whin through a town up the mountain there pashd,
A broth of a boy to his neck in the shnow
As he walked, his shillalah he swung to and fro,
Saying, it's till the top I'm bound for to go,
Be jabers!

He looked mortal sad, and his eyes were as bright
As a fire of turf on a cowld winter night,
And divil a word that he said could ye tell
As he opened his mouth and let out a yell,
It's up to the top of this mountain I'll go,
Onless covered up wid this bothersome shnow,
Be jabers!

Through the windows he saw as he travelled along,
The light of the candles and fires so warm;
But a big chunk of ice hung over his head,
With a snivel and groan, by St. Patrick, he said,
It's up till the very *tip top* I will rush,
And then if it falls it's not meself it'll crush,
Be jabers!

Whist a bit! said an old man, whose head was as white
As the snow that fell down on that miserable night,
Shure ye'll fall in the whater, me bit of a lad,
For the night is so dark and the walkin' so bad.
Bedad! he'd not lisht to a word that was said,
But he'd go till the top if he wint on his head,
Be jabers!

A bright, buxom, young girl, such as likes to be kissed,
Axed him wasn't he shtop, and how *could* he resist!
So, snapping his fingers and winking his eye,
While shmiling upon her, he made his reply.—
Faith I meant to kape on till I got till the top,
But as yer shwate self has axed me I may as well shtop,
Be jabers!

He shtopped all night, and he shtopped all day,
And ye musn't be axin when he *did* go away;
For wouldn't he be a bastely gossoon
To be lavin' his darlint in the shwate honeymoon?
Whin the old man had praties enough and to spare,
Shure he might as well shtay and be comfortable there,
Be jabers!

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, March 2nd, 1874.

After routine business, Mr. Boultbee moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient and improper for members of the Local Government, the Speaker of this House or the County Officials appointed by this Government, to interfere with the elections for the House of Commons."

The debate upon the question lasted the entire day. The following amendment moved by Mr. Merrick, was voted upon and lost, 'in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient and improper for members of the Local Government or the Speaker of this House to interfere with the elections for the House of Commons by addressing public meetings of electors called to promote the interest of any candidate or candidates, or by canvassing or by inducing persons in the employ of the Government or in any of the departments to vote at such elections.'"

The following is the vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs Ardagh, Boulter, Boultbee, Boulton, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Corby, Cumberland, Daly, Deacon, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Giles, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Donoghue, Read, Rykert, Scott, Tooley.—25

NAYS.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Bethune, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Crooks, Crosby, Currie, Deroche, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Grange, Haney, Hardy, Harrington, Hodgins, McKellar, McLeod, Mowat, Oliver, Pardee, Patterson, Paxton, Prince, Robinson, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—46.

Other amendments to the same effect were lost on the same division.

TORONTO, March 3, 1874.

On the motion of Mr. Currie, to receive the second Report of the Committee on Private Bills, Mr. Gibson, moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred back to the committee, with instructions to amend that part of it relating to Bill No. 44—"To re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of Huron, for the purpose of registration of titles," by reporting the preamble proven to the satisfaction of the Committee.

A lengthy debate ensued which resulted in the amendment being lost by a vote of 40 to 29.

Several Bills were advanced a stage. The House went into Committee on the Liquor Bill and reported it with amendments.

The House went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and passed several clauses.

TORONTO, March 4.

Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, presented the second report, asking leave to report from time to time, of which he moved the adoption.

Hon. Mr. Crooks wanted it to stand over, as he wanted to examine into the circumstances which led to the adoption of it in Committee.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said the reason why the resolution was passed in Committee was that in discussing certain matters seriously affecting the Government, they had been prevented from making allusions and discussing the matter as fully as possible. The resolution merely gave the Committee power, if it so desired, to bring the evidence before the House in order that the matter might be discussed.

Hon. Mr. Crooks still objected on the ground that no notice had been given.

A motion for copies of all papers, documents, and communications had between promoters of the Victoria Railway and the Government, after considerable discussion was adopted.

Mr. Lauder moved for a return showing the names of all commissioners appointed in connection with the Agricultural College; the instructions given to such commissioners, and the report of such commissioners.

The motion was withdrawn on the assurance that the report just brought down contained all the information required.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Boultbee's motion for an address concerning official salaries was resumed and occupied considerable time.

A motion by Hon. Mr. Mowat to appoint Hon. Mr. Fraser on the Committee of Public Accounts in place of Mr. Crooks, created considerable discussion; and a motion to adjourn was carried.

TORONTO, March 5.

After some private Bills had been advanced a stage, the adjourned debate on the motion of the Attorney General to add the name of the Hon. Mr. Fraser to the Public Accounts Committee was resumed, and continued until six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Deacon moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Mowat suggested that the motion should be deferred, as the House had only half an hour to discuss it.

Mr. Deacon asked whether it was the intention of the hon. gentleman to oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said that of course the hon. gentleman knew the position the Government had assumed in regard to these Bills. He believed that these Associations ought to receive incorporation, but at the same time the mode of incorporation suggested was not one which ought to be insisted upon. The policy of the Government was to have a general Bill under which all legal Associations might be incorporated. If the hon. gentleman insisted upon moving the second reading of the Bill, he (Mr. Mowat) was ready to explain the course of the Government, but he thought it would be more satisfactory to defer the discussion.

The discussion continued for the hour allotted to Private Bills, when the debate on the motion to substitute the name of Mr. Fraser for that of Mr. Mowat on the Public Accounts Committee was resumed and continued until half past three o'clock this morning, when, after several motions to adjourn had been lost, the resolution appointing Mr. Fraser was carried by a vote of 41 to 23.

TORONTO, March 6.

The whole of the afternoon sitting was occupied in discussing the motion for the third reading of the Bill to facilitate the Incorporation of Benevolent and Charitable Societies.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Report of Committee of the Whole on the Assessment Bill was then received.

The Liquor Bill amendment passed through Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and, after passing several clauses, reported progress.

The Attorney-General then moved the second reading of the Solemnization of Marriages Bill, and briefly explained its leading provisions.

Mr. M. C. Cameron criticized some of the provisions of the Bill.

After a few words from Mr. Merrick, in approval of the Bill, the second reading was carried.

Several of the Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at midnight.

TORONTO, March 6.

In the House to-day the Attorney General moved the third reading of the bill respecting benevolent, provident and other societies.

Mr. MERRICK opposed the bill on the ground that it gave the right to all manner of societies to incorporate It gave dangerous power to companies to lock up lands; it was also more expensive, as ten or twelve dollars each for the 1,000 or so lodges in the Province, would be a heavy burden on the resources of the Orange society. He moved that the bill be read this day three months.

Mr. DEACON opposed the bill, considering that it granted power to other societies to incorporate without proper restrictions.

Mr. FAREWELL was in favor of the bill, as he thought it right that other societies as well as Orange should have the privilege of incorporation.

Mr. MONK said that he probably represented a county with more and larger Orange lodges than any other member. He said a resolution was passed at his County Lodge which said "that this L. O. Lodge of the County of Carleton is unanimous in the approval of the bill introduced in the last session of the Ontario Legislature, to incorporate the L. O. Association, and that nothing short of a bill of the same nature will satisfy the said L. O. County Lodge, and this County Lodge repudiates with contempt the general bill about to be introduced."

Mr. BOULTBEE opposed the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON supported the Government measure.

Mr. HODGINS thought the bill should pass to allow other Societies to incorporate.

Mr. BOULTON opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON opposed the bill and looked upon it as an affront to the Protestants of Ontario.

The debate was continued after recess, Hon. Mr. Cameron alleging that the reason for the introduction of the bill was to enable the Government to get out of the difficulty caused by the rejection of the Orange Bill last session. He considered it a great evil that any religious body should be able to influence the Government so far as to bring about dangerous legislation of this kind.

Mr. RICHARDS said that when the Attorney-General entered political life his leader was engaged in vilifying Catholics in the *Globe*, and the Hon. Mr. Mowat himself voted for the Orange Bills last session, but having shaken hands with the Roman Catholics, had got rid of them in another way, and had introduced this measure because his Catholic friends present, and his late colleagues would not let him pass the Orange Bills.

Mr. LAUDER protested against religious denominations being recognized separately in political matters.

The amendment of Mr. Merrick was then lost on the following division.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boulter, Boultbee, Boulton, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Cumberland, Deacon, Daly, Fitzsimmons, Giles, Grange, Lauder, McCall, McManus, McRae, Merrick, Monk, Read, Rykert, Scott, Tooley—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Caldwell, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Deroche, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Hamilton, Hardy, Hodgins, McGowan, McKellar, McLeod, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pardee, Prince, Robinson, Sexton, Smith, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—36.

A third reading was carried on the same division.

Several other measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

TORONTO, March 9th, 1874.

Several Private Bills were advanced a stage, and the report of the Public Account Committee in relation to the Central Prison affair was laid on the table.

Motions were agreed to for the production of the rules and regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction, moved for by Mr. Sinclair; for correspondence relating to the navigation of the Grand River, by Dr. Baxter; for a return of cordwood carried by the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, by Mr. McManus; for a return of railways that have forfeited their claim to aid under Orders in Council, by Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Lauder moved a resolution condemning the Government for the payment of certain sums expended on the construction of the Central Prison without, as the motion alleged, the certificate required by law of the Engineer of Public Works.

Mr. M. C. Cameron moved a resolution declaring that any Minister of the Crown examined before a Committee of the House shall give evidence if required upon oath.

A discussion ensued which the hour of recess put a stop to.

After recess the order for the resumption of the debate on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario.

Mr. Hodgins moved the three months' hoist.

A lengthy discussion took place, when the motion was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clark (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Currie, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Hamilton, Hardy, Hodgins, McKellar, McLeod, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Prince, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson and Wood—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bethune, Boulter, Boultbee, Boulton, Cameron, Code, Daly, Deacon, Deroche, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Giles, Graham, Grange, Guest, Haney, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, McManus, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Read, Robinson, Rykert, Scott, Tooley and Williams (Durham)—30.

Some conversation arose as to whether the other Orange Bill should be taken up to-night, but Mr. Merrick, who had charge of the bill, refused to proceed.

The debate on the resolution swearing Executive Councillors was resumed, and after some discussion the adjournment of the debate was carried and the House adjourned at 1.40 a. m.

TORONTO, March 10, 1874.

It was resolved to go into Committee to-morrow on the resolution respecting Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

The AssessmentAct was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Industrial Schools Bill. The Bill was reported and the House resumed.

The Bill remitting arrearages due by settlers in certain townships also passed through Committee.

The resolution granting such sums as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Bill for taking votes by ballot was then agreed to in Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the School Bill, Mr. Hodgins in the chair.

A number of clauses were then agreed to with brief debate, progress was reported and the House resumed.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Several items were discussed and agreed to.

The House adjourned at midnight.

THE ORANGE BILL.

The following is a summary of the debate on the Bill to Incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario, on the 9th inst:

Mr. HODGINS opposed the bill, because he was averse to the incorporation of political associations. He then moved the three months' hoist.

Mr. DARCY BOULTON advocated the Bill because it was only asking a fair right for a large class of subjects who were ever foremost to battle for loyalty. It had been stated that there was no need existing for an Orange Association in this country, but any one who remembered the struggle over separate schools would not say so. He would vote for the Bill.

Mr. PRINCE opposed the Bill, because he did not think there should be any private legislation where private legislation was not requisite.

Mr. BOULTBEE said that though he had opposed the bill last year, he would support it this time, because he thought the Bill having passed this House should not have been treated in the extraordinary manner the Attorney-General had done.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE did not think those who were advocating Orange Bills were sincere. He hoped for the good and peace of the country the Bill would be withdrawn altogether.

Mr. ROBINSON favored the bill, and did not see why it should be opposed. If the vote were an open vote he did not fear the result.

Mr. CAMERON contended for the constitutional course pursued by Sir John Macdonald, and said that if the Government disapproved of a bill and had not power to control the House, they should resign. He thought if the Orange Association could get incorporated under the general act there was no reason why they should not get a special act.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL opposed the bill, and thought the Orangemen could obtain incorporation under the general act, the only objection to which appeared to be that its provisions were too liberal.

Mr HAMILTON said he had voted for the Orange bill last session, but he would vote against it now, as there was a general act.

Mr DEACON replied to some of the remarks made.

Mr DALY said it was absurd for gentlemen opposite to say a general measure was to prevent bitter feeling, when it was the gentlemen opposite who, through their organ, the *Globe*, appealed to the religious prejudices of Orangemen, and who, through Scott &c., turned the Sandfield Macdonald Government out of power.

Mr MCCALL supported the bill.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill on the ground that what Orangemen sought last year by special legislation was granted this session by the general act of the Attorney-General.

Mr. MERRICK supported the bill, and thought members of of the Orange Society ought to know better what was required than those on the Government benches, who spoke theoretically.

Mr. MCLEOD thought the general act ample, and therefore he opposed the bill.

Several other members having spoken, the amendment was put and carried:—Yeas, 41; nays, 30.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Our Late Election.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just heard, not through the newspapers, however, but through other sources, that a gentleman in Belleville, whom the *Ontario* has been libelling, has prosecuted that paper for slander for printing a letter signed a "Voter," and dated in Madoc. This "Voter" charged a respectable gentleman with "lieing" and other improper acts. Well, sir, our neighborhood was not a little startled this week by the appearance in our midst of Mr. E. D. O'Flynn. Every one thought a new election was at hand; but no, Mr. O'Flynn was going from door to door asking the people what Mr. Johnston said to them during the election. If he didn't say so and so I hope he was satisfied with the information he got.

Am I to suppose from this that Mr. O'Flynn was the man who wrote that letter, and that he is going to try to sustain the charges, or is he playing detective for the *Ontario*, fishing up evidence for it. A nice occupation isn't it for a man who was always boasting about his being a class-leader and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is not the duty of such a man to villify a brother nor to act as bum-bailiff detective. What will people think of this new position of our would-be member of Parliament

Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER VOTER.

Moira, Huntingdon, February 28th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR,—The defeats which the Liberal-Conservatives of Canada have met with in the late elections are no indication that the party has been vanquished and the principles which they have long struggled to maintain are to be abandoned and our country handed over to a set of men who have no principle in common, save that of obtaining and retaining power, no matter how reprehensible the means by which their desired object is secured. The triumph of the party who have just attained to power in our country by means which the Liberal-Conservatives of Canada would never resort to, even to accomplish a similar object, can only be a temporary triumph, for from one end of the country to the other the process of organization is being carried on that when the time comes they will be ready and able to assert those principles which they so fondly cherish by returning to Parliament men of undoubted Patriotism and Conservatism.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of participating in a meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of the County of Prescott, held at L'Orignal yesterday, for the formation of a Liberal-Conservative Association in the County, and the results were highly gratifying. A very eloquent and instructive address was given by Mr. Thomas White, of Montreal, (the defeated candidate in the late election in this County—defeated by the small majority of six in favor of the Grit candidate Mr. Hagar), which was listened to with deep interest by the very large audience who repeatedly applauded the speaker during the course of his remarks. The process of organization was then begun and an association formed with the Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, as President.

When another opportunity presents itself I feel satisfied in asserting that old Conservative Prescott will be redeemed, and no longer will it be *misrepresented* by a Grit, but will return by a large majority a Liberal-Conservative to represent it in the legislative halls of our country.

Trusting that I have not intruded on your time and space

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

A LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

Plantagenet Springs, 4th March, 1874.

For the Intelligencer.

Neck-Tie Social.

On Monday, the 4th instant, the friends of Education collected in large numbers at the School House in the 10th Concession of Huntingdon, in this County, to attend a Social for the purpose of raising funds to procure a set of Maps for their School in that place. At the appointed time the business of the meeting commenced by the choir singing the hymn commencing with,

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

After which prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. Dawson, the clergyman of the Parish, who kindly gave his support to the movement, as he does to everything calculated to benefit the rising race of our beloved country. After the Neck-Ties were disposed of (a proceeding which seemed to interest the young folks very much), Mr. Kilpatrick was called to the chair and delivered a most appropriate address on the subject of Education, drawing a very striking contrast between the educated and illiterate men of this and every other age and country.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. J. Bailey, A. Downey, jr., J. Downey, Bateman, Sargent and the Parochael clergymen. The addresses were of a most instructive, animate and eloquent class, and elicited frequent bursts of applause from the audience. A well merited compliment was paid to the Teacher (whose name we forget) of the school for her great zeal and efficiency in conducting the School, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who managed the affairs of the Social. They certainly deserve great credit for the arrangements and the manner in which they were carried to a successful issue. S. K.

Huntingdon, March 6th, 1874.

For the Intelligencer.

South Hastings Teachers' Association.

The February meeting of this Association was held on Saturday, the 21st ult. The Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Squier, in the chair.

In compliance with the request of several of the teachers, Mr. Johnston analyzed and parsed the sentences given candidates for Second Class Certificates, at the last Examination.

Prof. Macoun moved, seconded by Mr. Osborne, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Johnston for his efforts to impart to the teachers a plain and successful method of teaching analysis and parsing.—Carried unanimously.

Prof. Macoun then presented Mr. Johnston with the unanimous vote of thanks of the Association.

In reply, Mr. Johnston said that the only object he had in view, was the improvement of the teachers, and through them the improvement of the schools, and concluded by acknowledging the vote of thanks in an appropriate manner.

The next subject was; How to teach Reading to Junior Classes. In introducing Miss Rankin, to whom the subject had been assigned, Mr. Johnston said that in order to show practically that reading with inflection can be taught to Junior Classes, and the manner of doing so, he had called upon Miss Rankin and asked her to take up the subject and have some of her classes present to show what can be accomplished.

Miss Rankin then brought up the classes in succession; and the President, to show that there had been no special preparation, told the number of lessons read by each class and asked the teachers to select some lessons gone over. Lessons not the easiest were chosen, were chosen, and the classes acquitted themselves in such a manner as to astonish those present by the accuracy, distinctness and intelligence with which they read.

Questions were then asked Miss Rankin as to her method of teaching those just commencing the tablets, to which she replied that she first taught them the number of the lesson, and then the words, not letters, because letters have no meaning to little children, while the words they have heard spoken have a meaning, and associating the spoken word with the sign or picture (the letters) which represent it, the children will soon know the words in the same way that they know anything else—by their appearance. In this manner teach the first lesson, teaching one word at a time, until the child is familiar with it; for, if a second word is taught before the first is learned, the child is apt to get confused. As soon as the word is learned let the child point it out wherever it occurs in the lesson. Proceed in this way until all the words in the first line have been learned; then read the sentence for them as a whole, with proper inflection, and teach the child to read it in the same manner. Before leaving the lesson, teach them the letters at the head of the lesson, and have them print the lesson down with the slate and pencil, with which each child should be furnished. She said she would not attempt to teach spelling before entering the second part of the First Book.

In reply to a question, Prof. Macoun said the reason pupils learn to read with inflection so easily is because they understand what they are reading about.

Mr. Shannon then gave his method of teaching by the Phonetic system, after which a vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Rankin for the able manner in which she had handled her subject.

It was then moved and seconded that Prof. Macoun, Messrs. Squier, Osborne, and Irwin be a committee to consider matters connected with Education, and to suggest improvement.—Carried.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday, 21st inst., commencing at half-past 2 o'clock. Subjects: Participles, Mr. J. Johnston; Natural Philosophy, Mr. Shannon; Zoology, Prof. Macoun; Arithmetic to beginners, Mr. Osborne.

EARLY NAVIGATION.—Advices from the upper lake ports, received at Detroit, state that with the exception of some ice on Lake St. Clair, navigation is open, and steamers will commence running to-day. The ice is still solid at Sault Ste Marie, and in the Straits of Mackinaw.

THE TICHBORNE FRAUD.—A cable telegram from London, March 10th, says: The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long statement signed by Chas. Orton, in which the writer confesses that he recognized the Tichborne claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that silence on his part was bought with five pounds, paid monthly for a year, and a promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial.

New Advertisements.

The Grove Mills—James F. Bartels.
Spring Stock—J. McKeown.
Stermer Kincardine—Capt Read.
Gang Press & Hoops—Ashley & Ham.
Silk and Satin Caps—W Johnson.
Insolvent Notice—Geo D Dickson.
Auction Sale—Jas Allan.
To Carpenters—John M Ashley.
School Teacher Wanted.
Insolvent Notice—J Parker Thomas.
Insolvent Stock of Furniture.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

Falsifying Facts and Suppressing the Evidence.

Not able to justify the acts of Mr. MCKELLAR, every devise is resorted to to deceive the people and mislead them. Even the *Globe* does not report the proceedings of the Public Accounts' Committee either fully or correctly. Members of the Committee have had to complain a number of times of being misrepresented, and their acts falsified by the great organ of the party, which tactics are faithfully followed by the smaller lights. As a sample, we have the London *Advertiser*, that semi-religious Grit sheet, deceiving its readers in the following manner:—"Mr. LAUDER, "after the most patient enquiry and search-"ing investigation, has discovered that "*it is supposed* that Mr. MCKELLAR gave "some of the employees a half holiday on "election day!" "Supposed," forsooth! Did not this howling "puritan" of the "party of purity" know when he penned the sentence, that Mr. Wagner had sworn to the fact that he had received a letter from the Commissioner of Public Works, instructing him to give the men a holiday, and that the country would pay them the same as if they were at work? Did he not know also that others had sworn that the men were told to go to the nomination and that they were expected to vote for Moss? No one doubts the fact, that this "supposition" theory was only thrown in to blind the people.

Another Grit sheet seems horrified at the idea of a noise being made about the purchase of that "little table," which it naively says can be used to "write upon." Certainly it can, though it was made expressly for playing cards upon. But that is not the point. Why should the people's money be used to furnish a bed room in the public buildings for McKellar? If he will use the public rooms, built for the use of Committees, or for Clerks of the Departments, it will be difficult to make the people believe that their money should be used in supplying him with pictures of pretty actresses, Marone-Canoe-Couch-Damask, and card tables. If he must have these articles, let him pay for them out of his own pocket, and not have them charged to the country. However, the country is now learning the difference between profession and practice.

But the most outrageous procedure in connection with the whole affair, next to McKellar's conduct, is that of the majority of the Committee on Public Accounts, who are endeavoring not only to stifle investigation, but to prevent as far as possible the evidence being reported to the House, in order to prevent discussion. It is known that the House is likely to be prorogued at an early day, and the "party of purity" fancy that by preventing the evidence being reported to the House, they will escape the condemnation they so richly deserve. The following portions of the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee will show the length to which the "party" will go, in order to suppress evidence which is of so damaging a character:—

Mr. RYKERT moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, the following resolution: "That the evidence and statement of Mr. McKellar, taken before the Committee in reference to the election in West Toronto, and of the officers and *employes* of the Government in connection therewith, be forthwith reported to the House."

Hon. Mr. FRASER moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Crooks, the following amendment: "That the *Chairman shall supervise* and submit to this Committee, at its next meeting, a draft of such evidence as relates to the permission given by the Commissioner of Public Works to the men at the Central Prison of attending the West Toronto nomination, in order that the said evidence be submitted to the House."

The amendment was then put and carried on the following division: Yeas, Messrs. Fraser, Crooks, Sinclair, Hardy, and Farewell. Nays, Messrs. Richards, Cameron, Lauder, and Rykert.

Mr. CAMERON then moved, seconded by Mr. Rykert, the following resolution: "That the whole evidence taken before this Committee up to this time be reported to the House."

Hon. Mr. FRASER then moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Crooks, "That inasmuch as the whole evidence taken by the Committee relates to various matters not affecting the action of the Commissioner of Public Works with reference to the West Toronto election, and as to all such matters the taking of evidence is not concluded, it is not expedient that the whole evidence so taken be at present reported to the House."

The amendment was put and carried on the following division; Yeas, Messrs. Fraser, Crooks, Farewell, Hardy and Sinclair. Nays, Messrs. Cameron, Richards, Lauder, and Rykert.

Mr. RICHARDS then moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, the following resolution: "That all evidence taken before the Committee, commencing with Mr. Knifton's on 27th February last, be reported to the House."

The motion was then put and lost on the following division: Yeas, Messrs. Richards, Cameron, Rykert, and Lauder. Nays, Messrs. Crooks, Hardy, Fraser, Sinclair, and Farewell.

First. We have a refusal on the part of the Government majority led, by members of the Government, to allow the evidence against MCKELLAR to be reported to the House, until "supervised by the Chairman," who has proved himself a most unrelenting partisan, particularly in preventing the Committee from meeting when McKellar's letter could have been procured, and in putting off this meeting, until that letter was stolen and made away with.

Second. We have a refusal to allow *all* the evidence taken to be laid before the House, as it members were not as well able to judge for themselves as the Chairman, Mr. McLeod, is for them. And

Thirdly. We have a motion voted down, which asked that a certain portion of the evidence be reported in full. Why? Because that portion of the evidence would show the misconduct of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Truly the people have a "Liberal" Ministry, a Ministry that exercises its power in driving electors to the polls like sheep, and in paying them out of the public purse to remunerate them for time lost in attending elections and in trying to suppress the evidence when their iniquities are brought to light.

Kingston Election Protested.

The Kingston *News* says:—"Mr. John Carruthers and his friends are not satisfied with the verdict given by the electors of Kingston on the 29th of January. They have forwarded to Toronto a protest against Sir John A. Macdonald's return. The protestor is Dr. John Stewart, who represents Mr. Carruthers and the Reform Association. It is a piece of most consummate impudence for the Carruthers' Party to protest the election, as they themselves have been notoriously guilty of every phase of electoral corruption—bribery, intimidation, personation, and every conceivable act which the law prohibits. We have accumulated evidence most direct and positive implicating a large majority of the members of Mr. Carruthers' Committee in the most unblushing acts of bribery. If Mr. Carruthers and his friends were clean-handed—if they had conducted the election on principles of purity—if their chief, Mr. Mackenzie, stood badly in need of a vote, we could very well understand them endeavouring to unseat Sir John Macdonald; but having inaugurated a system of intimidation and bribery hitherto unequalled in the history of election campaigns in this city—having put forth every corrupt effort that corrupt Grits could ingeniously devise, and knowing that their leader has had a very large majority in the House of Commons, we can only regard their present action as a personal persecution of Sir John A. Macdonald, prompted by a spirit of deep rooted malignity.

—The present staff of the British Museum embraces about 400 persons. This patronage, heretofore under the charge of trustees, is to be transferred to the Government.

—A despatch from Bangor, Maine, says that the two bridges were swept away on the European and North American Railroad on the 6th inst. No trains are running.

"Speaking Out."

Some of the Grit journals cannot swallow the dirt and filth which McKellar wants to force down their throats. They have professed for years to be the "Party of Purity," and some of them are innocent enough to believe that the leaders would carry out when they got into power, what they professed while in Opposition. Some of the Reform journalists no doubt honestly believed that the corruption which was charged against the late Sir John A. Macdonald Administration actually existed, and were probably sincere in their desire to effect a change, which they thought, would be for the good of the country. They worked to accomplish this purpose, and a change having taken place, they are anxiously looking for an improved condition of things. They want the professions of their leaders carried out, now that their party is in power, and it is no wonder they are shocked at the revelations which have recently been made in the Toronto Legislature. It is no wonder they express their abhorrence at the corruption that has been laid bare by the Public Accounts Committee, and mand de the removal of the Jonahs who threaten to sink the ship. The St. Catharines *Times*—a thorough Grit journal, condemns the conduct of McKellar in unmeasured terms, and demands a change in the *personnel* of the Ontario Ministry. And the Waterloo *Chronicle*,—not having the fear of the *Globe* before its eyes—dares to speak in the following manner respecting McKellar's "private" letter to the Central Prison Superintendent:

"If no explanation can be given, this is certainly a most damaging affair. If there is one thing more than another that Reformers have struggled for in the past, it has been freedom of election, freedom not only from intimidation and violence, but from undue influence and interference by Government officers. Reformers are not the men to fight for a principle while in Opposition only to throw it to the winds when they get into power. We can tell our leaders whoever they may be that they cannot do with us what Sir John Macdonald did with his Party, they cannot lead us into the ditch. For Mr. McKellar's long and arduous services for the cause of good Government, he deserves well of the country, and it would be well if he were provided for in some position more suited to his capacity than that of a member of the Government. Certainly Reformers will not, after conquering corruption in their opponents, permit it to obtain a footing among themselves. We have obtained power as the Party of Purity, we can retain it only on the same condition."

The Waterloo *Chronicle* must be attempting to pull the wool over the eyes of its readers, or else it can have but little knowledge of the character of the men who have control of the Ontario Legislature. True it is, they have professed to be the "Party of Purity," but carryy few instances havethey attempted to out in verwhat they pro fessed. They are a precious lot of humbugs, and it is well for the good of the country that their own supporters are beginning to have a proper appreciation of their character.

Government Interference at Elections.

The investigation which has been going on before the Committee on Public Accounts, in Toronto, has shown that the present Grit Ministry, who obtained power under false pretences, have used it in such a way as to prove true all that has ever been said about them by their most bitter opponents—that while they were making the most loud-mouthed professions of purity, and denouncing what they termed official interference in the elections, they were using the most tyrannical and unscrupulous means to secure the return of candidates who were pledged to them, not only in the Ontario Legislature, but in the Dominion Parliament.

Witness the South Grey election. When the Land Valuator, Lewis, was telegraphed for and sent post-haste into the County, with his valuation book under his arm, and his mouth full of promises of a reduction in the price of their lands if they would vote for the Grit candidate, and threats of no reduction if they voted for Lauder. On investigation it was shown that that genuine Grit—that paragon of the Party, McKellar, was the prime mover in the whole transaction, and that he was guilty of the outrage of having sent Lewis to intimidate the electors of that Riding. Of this there can be no doubt, for the Committee appointed to investigate the charge, reported:

"That evidence has been adduced to shew that the said Lewis, on the night before he proceeded to South Grey, had a personal interview at the American Hotel, in Toronto, with the Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, and a member of the Ontario Government. That at the time of the said interview, Hon. Archibald McKellar knew, or during it, learned that the said Lewis was going up to South Grey to assist in attempting to secure the election of N. Dickey, the candidate who was running in opposition to A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., and that at that time the said Hon. A. McKellar *knew the said Lewis was a Government Land Valuator.* * * * * * * That no evidence has been produced before the Committee *connecting any other member of the Government with the South Grey Election!*"

It may be said that the report exonerates every other member of the Cabinet, except McKellar, and, therefore they should not be held responsible. True, it exonerates McKellar's colleagues, but under our system of Government the whole are equally responsible, unless they disavow the act, and compel their colleague to resign. Not having done so they accept the act and must be held equally responsible with him.

Not satisfied with this act of intimidation in using the power of the Crown Land office to influence voters who were indebted to the Government, we have him sending a letter to the foreman of the Central Prison Works, in Toronto, instructing the men to attend the nomination of the Dominion election in Toronto, in order to swell the chorus of discordant sounds whenever a Conservative rose to speak, and paying the men out of the revenue of Ontario for the time lost in attending these election meetings.

When it was discovered that this letter had been written the Committee adjourned in order that it might be produced. But the majority of the Committee being Grits, and consequently supporters of the Government, kept away from the Committee room the next day and prevented the Committee meeting. The reason for this was apparent when the Committee next met, for it was sworn by Mr. Wagner, the foreman who received the McKellar letter, that since the last meeting of the Committee *the letter had been stolen* from his safe, and no trace could be found of it! Who has any doubt that the letter was stolen and made away with between the meetings of the Committee by some *honest* Grit, in order to prevent its being produced in Court. This kind of political warfare seems to be the recognized policy of the great Grit party, commencing with the Abbott letters; then becoming more bold the Post Office was robbed in order to secure Sir John Macdonald's private letters; and last, so far as is known, the McKellar letter, which would have proved him guilty of using public money to assist in the election of Mr. Moss, in Toronto.—Fortunately, however, the production of the letter was not of much consequence, as Mr. Wagner had sworn to its contents, as did also others. We have already given Mr. Wagner's evidence, which has been strengthened by others, who were under him. Mr. John Foster, who was in the employ of the Government on the Central Prison, stated under oath that he "had "received instructions from Mr. Hellem to "let the men go away. Mr. Hellem stat-"ed to him in giving the order, *that there* "*was a note sent up by the Commissioner* "*that the men were to attend the nomina*"*tion.* Hellem stated that "*the men's* "*time would be all right.*" Witness "did "not vote at the last election, but he voted "for Mr. Moss at the former one." Having told the men how he had voted, he innocently, so he says, "asked the men "under his charge how they were going to "vote; *gave them to understand which way* "*he would like them to vote.*" "Mr. Hellem "said that *the men were to turn out for* "*the nomination*; met Hellem going down "stairs, and he said, "John, *there is* "*word come up from the Commissioner that* "*the men are to be allowed to attend the* "*nomination, and that their time will be all* "*right.*"

Clearly establishing the fact that the Hon. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR not only instructed the men who were working for the Government to attend a political meeting, but paid them out of the people's money for the time lost while doing the party's bidding; and yet these men scarcely ever open their mouths without pronouncing a denunciation of their opponents for interfering with the freedom of elections, and for using undue influence with those under the control of the Government. Could hypocrisy go further, or political dishonesty be more glaring? Had such outrages been committed by the Conservative party, the *Globe*, and the puny Grit pop guns of the party, would have made the whole country ring with denunciations of the villiany of those who committed them; instead of, as now, palliating and defending the offence when committed by themselves.

It would be well for these "purists" to read and ponder on the language of English statesmen, who have given opinions upon alleged Crown intimidation. Upon this subject, Mr. GLADSTONE said in a recent speech:—

"*I trust that the affairs of this country will never be in the hands of a Government that dares to tamper with the franchise, and drive the people like serfs to the polls.*"

Lord Redesdale also said:—

"*The Government that interferes in any way with the political freedom of the people, is guilty of high treason to the people, and high treason to the people is more heinous than high treason to the Crown.*"

These are sentiments which it would be well for the Ontario Commissioner of Public Works to have printed in large letters, and hung up in his room alongside of the portrait of the pretty "little Mrs. Blank," so that when enjoying his rubber upon that Card Table, which was charged to the country, he can read it and try and profit by it.

Election Protests.

The following Election Protests have so far been filed in Ontario:—

Against Major John Walker, of the City of London.

Against Mr. Wm. McGregor, of the County of Essex.

Against Mr. D. B. Chisholm, of the County of Halton.

Against Mr. John Stuart, of the South Riding of Norfolk.

Against Mr. Peter White, Jun., of the North Riding of Renfrew.

Against Mr. Wm. Kerr, of the West Riding of Northumberland.

Against Dr. G. T. Orton, of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

Against Mr. F. Ferguson, of the North Riding of Leeds.

Against Mr. J. L. McDougall, of South Renfrew.

Against Sir John A. McDonald of Kingston.

Against Walter Ross of Prince Edward.

Against Mr. Wilkes of Centre Toronto.

Against Mr. O'Donohoe of Toronto East.

Against Mr. Moss of West Toronto.

Against Messrs. Irving and Wood of Hamilton.

Against Mr. Plumb, for Niagara.

Against Capt. Norris, for Lincoln.

Against Mr. Schuyler Shibley, for Addington.

The Stolen Letter.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* in an article on the election of Mr. Penny to the Senate of Canada, has the following just remarks:—

"It must be satisfactory to every member of the profession to find that journalism is receiving a due recognition at the hands of the Government. Mr. Penny is a vigorous and talented journalist, and has done honour and credit to the profession. Unfortunately there is one dark spot in his professional history that can never be erased, and the honors conferred upon the Press of Canada by Mr. Penny's elevation to the Senate is sadly dimmed by the fact that it is just possible that Mr. Penny's share in the disgraceful transaction of the Stolen Letter may have influenced his appointment to Senatorial honour. It is not now necessary to revive the memory of the scandalous affair, in which the Hon. John Young of Montreal, descended to such baseness as to avail himself of a private letter of Sir John Macdonald's, stolen from the Post Office. Mr. Penny's association with Mr. Young in that deplorable outrage on social honour and honesty was but very slight, but still it was enough to tarnish his reputation. Mr. Penny, as a journalist, no doubt now bitterly regrets that he was ever associated with such a dishonourable affair, and we certainly can not believe that any, even the lowest member of the press, would accept of reward for conduct so base."

SNOW STORM.—Telegrams from Barrie, Collingwood, of the 9th, say that a heavy snow storm set in on the 8th inst., continuing all night and the next day drifting in some places to three and four feet. Traffic on the roads was almost suspended.

SERIOUS RIOT.—A cable telegram from London, March 9th, says: A riot broke out here to-day and was not suppressed until the military, which were called out, had fired on the mob, killing four persons and wounding many. Several buildings were burnt by the rioters."

A PROMPT ANSWER.—Rev. Dr. Potts of the Wesleyan Church, Montreal, was offered $5000 a year to go to an American city. The members of the deputation said they were in a hurry home, and they would give him twenty-four hours to consider their proposal. He said he didn't require twenty-four seconds, that he was were providence had placed him, and he intended to remain there.

AN UNKIND CUT.—The Hamilton *Times*, a Ministerial paper, says:—"As a result of the appointment of Messrs. Brown and Penny to the Upper House, its debates will, probably, be published in the Toronto *Globe* and Montreal *Herald* more fully than they have heretofore been. That is the only drawback to the appointments in question that we know of."

THE TWO PER CENT REBATE.—The resolution brought before the County Council, by Mr. Pearce, Reeve of Marmora, to distribute the two per cent commission on lumber for road allowances, has been laid before the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the Warden of the County, and been very favorably received. The Commissioner has promised to give the matter his consideration, and if he has not the power to make the distribution asked for, he will introduce legislation to that end.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—Telegrams from Halifax say that no American mails have reached that city for three days, the New Brunswick railroad being injured by the late freshets, and communication interrupted. The rain storm of Wednesday flooded a great portion of Stewiacke Valley, in Colchester County, one or two feet of water being on the road in many places. The river and streams were swollen to a great height, and all bridges on the main portion of the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie rivers were carried away. Old residents say the flood was the most destructive one for twenty years. Travelling, in consequence, is seriously impeded. It is feared that other parts of the Province have also suffered by the flood.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—A meeting of Liberal-Conservatives is to be held at Roslin on Monday next, the 16th inst., for the purpose of forming a Liberal-Conservative Association for East Hastings. We trust that there will be a large gathering, and that a strong Association will be formed. The chief object of these Associations is to keep up the party organization, ready to enter upon an election contest at any time. Another object is to look after the assessment rolls and see that they are not "doctored" in the interests of the Grits. We could adduce many other reasons why such organizations are necessary, but those named alone ought to be sufficient to induce every Conservative who desires to see the continued success of his party to join the proposed Association.—Hitherto the great drawback to the success of the Liberal-Conservative party, (though happily not in this County) has been lack of organization. We trust that such will no longer be the case with the party in general, and that in this County, in which our opponents are organizing, the Liberal-Conservative majority will show the same activity, at least, as the Grits.

A TEACHER SEPARATED FROM HER CLASS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of Monday, March 9th, says;—At the Bishop's Chapel Sunday School yesterday afternoon, Rev. H. Pollard, Bishop Lewis's, Secretary, announced that the services of Mrs. Tracy, as a teacher in the school were no longer required because she and her husband were in sympathy with the Reformed movement. Mrs. Tracy is one of the oldest teachers in that school, having had charge of a class before the Rev. Mr. Pollard, came to Ottawa. She has the sympathy of many of her fellow workers who have been instrumental in building up the school. They naturally feel very much grieved at the action of the rev. gentleman, and some of them have expressed their intentions of giving up their classes. We understand she meets the members of her class on Tuesday to bid them farewell, not being allowed to visit them on Sunday." From this and other arbitrary acts of the Bishop, we should suppose he intended to stamp out the "heresy" in the Church. The Bishop has forgotten the times in which he lives, as his acts will only add fuel to the fire.

A Glaring Outrage on a Loyal Community.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—In looking over the Estimates of the Ontario Government under the heading of Immigration Expenses, I see the name of Jeremiah Murphy as agent to Ireland. Now, sir, I would like to ask—Do the people of Ontario know who this man is? or, do the Government of Ontario know who he is? I think not. I have known him personally for the past fifteen years. A few years ago he kept a small pawnbroker's shop three doors east of Bay street on Queen, and was known as the worst whiskey bummer in that locality. I have seen him put out of the saloons as an incorrigible tipler, and on several occasions I have seen his wife hunting him with clenched fists from the grog shops, jawing him as he made the best of his way homeward before her. Now we find this same Jeremiah appointed an agent of the Government to conduct their immigration business in Ireland. And what do the public think of his salary as laid down in the Estimates for 1874? Look at it members of the Ontario Legislature! Look at it people of Ontario! Yearly salary, $1,500; travelling expenses $1,080; office rent, $900. and $100 for his trip. Total, $3,580. Three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars! Well done, Jeremiah! Well done, Reformers of Ontario! you do well to pay this man so large a sum—a man who in 1866 had to give Toronto a wide berth, and who is well known to have been in active sympathy and co-operation with his namesake—Mike Murphy—of Fenian notoriety. Let the Members of the Ontario Legislature make enquiry into this man's character and antecedents, and I am satisfied that the Government will either have to recall him or receive their quietus.

Yours,

LOYALTY.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1874.

British and Foreign Notes.

The City of Paris will raise in the Spring a loan of 150,000 000 of francs for public works.

A female named Glover, living in a wretched hovel at Malton, England, was removed to the local work-house lately, when a sum of about £130 was found in her possession.

One of the Ambassadors sent by King Coffee to Sir Garnet Wolseley was so overwhelmed at the sight of what could be accomplished by the Gatling gun, that on returning to his hut, he shot himself.

An annonymous donor in Glasgow has given £1,000 in stock to the Senate of the University of that city, the proceeds to be applied to the better endowment of the chairs of astronomy, botany, and natural history.

Mr. Herbert J. R. Marston, a blind gentleman, has just matriculated in the University of Durham, and gained a scholarship worth £50 a year. Mr. Marston was educated in the college for blind sons of gentlemen at Worcester.

The Vendome column is progressing rapidly towards reconstruction. The spiral bronze has reached the 7th turn, out of the twenty-two which will complete the height. The last plate fixed, represents the attack and capture of Gunsburg.

Bishop Williams, of Canton, has forwarded to the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Brussels, a remarkable China plant—the first specimen of its kind received in Europe. This plant changes its color three times a day, and is appropriately named *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

A Vienna telegram says that 30,000 working men are out of employ. A large working man's society, called the Voice of the People, has sent a memorandum to the Government and the Reichsrath, urging that practical measures should be adopted for the relief of the increasing distress.

The *Times* correspondent says that among the rumors in circulation, one is being repeated more persistently than before, to the effect that the Prince Imperial will enter France immediately on attaining his majority, which is at hand, there being no ground on which such a resolution could be opposed.

Advices from Japan state that the new Minister Iwakura is about to grant permission to dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators. They add that it is thought this measure will have a beneficial effect on the silkworm trade, and will attract the attention of European merchants and manufacturers.

The annexation of the Turks and Caico islands to Jamaica was consummated on the 1st of January, when the law for that purpose came into operation. Hon. Daniel T. Smith, the senior member of the Council, was sworn in as Commissioner. "Thus," says the *Royal Standard*, "was modestly inaugurated the changes which have been so long pending, and which, we presume, are expected by their originators to accomplish all that the inhabitants of these islands petitioned for in 1870."

According to the Roman correspondent of the *Allegemeine Zeitung*, a remarkable change has taken place in the relations between Germany and Italy. "The *entente cordiale*," he says, "has received a severe shock. If a war were now break to out between Germany and France, the merest promises on the part of France would suffice to draw Italy away from the German alliances, and public opinion in Italy, if it continues to be disposed as it is now, will not urge the Government to do its duty towards its ally of 1866."

There is much distress reported in the Faroe Islands. For two months past the sea has been so rough that the cod fishers, who constitute the vast majority of the inhabitants of the islands, have been unable to ply their vocation even in sheltered creeks; and latterly scarlet fever has been ravaging the population, At Thorshaven, the principal town in the main island, there had been eighty cases of scarlet fever, thirty of which had proved fatal, and the epidemic is said to be raging with still greater virulence among the inhabitants of the smaller islands.

Some excitement has, says the *Times*, been caused in Chatham Garrison by the refusal of Rev. Cuffe, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the forces, to perform the burial service over Armorer Sergt J. B. Johnstan, of the Eighty-second Regiment, a Roman Catholic Freemason, who died in Fort Pitt Hospital. A resident Roman Catholic priest also declined, as Mr. Cuffe was his senior. Rev. Mr. Phillips, a Protestant clergyman, performed the Church service, when the deceased was interred in the military burying ground near Fort Pitt. The deceased was much respected, and hundreds of soldiers attended the funeral.

Much conversation is now held at Berlin about a scandal which has just broken out in the Imperial family. A niece of the Emperor William, the Duchess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Prince Albert of Prussia, and the Princess Marianne, of the Netherlands, demands to be separated from her husband, Duke William, of Mecklen-Schwerin. The Duke resided, a short time ago at Cassel, while his wife inhabited the Prussian capital, The husband commanded a division, and attracted so much attention by his intimacy with an actress of the Theatre Royal, that it was thought proper to recall him to Berlin. The demand for a separation has necessitated a great family council.

INCREASE OF DUTY.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—"We have good grounds for stating that the strong expression of the views of manufacturers throughout Ontario in favor of an increase of the tariff have met with recognition by the Government and that the House of Commons will at the ensuing session be asked to sanction an increase of five per cent, in the duties imposed upon a number of imported articles."

DR STRANGE'S DISMISSAL.—The London *Free Press* noticing this exercise of Clear Grit tyranny and the *Whig's* editorial, says: "From this statement three facts are clear: First, that it was because Dr. Strange did not leave election matters alone that he has been dismissed; second, that the *Whig* urged him to neutrality, and promised his dismissal if he did not refrain from exercising his political privileges; and thirdly, that he has been cashiered because he thought proper to exercise an inalienable right. This is an apt illustration of that species of tyranny which the Grits exercise on those opposed to them. Of course such an act will elicit the censure of all the liberal minded in Canada, and will doubtless, be made the matter of enquiry in the Legislature. If all the Government officials in this city and county who interfered in the elections were to be dismissed upon the same measure that has been meted out to Dr. Strange, there would be a large number of vacancies. But it is the Grit usage when an official uses his influence for their Government to smile upon him; if he uses it against them to dismiss him. Such are the "reform" principles of the day."

Notice to Carpenters.

TENDERS will be received up to Thursday, the 9th of APRIL next, for doing the Carpenter work of a Stone School House in School Section Nos. 1 and 3, 4th Concession Huntingdon. Plans can be seen at West Huntingdon, P. O.

JOHN M. ASHLEY,
Sec.-Treasurer.
Huntingdon, March 9th, 1874. 5:3w

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding third-class Certificate, for School Section No. 5, Marmora.

Apply to the Trustees,
DANIEL SHANNON,
RICHARD BRIGGS,
JOHN R. POST.
Marmora, March 10th, 1874. w3t

Insolvent Act of 1869,

In the matter of
NORMAN WILLETT PHILLIPS,
An Insolvent.

A First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Thirtieth Day of March Instant, after which dividend will be paid.

Belleville, 10th March, A. D., 1874.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
w2t Assignee.

Insolvent Stock of Furniture FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 16th inst., at noon, for the Stock of Furniture (finished and unfinished) belonging to the Insolvent Estate of L. Roenigk.

Stock and Invoice may be inspected at the ware rooms, Front Street, Belleville.

Tenders to state terms, The right to reject any or all tenders reserved.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
Assignee.
Belleville, March 9th, 1874. d&w:td

"The Grove Mills."

THE subscriber having leased these Mills and put the new Machinery, consisting of merchant and custom bolts, and two runs of new stones in first-class order, is prepared to do custom and manufacturing grinding in a superior manner, with dispatch.

Millers of sober and steady habits, and of long experience, are in charge of the Mills, and will give every satisfaction to customers.

JAMES F. BARTELS,
Lessee.
Belleville, March 9, 1874. w:tf d1m

Nothing Like Leather!

IT'S an old adage but a true one, and if any doubt it let them go to JOHN MCKEOWN'S

Boot and Shoe Store

And they will find that

Leather is King!

And that he has made provision for all his subjects, the high and the low, the poor and the rich, the boy and the girl, and the man and the woman.

None have been neglected, and for a very small sum every man, woman and child can be accommodated with suitable covering for their pedal extremities. Look at his

SPRING STOCK

Which is just now being opened and which surpasses anything ever before exhibited here.

He continues to manufacture that celebrated

GENTS' SHOE

Which in style and make surpasses all others, and is sought for far and wide.

J. MCKEOWN.
Belleville, March 10th, 1874. w5d264

AUCTION SALE OF Horses, Cattle, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE undersigned will sell by public Auction on West part, lot 27, 10th con., Madoc, on

MONDAY, March 23rd,

The following property:—1 Span of Horses; 1 Bull four years old; 1 Set Double Harness; 2 lumber Sleighs; 13 Milch Cows; 4 head young Cattle; 2 Lumber Waggons; 3 Bob Sleighs; Ploughs; Harrows, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:—Under $10, cash; over $10 nine months' credit, upon furnishing approved paper, drawing 7 per cent interest.

THOS. SCOTT, Auctioneer. JAS. ALLAN, Proprietor.
Madoc, March 10th, 1874. w2t

Insolvent Act of 1869.
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of GEORGE W. SINE and HENRY GREENE individually, and as co-partners, trading together at Stirling, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, under the name, firm or style of SINE & GREENE.

Insolvents.

THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, Front Street, Belleville, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Belleville this 28th day of Feb., A. D. 1874.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
5:2w Interim Assignee.

Agents Wanted,

FOR the Insurance Company of Clinton. This Company insures on both Cash and Premium Note systems. Liberal inducements offered to good agents. Apply with references to

FREDERICK DODGE.
General Agent.
Picton P. O., Ont.
Picton, March 5, 1874.

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER with third-class certificate, for School Section No. 2, Marmora. Duties to commence immediately. Apply to the Trustees.

JAMES BAILEY,
DAVID FLYNN,
P. SHERIDAN.
Marmora, March 5, 1874. w2t

For Sale,

THAT valuable Farm, Lot No. 43, on Big Island, consisting of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Good premises, well watered, and in every respect a highly improved farm. For terms apply on the premises of

WM. INGERSON,
Dec. 27th, 1873. 47:9m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given forbidding any person purchasing a note given by the stockholders of the Kerivan Cheese Manufacturing Company, for the sum of $550, and amongst others signed by the undersigned, as no value has been received for the same.

JAMES BURD.
Hungerford, Feb. 24, 1874. 3:3t

Fine Pickled

Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Herring and Table Codfish.

CHOICE SYRUPS!

Amber,
Honey,
Norway,
Maple,
Golden,
Muscavado Molasses,

Another lot of Sugar, 12 lbs. for One Dollar best value in town.

Large assortment NEW TEAS, over 100 chests, from 10c to $1 lb. Try our 50cent Tea, it is extra value.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
February 18th, 1874.

Mr. Walker,

DENTIST, being sufficiently restored to health, has resumed his practice.

G. W. WALKER,
w34ft Dentist.

Insolvent Act of 1869
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

In the matter of
JOHN COURTENAY, of Belleville,
An Insolvent.

I The Undersigned, GEORGE WILLIAM DUNN, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

GEO. W. DUNN
Assignee.
Dated at Toronto, this 26th day of Feb., 1874.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. To Wit: | In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
An Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES J. JOHNSTON
by E. B. FRALECK,
his Attorney ad litem.
Belleville, March 3rd, 1874.

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to Robertson & Henry are requested to call and pay up at once. All accounts not paid by 10th January, 1874, will be placed in agent's hands for settlement, and who will call at the house to settle same, and if not then settled costs will follow; of choice we must sue or be sued.

ROBERTSON & HENRY
Belleville, 29th Dec., 1873. w41

Farm for Sale,

BEING composed of the North half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Madoc. There are several good new buildings on the place. For further particulars apply to

THOS. MARRIN,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Feb. 2nd, 1874 w52

CHEESE | CHEESE

STEAM BOILERS, | CARD KNIVES,
CHEESE VATS, | PRESS SCREWS,
MILK CANS, | HOOPS, &c.

C. F. SMITH

Is now prepared to furnish

Cheese Factory Supplies

Of the very best material, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Give me a trial.
January 26th, 1874. 51w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Paul Beckett are requested to call at his late place of business and settle immediately, as all accounts must be collected.

JOHN M. BECKETT
Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Adam Love, of the Township of Madoc, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 1st day of June 1874.

IRWIN LOVE,
COLEMAN HARRIS,
Executors.
Madoc, Feby. 25th, 1874. 3:4

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, a Female Teacher holding a third-class certificate, for School Section No. 7, Marmora. Duties to commence on the 15th of March, 1874. Address the Trustees, stating salary, by letter, post paid.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN,
JOHN PLUNKETT,
Trustees
Marmora, Feb. 23rd, 1874. 3:3

Improved Farms.

THE Subscribers have had placed in their hands several good farms for sale. They have also several applications from parties wishing to purchase improved lands in localities to suit the purchasers.

Apply to
BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

Our Winter Stock OF China, Glass, and Crockery,

Is now complete, and we are able to show as

COMPLETE an ASSORTMENT

As we have ever had.

GLASSWARE

Is lower now than ever, and

Crockery

Has not advanced any more within the past year.

F. H. ROUS & CO.
Belleville, Dec., 1873.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Choice Stock of
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS.
Wholesale Dealer in
All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash. Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1873. wly

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
LATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES
Diamond Back, Key-less
Enamelled.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm, composed of 95 acres, being the west half of Lot 7, in the 8th concession of Huntingdon, with a large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, with Frame Barn and Sheds, and two good orchards. The whole premises all in a good state of repair. For terms and other information apply to the owner on the premises.

THOS. RICHARDSON.
Huntington, March 3, 1874. tf

Business Notices.

THAT IRON IS VALUABLE AS A MEDICINE has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA. SANDY CREEK, August 31st, 1872. The Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya prepared by you, I have been for two years using largely in my practice, and I assure you that in my judgment there is no preparation of its kind that can compare with it where it is applicable. With feeble, anæmic women, of whom we have so many, and in cases convalescing from prostrating diseases, I should hardly know how to get along without it. In Dyspepsia it acts like a charm—in fact in any of the long list of exhaustive diseases it is the remedy. I am yours truly,

J. LYMAN BUCKLEY, M. D.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary disease of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling; W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:yl Proprietors

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers.

48:4m

A POPULAR SUCCESS!

DEPEW'S
Medical Victory.

A GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER
AND
Health Regulator,

NO MEDICINE EQUALS IT.

DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE IT.

Possessing most Astonishing Curative Properties hitherto unknown, and only obtainable in the Medical Victory.

Its Properties are such as to rapidly insure Sound Health and Long Life.

The best scientifically prepared medicine in America.

Pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex.

Read the certificates of wonderful cures given in Dr. Depew's Treatise accompanying each bottle, as well as those constantly appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion.

DR. DEPEW, OF PARIS, FRANCE, an eminent physician, is the discoverer of this Great Blood Remedy—a Purely Vegetable Compound—named by physicians, Depew's Medical Victory, that cures every kind of unhealthy Humor, and every disease that depends on Impurity of the Blood, where the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, and other vital organs, are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

For the cure of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Scald-Head, Scaly Eruption of the Skin, Ulcers, and Fever Sores of all kinds, Boils Humor in the Mouth and Stomach or Eyes, Sore Ears, Eruption on the Head, and Pimples or Blotches on the face, it stands Pre-eminently at the head of all other Remedies.

In the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, its effects are surprising to all. For Regulating the Bowels, and curing Bilious-ness, Headache, Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Pains in the Side, Loins and Back, and general Weakness and Debility, its curative powers are remarkable.

It is a Gentle Regulating Purgative, as well as a Tonic, &c. Possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, and Chronic Inflammation of the Liver and all the Visceral Organs.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, the Medical Victory has no equal.

A Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System.

One Bottle of Depew's Medical Victory will convince the most incredulous of its curative properties.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET,
ADDRESS

Sills & Co.,
BATH, ONTARIO

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

ANOTHER SENATOR.—Ministerial organs announce the election of Mr. Joly of Lotbelnere to the Senate.

CHARITY.—It is said that the Children's Aid Society of New York last year expended $79,768 in *charity*, and $94,237 30 for *salaries*. And this is charity.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Mr. J. O'Herston, of Simcoe, one of the passengers by the ill-fated Great Western train, died on Saturday the 7th inst. from the injuries he sustained in the accident.

OIL DUTY.—The oil refiners of London, Ont., held a meeting on Saturday the 7th inst. at which they agreed to memorialize the Government for the repeal of the excise duty on oil.

LOUIS RIEL.—Among the notices of members returned to serve in the House of Commons, which appear in Saturday's *Gazette*, is that of Louis Riel, Provencher, Manitoba. What will the Government do with him?

TREACHERY.—The rumor of the death of ex-President Cespedes is confirmed by a telegram from Havana. His hiding place was disclosed to the Government troops by a negro, who purchased his life by treachery.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—There is a dead lock in the Newfoundland Legislature. Very little business has been done since the meeting of the House, and another general election seems to be the only solution of the difficulty.

GROVE MILLS.—It will be seen by advertisement that the above well known grist mill, has been leased by Mr. James F. Bartels, a careful and experienced miller, who has thoroughly refitted the mill and added a quantity of new machinery. Customers will find every facility for having their work turned out in first class style.

DEAD.—A despatch from Buffalo says that Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in that city at ten minutes past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, the 8th inst. He was conscious up to the time. At eight o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said "the nourishment was palatable." These were his last words. His death was painless.

BELLEVILLE AND NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY.—We are glad to see that the Bill asking for a Charter for this Road, has passed the Railway Committee without material amendment. The Provisional Board will be soon in a position to take active steps to forward the enterprise, which we will be glad to see progress.

PICTON RECTORSHIP.—The Picton *Gazette* understands that a petition to the Bishop of Ontario, has been almost unanimously signed by the church people of Picton in favour of the appointment of Rev. W. Lewin to the Rectorship of that Parish. The *Gazette* adds that it would be difficult to find a gentleman worthier of the appointment than Mr. Lewin, or one who would be more likely to prove acceptable to the congregation.

A SCOUNDREL CHASTISED.—An Ottawa paper says:—"An exciting scene occurred on Wellington street yesterday. A fellow named Young made an indecent demonstration before some ladies of one the leading families of the city, at St. Andrew's Church door. The father of the family chastised the scoundrel publicly before the whole congregation as they were coming from church kicking him the length of the block."

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.—We learn from good authority that the sums named by the Warden in his opening address to the County Council, as due to the several minor municipalities from the Municipal Loan Fund, will be passed by the Government, the Warden and Dr. Boulter having had an interview with the Attorney-General and Provincial Auditor with reference to the matter. The interest not being exacted by the Government.

DOMINION FINANCES.—The following is the official statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 28th February, 1874. Revenue: Customs, $1,100,208,66; Excise, $406,923.27; Post Office 137,828.69; Public Works, including Railways 53,338,-34; Bill Stamps, 22,812.11; Miscellaneous 60,024.76. Total $1,781,135.83. Expenditure, $2,424,338.78.

THE FALL OF COMASSIE.—A cable telegram says; upon the fall of Comassie, Gen. Wolseley issued a general order to the troops, complimenting them upon the success, concluding: "England is proud of such men, and I am proud of the honour of commanding them. A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

STR KINCARDINE.—The advertisement of this steamer, which is to ply between Belleville and Oswego during the season of navigation, appears in another column. The *Kincardine* has, we understand, been lately fitted for passenger traffic by the addition of an upper cabin, and freight will be carried on very favorable terms. Full particulars as to the hours of sailing will be found in the advertisement, which see.

A CHANGE.—We understand that Mr. H. A. Thompson has purchased that valuable property known as "Clifford Brewery" and intends to convert it into an extensive Sash and Blind Factory. It is a capital site for a Factory, and with such an enterprising man as Mr. Thompson, we expect soon to see the old building which has so long been unoccupied alive with the busy hum of machinery. It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Thomson is advertising for a steam engine.

AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.—A very important change has been made in the matter of granting auctioneers' licenses in this County. At the last session of the County Council it was discovered, in the discussion which took place on Mr. Vankleek's By-law regarding such licenses, that the By-law for granting auctioneers' licenses for minor municipalities had been repealed, and that consequently no authority existed for the granting of such. The new By-law provides that county licenses only shall be issued, namely for 6 or 12 months, the fee being $15 for the 6 months license, and $25 for the yearly license.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred to Mrs. Haight, of Huntingdon, this morning. Whilst nearing the upper bridge, driving down Front Street west, in a waggon with her husband, the front axle broke, throwing Mr. Haight out of the vehicle. The horses started to run, and at a crossing a few yards distant, the waggon turned upside down, falling upon the unfortunate woman, who was carried into Sierichs' store. Dr. Curlett was soon in attendance, and found that his patient was severely bruised. Up to 2 o'clock it had not been deemed advisable to remove Mrs. Haight from the store into which she had been taken. There was no apparent cause for the breaking of the axle, as the waggon was at the time proceeding over as smooth a piece of road as is to be found in town.

TREATING.—An exchange says that in some of the western towns of Canada, the young men have formed themselves into a somewhat novel temperance society. Each individual pledges himself not to drink in toxicating liquor in any tavern, or saloon at the expense of any other than himself. In other words, should two or three call together for a drink, each pays for his own glass. It is said that in consequence "treating" has gone out of fashion: and the society has done more to check the drinking customs of the place than any efforts of the teetotal societies.

MOLLIE HOLBROOK.—The woman, Mollie Holbrook, who escaped at Hamilton from the Yankee detective, on Thursday last, has turned out to be Mary Ellis, who leaped from the Court House window, Toronto, last assizes. Toronto detectives identified her at Hamilton, but with the assistance of a pal, she escaped, and crossed the lines at Suspension Bridge. This will give the Chicago detective another chance, and if he succeeds in catching her, probably will have sense enough to take her to Chicago through American territory.

MORE than a year ago I was taken with a tedious Chronic Erysipleas I applied to a doctor for help which I failed to get. It constantly grew worse in spite of all I could do or get for it. I became very weak and felt a wild dizziness in my head. I tried DEPEW'S MEDICAL VICTORY, and it helped me. I have taken nine bottles. The remains of the erysipleas can scarcely be seen, and I am quite well and hearty. The MEDICAL VICTORY is the only thing that helped me.

MRS. E. OLIVER, Hungerford, Ont. 1m

MR. Hugh McDonald, crossed from his home on Picton Island to Picton, with a horse and sleigh, a few days ago, a thing which has not been done for fifteen years.

The Ashantee Expedition.

Complete Success of the British.

Humiliation of the Ashantees.

The Treaty.

LONDON, March 9—A despatch received at the War Office from General Wolseley, says: No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent out from England to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever and seven wounded. The rains have commenced and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

LONDON, March 10, 2:45 p.m.—A despatch from Gen. Wolseley, dated Feb. 16, says:—"The King has sent me one thousand ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace. I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent the treaty to Coomassie for the King's signature. An officer from Captain Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst., unmolested, though his escort consisted of only twenty men. The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22nd inst. The sick and wounded are doing well."

Additional despatches from the Gold Coast report that General Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on Feb. 15. Three of the six kings tributary to King Koffee have given in their submission to the British. The supremacy of the Ashantee Throne is considered at an end, and the Kingdom hopelessly broken up.

LATER.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Daily News* and *Telegraph* announce that the King of Ashantee agrees to pay to Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold, renounces all claim to Adansi, Assim, Denkera, Akim and Wassaw, withdraws his forces from the parts of the Coast belonging to or under the protection of Great Britain, undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomassie to the Prah river, and to protect merchandise transported over said road. He will prohibit human sacrifices and swears to perpetual peace with England. Gen. Wolseley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations as of vastly greater importance and more likely to be adhered to.

A garrison will be maintained by the British at Prahsu.

The latest despatches from the Ashantee expedition state that the British loss in the war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

News Condensed.

—Saginaw River is free from ice.

—Barley is quoted at $2 00 in Oswego.

—Picton Council has given $200 to the band in that Town.

—A Kingston lady has come in for a legacy of $130,000.

—John B. Gough is to be in Hamilton this month.

—Rev. Dr. Gallagher, of the Reformed Church N. Y. has arrived in Ottawa.

—Two victims of the Komoka accident are still unrecognized.

—St. Mary's Curling Club made a score of 95 for the Governor-General's medal.

—Hamilton Mechanics Curling Club only scored 52 for the Governor-General's medal.

—Nova Scotia Legislature meets on the 12th inst.

—Mrs. Clarissa Willson died in St. Catharines on the 7th instant, at the age of 110 years.

—$50,000 have been raised for an opera house in Toronto.

—Prince Edward Island Legislature met on the 5th inst.

—Montreal has been visited with a heavy snow storm.

—The revenue from Taxes in Montreal last year was $1,084,000.

—Imports of Prince Edward Island for 1873 were $925,822, while the exports were only $556,429.

—Prince Edward Island journals advocate the abolition of the Legislative Council of that Province.

—Ottawa has also had a very heavy snow storm, the drifts near the city being in some places ten and eleven feet deep.

—Numerous trains are snow-bound on the Central Pacific Railway. In some places the snow is 25 feet deep on the level.

—The "Johnston Orange Hall," a fine structure just completed in Ottawa, is to be opened with a grand programme on the 27th inst.

—A man named Aikens, of Toronto, put croton oil into a fellow workman's dinner can on the 10th inst., which if it had not been an overdose, would have killed him. Aikens was arrested.

—Burglars entered the house of Joseph Dean, butcher, Yorkville, on the morning of the 10th inst. Dean tried to arrest them, when one of them fired three shots, two of which took effect near the heart. Dean died in the course of a few hours afterwards.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 12, 1874.

Trade has been dull during the week, and in consequence of the light supply, prices of several articles show a material advance, notably in beef and pork; eggs, which are now more plentiful, have declined.

GRAIN—light receipts; the market has an upward tendency, barley being reinstated at its former rate of $1.35 to $1.40, in some cases choice samples fetching $1.42.

SEEDS.—The wholesale prices will be found below.

POTASH—Receipts small at unchanged rates.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 17 to 1 20.
BARLEY—$1 35 to $1 42.
RYE—73c to 00c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
CLOVER—$4 50 to $4 75 per 60 lbs.
TIMOTHY—$3 50 to $4 00 per 48 lbs.
BUCKWHEAT—00c. to 00c.
PEAS—70c to 72c.
BEEF—5 00 to 6 50 per 100 lb.
MUTTON—7c to 9c per pound.
PORK—$8 00 to $8 50.
LAMB—7c to 9c. per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 22.
BUTTER—Roll, 24 to 28c.
EGGS—16c to 20c.
DEAKINS—25c to [illegible]
SHEEPSKINS—50c. to 25c.
HIDES—$6 00 to 0 00.
LARD—10c. to 12c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—4c.
TALLOW, rendered—5½ to 6c.
POTATOES—35c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 1 00.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$20 00 to $22 00.
CHEESE—12c to 14c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 75 to $6 [illegible]
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 per bbl
POTASH—$5 00 per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—$1 50 to $2 00 per bush

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, March, 11, 1874.
1 p. m.

Flour—receipts 900 barrels; market extremely dull and transactions reported are of a retail character for local use; no sales of the higher grades; 100 barrels of choice strong brought 6 20; 100 barrels of middlings sold at 4 40.

Grain—Wheat nominal; Canada Spring sold yesterday at 1 35; some sales of Peas for May delivery are noted at 93c per 66 pounds; further offerings on same terms without takers.

Provisions—Pork steady; Hogs—season about over and sales on a retail basis; Butter unchanged.

Ashes steady at 5 80 to 5 85 for Pots; Pearls nominal at 7 30 to 7 35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11—American securities unchanged; American Consols, 95.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Gold 111⅞.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Cotton quiet at 16⅛d for Middling Uplands.

Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; 5 60 to 6 05 for superfine state and western; 6 35 to 6 75 for common to choice extra state; 6 25 to 6 80 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet at 4 75 to 5 80.

Wheat 1c to 2c better; receipts 42,000 bus; sales 39,000 at 1 53 to 1 55 for No. 2 Chicago; 1 58 to 1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee.

Rye heavy; receipts 1,000 bus; sales none.

Corn firm; receipts 31,000 bus; sales 28,000 bus at 87c to 89c for new western mixed afloat.

Barley quiet and heavy; receipts 4,000 bus; sales none.

Oats firm; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 24,000 bus at 63c to 64c for mixed western; 64 to 65c for white western.

Pork firm at $16 12½ to $25 for new mess.

Lard firm at 9⅝c to 9 7-16c for steam; 9⅝c to 9⅝c for kettle rendered.

Butter 36c to 50c for state and packed.

Cheese 11c to 16½c for common to prime.

Petroleum—Crude 6⅝c to 6⅝c; refined 15.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Receipts of hogs 4,950; shipments 4,578.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, 5th instant, the wife of Captain HARRY BOGART, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. W. Neal of a daughter.

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. EDWARD DEACON, aged 40 years.

On the 4th inst., JANE CHARLESWORTH, the wife of H. K. Waterhouse, of Hungerford, after a short illness of 54 hours, aged 25 years and 11 days. She leaves three small children to mourn her loss.

THE HASTINGS
Mutual Insurance Office
IS REMOVED,

TO Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market Building, Front Street.

J. H. PECK,
Secretary.

Belleville, July 16 1873

1874. 1874.

Bay Quinte and Oswego Route.

The fast sailing and Upper Cabin Steamer

KINCARDINE!

CAPT. G. M. READ,

During the season of Navigation, will make SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS between

Belleville & Oswego, via Kingston,

Calling at all intermediate Ports for

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Under the following arrangements, viz.:

LEAVING BELLEVILLE every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., (on arrival of G. T. R. Express Train from the West) calling at MILL POINT, NAPANEE, PICTON and KINGSTON.

ARRIVING at OSWEGO every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

This will be a desirable route for parties shipping stock. When sufficient business offers, will call at Cape Vincent, making connection with the R. & W. R. R., or at SACKETS HARBOR, connecting with the Utica and Black River Railroad. Consignments to Oswego can be shipped over FOUR different Railroads to all principal cities South, East and West. Having made special arrangements with the N. T. Co. Canal Line and old Oswego Line Transportation Company for the conveyance of freight, we can readily assure shippers and consignees we can now deliver freight at 25 per cent less than by any other route.

RETURNING, Will leave OSWEGO at 6 o'clock, P. M., every Tuesday and Friday, calling at KINGSTON and other intermediate ports. Arriving in BELLEVILLE every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

For parties ordering Goods from New York, Syracuse or Albany, this will be the quickest and most reliable route to bring them at a low rate of freight, saving time and money, as they can rely on prompt delivery and careful handling of Goods.

For rates of Passage and freight, apply to the Captain on board, or

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Or J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office,
Belleville.

ORSON BREED, Agent,
10 Old Slip and 76 Water St., New York,
C. ALLISON, Agent,
Oswego, New York.

FOR CONSUMPTION
AND ALL
DISEASES that LEAD TO IT;
SUCH AS
COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
PAIN IN THE CHEST,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,

Allen's Lung Balsam

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

Don't Delay.

One week, one day, and it may be too late. Consumption with its long train of satelites is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

HOW CAN YOU STOP IT? WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

Allen's Lung Balsam can produce more evidence of real merit than any other article for the purpose. It is sold everywhere by Druggists and General Store-keepers.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well-known merchant of Ontario:

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Dear Sirs.—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in a short time. Yours truly.

S. E. BURWELL.

Fingall, Ont., March 4th, 1871.

C. E. Kyle, of Uxbridge, writes October 3rd, 1870, and says: I certify to the excellent qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be.

Mrs. Capt. Norman, of Millbridge, Ontario, writes Aug. 17th, 1871: Allen's Lung Balsam cured my son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took no other medicine the Balsam acted wonderfully, taking away the fever at once, operating on the bowels and sending matter up from off the lungs and appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighbourhood, and have been cured by Allen's Lung Balsam, who would give certificates if asked.

w36

Banking, Exchange,
AND
General Ticket Office
OF
J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Gold and Currency Drafts on United States Banks, and Greenbacks bought and sold at best rates.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to withdrawal without notice at four, five and six per cent.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY
FOR ALL
GRAND TRUNK STATIONS
AND
ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Through Tickets

For sale at this office at cheapest rates in American money at par, for Detroit, Chicago, Fort Garry, San Francisco, and

ALL POINTS WEST,

without expense and delay of changing cars or re-checking baggage at Toronto.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Town Passenger Agent, G. T. R.
Belleville, Feby. 13, 1874. d&w

CAUTION.

THE Lower Bridge having been pronounced unsafe, all persons are hereby forbidden to cross the same either on foot or with teams, as the Corporation of the Town of Belleville will not hold themselves liable for any damage that may result therefrom.

W. A. FOSTER,
Chairman of Streets.
Belleville, March 4, 1874. d&w

THE MOST DIFFICULT

ARTICLE of Clothing to be suited in is a Hat (especially if you imagine yourself good-looking.) The most fastidious find this difficulty *almost* obviated by selecting their Hats at

JOHNSON'S,

("THE HATTER.")

New Styles of Silk and Satin Caps.

Over 12 dozen New Windsor Scarfs just in.

FOR SALE.

ONE three year-old Ayrshire Bull, full pedigree.

One two year-old Durham Bull, full pedigree.

Also, a lot of thorough-bred one year-old Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.

JAMES NIMMO,
Camden East.
Feb. 12th, 1874. 40:4w

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville

Montreal, April 7, 1873.

—Three more of the victims of the Komoka disaster are in a dangerous state. Hay, of Toronto, Miss Speers and Robinson.

EASTER

FAT CATTLE FAIR

WILL BE HELD
IN BELLEVILLE,
On Pinnacle Street, between Bridge and Dundas Streets, on

THURSDAY, 26th March, 1874.

The Fair will be open for the exhibition, sale and barter of all descriptions of

FARM STOCK,
Grain, and other Produce.

The attention of Farmers wanting to buy or sell

SEED GRAIN,

Is particularly called to the opportunity this Fair will afford.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
Superintendent Public Fairs.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1874. d&w

THINK OF IT!

$15 Sets of Mink reduced to $10.
$20 Sets of Mink reduced to $15.
$25 Sets of Mink reduced to $20.
$35 Sets of Mink reduced to $27.

All other Furs at equally as great reductions at

JOHNSON'S

"THE HATTER'S."
February 5th, 1874.

PLASTER.

FRESH

Ground Plaster!

AT THE
BAY OF QUINTE MILLS,
AT
$6 per Ton.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & CO.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1874.

The Hawley House,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

J. HAWLEY, - - Proprietor.

HAVING leased the large and commodious four storey Hotel just erected by Mr. Power, immediately opposite the Market, Front Street, and furnished it throughout in modern style, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodation to all those who may favor him with their patronage. The House has large and airy bedrooms, suites of rooms, parlors and dining rooms,

ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,

and every modern convenience.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

☞ Good stabling and an enclosed yard.

J. HAWLEY.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1873. d&w

FRESH
ORANGES & Lemons

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS
TO-DAY, BY
ROSS & DAVIES
Grocers and Wine Merchants.
Belleville, Feb. 27, 1874

Sugar Cured
HAMS AND BACON

RECEIVED IN STORE TO-DAY,
BY
Ross & Davies.

Campbell's Sugar Cured Hams

Campbell's Sugar Cured Bacon,

D. D. Mallory & Co's.

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER,

RECEIVED EVERY DAY

ROSS & DAVIES,
Family Grocers.
Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1874.

Money to Lend,

IN large or small sums on easy terms. Apply to

BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

$5 TO $20 per day Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

May 5, 1873. d&w-ly.

FRASER'S PATENT
Gang Press & Hoops,
Manufactured by
ASHLEY & HAM, BELLEVILLE, Ont.

THIS Press was awarded the First Premium at the recent New York State Fair, and the American Dairymen's Association of 1873 acknowledged its superiority. It is superseding all other Presses now in use. N. B.—The following report of the American Dairymen's Association, held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13, 14 and 15, 1874, received unanimous endorsement. REPORT.—Your Committee on Dairy Apparatus and Implements of Husbandry would respectfully report:—1. The Gang Press of Fraser & Fowler we would confidently recommend as far preferable to any other cheese press known to us.

L. L. WIGHT, Oneida County, }
A. M. GRAY, Herkimer Co. } Committee.
J. G. COHOE, Chautauqua Co. }

The Committee speak from experience, having the Press in use in their factories.

Parties wanting Presses will please send in their orders early, as only a limited number will be made this year. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no sale.

HARFORD ASHLEY. }
JOHN D. HAM. } w5:4m ASHLEY & HAM.

GOLDSMITH & DAVENPORT,

SUCCESSORS TO
Geo. H. Haymes,

Offer to the public the whole of their LARGE and EXTENSIVE STOCK of

FURS, BUFFALOES, RUGS AND FANCY ROBES,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

GOLDSMITH & DAVENPORT,
AT THE OLD STAND.
Belleville, February 26, 1874. d&w

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
1874.

We are now receiving at the

Glasgow Warehouse

A LARGE PART OF OUR

SPRING STOCK

For the coming Season, consisting principally of

Spring Prints,
Spring Dress Goods and Costumes,
Grey and Black Lustres,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Wool, Tapestry and Hemp Carpetings,
Curtains and Curtain Holders,
Table Linens and Towellings,
Ladies Umbrellas.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, besides our usual assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES and FANCY DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, as it is well assorted and very large.

JAS. W. DUNNETT.

Belleville, March 2nd.

A Large Lot of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
Very Cheap, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Extra Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
in New Materials,
Superior Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

A Number of Cheap Lin[illegible] [illegible]ODS,
CLOUDS & FANCY WOOL
Suitable for the Holida
will be found at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Dec. 10.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 9:t

Fall 1873.
and
Winter
Stock Complete.
J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, September 16th, 1873.

FURNITURE!

Now is the time to get GOOD FURNITURE

CHEAP.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Furniture to be sold very cheap for CASH.

Chairs,
Sofas,
Couches,
Washstands,
Bureaus,
Beds,

&c. &c., All kinds of Furniture selling off at the Ware Rooms of

L. ROENIGK, Front St., Belleville.

GEO. D. DICKSON.
Assignee.
Belleville, Feb. 25, 1874.

GREY AND WHITE
BLANKETS,
VERY CHEAP,
AT
WARNER BROS.
BELLEVILLE, Jan. 16, 1874.

"In They Tumble,"
AND
"OUT THEY GLIDE,"

Two more cases of

MAGNIFICENT PLANES

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Bench,
Match,
Blead,
Moulding,
Sash,
and other Planes,

Cooper's

And every other kind of Tools at the

CENTRE BLOCK

Hardware Store,

BARGAINS IN BENT STUFF.

RALPH PURDY.

Wheeler & Wilson Again.

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so well regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.—*Official Report, Vienna Exposition.*

W. H. VANTASSEL, Agent.

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, four years old, off the well-known herd of Wm. Roddin, Esq., of Plantagenet. Full pedigree can be given. Apply to

HENRY COURTNEY,
8th Con. Rawdon
Rawdon, June 12, 1873. 18-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership with him, N. H. Peterson, Esq., formerly of Brighton, the business will be carried on as usual at the Old Stand, Front Street, under the name of JONES & PETERSON, after the 5th Jany., 1874. The subscriber would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and customers who have so liberally supported him since he commenced business in Belleville, and trusts by careful attention to business, the new firm will still continue to merit a good share of public patronage.

W. W. JONES.
Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1873.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will make immediate settlement, as his Books must be *closed*.

W. W. JONES.

Fresh Teas,

CONSISTING of Green, Black and of various kinds, at lowest prices. Try our 40c and 50c Teas—they are fine

Cheap Japan Tea 5 lbs for $1.00
Sugar, 12 lbs for $1.00
Currants, 20 lbs for $1.00

Dried apples by the brl and bushel. Fine Pickled WHITEFISH, SALMON TROUT, and HERRING, by the brl, ½ brl and lb, at

JOHN TEMPLETON'S.
Jan. 14th, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John F. Sexsmith, at the suit of Rufus Holden, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land being composed of part of lot number Seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, or may be otherwise known as follows: Being Village Lot number Twenty-six on the East side of Bleecker Avenue, as shewn on a plan of Lots drawn by one Philip Shoris for Tobias Fleecker, Esquire, registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, which said lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MAY, A. D., 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

GEO. GE TAYLOR,
Sheriff County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, 21st Jan., A. D., 1874. w51

JAS. FYFE & CO.

SCALE MANUFACTURERS
AND
Iron Founders,
43 College Street, Montreal

HAY SCALES $100 Each

☞ Send for Price List.

Great Bargains
IN
Dress Goods and Shawls,
AT
WARNER BROS.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 16, 1874.

Popularity Increasing.

CANADIAN
Hair Regenerator,

IS the HAIR DRESSING of the day. It RESTORES GREY HAIR to its natural colour, stops it falling out, and effectually REMOVES DANDRUFF.

All other Hair Restorers thrown into the shade by this pleasant and agreeable preparation.

Large Bottles 50 cents. Try it.

For sale by all respectable Druggists. Wholesale by

E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.
Montreal, December 24, 1873. d&wly

THE BEST REFINED
COAL OIL
FOR
20c. Per Gallon,
AT
McKay's Drug Store.

Delivered in any part of the Town.

SYMMETRICAL,
SONOROUS,
SUPERB,
W. H. Bland's
CABINET ORGANS.

PAY UP.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 10th of March, and save costs.

JOHN COBURN.
Belleville, Feby. 24, 1874. tl

The Happy Family.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

Where grows that flower called happiness, if such a thing there be,
If it don't flourish now among the Clear Grit family?
If ever granting what was asked did yet contentment bring,
In purest form, they certainly must hold that very thing.
They've got the strong majority for which they've prayed so long;
It's come—it's here—it's only fault, perhaps, it is Too strong.
For this the whole Reforming gang have vexed the country side;
For this a score of years they've fought, speeched, quarreled, screamed and lied.
Blame not, they thought all means were fair, with such an end in view,
And if retaliation's just, why, t'others did so too.
For this the Globe persistently did bellow week by week,
And all it's country copyists obediently squeak.
This—this—did Blake in set terms say, and Wood in thunder rave.
This—this alone—from direful fate our country poor could save.
This—this—should all our fortunes make, and every want supply;
This must bring fortune's golden stream each door step rolling by.
The time has come—we now shall see what dross, what mettle true
Their party has last week returned our Parliament unto,
And I would just one little word unto them speak to-day—
We want to see what you will do, not hear what you will say.
Of speech, of talk, of promised land, we long have had our fill,
Fulfilment now is what we wait, and have it soon we will.
Your predecessors gave it not—we look for it from you;
If still refused, we soon must see what your successors do.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

Reign of Terror.

"Province of Ontario "A" Battery of Artillery and School of Gunnery, Kingston—Horatius Yates, M. D., formerly surgeon of Kingston Battery, to be medical officer in charge of "A" Battery, with the rank of surgeon, and the pay and allowance of an assistant surgeon, vice Orlando S. Strange whose services are dispensed with."

Such was the announcement contained in a late official *Gazette*—an announcement which must have surprised not only those who compose the Volunteer force of the country, but every man who knows Dr. Strange, as a physician and private gentleman. The question was repeatedly asked of what crime has Dr. Strange been guilty, to warrant so unceremonious a dismissal? Had he been tried by a Court Martial, and found guilty of an infraction of military law, which justified such a step? People were not long left in suspense. The Dr., in the exercise of his rights as a freeman and a Briton, had, at the last election voted and worked for Sir John A. Macdonald in Kingston, when almost superhuman efforts were used to defeat him by the present Ministry, and all the hangers-on of a new Administration, and all the hungry Grit office seekers in the country. If there are any doubts as to the cause of Dr. Strange's dismissal in the minds of those who have hitherto looked upon the institutions of this country as guaranteeing the rights of every man to exercise his franchise as he deems proper, they will be settled by perusing the following, which we clip from the *Whig*, the Grit organ of Kingston:

"The next time Dr. Orlando Sampson Strange holds a [illegible] under Government it is highly probable that he will take *The British Whig's* advice, leave electioneering matters alone and allow un-official canvassers to the work of defeating Government candidates. We warned the bumptious gentleman frequently, pointed out how sweet it was to serve one's country for $4 a day with nothing to do, and urged the wisdom of neutrality on the part of one so happily placed. But the man of physic only pasted our articles on cards, exhibited them in his canvass to ignorant voters, and boasted that the Government would not dare to act on our advice in the case of so great a man as he. He has been mistaken; *The British Whig's* advice has been taken, and now the little Medicine Man is without his snug sinecure and the pleasant pound-a-day addition to his professional income. A word to the wise, they say, is sufficient; but there be people so otherwise, that they do not know when they are kindly advised. We sympathize with the bereaved gentleman, but he will please remember that we plainly guaranteed our word as to the result which would attend his indiscretion."

The *Whig* may not have intended it, but it has paid a compliment to Dr. Strange which it will never be able to extend to a genuine Clear Grit. No doubt the threat of the loss of "$4 a day" was thought quite sufficient to deter the Dr. from exercising his franchise. Such a threat might have influenced a Grit, but the Liberal-Conservative treated it with contempt, valuing his freedom and right to exercise his private judgment, much more than the "$4 a day" which the *Whig* threatened him with losing.

Apart from the mere dismissal of Dr. Strange for exercising his rights as an elector, there is a principle involved which, if persisted in and carried out in every particular, cannot but work destruction to the whole military force in this country. It cannot be expected that men will give their time and expend their means in endeavoring to keep up a military force in the Dominion, if at the time they are doing this they are to be subject to dismissal for exercising their franchise, in such a manner as to them seems most conducive to the welfare of their country.

It may be, and is argued, that there is a difference between the mere Volunteer Officer who is not under pay and one who is on duty receiving his pay. If there be any argument in this, then it means that if trouble should arise and the whole force be placed under arms, every officer upon duty receiving pay, would be compelled to swallow his political convictions in case of an election, or subject himself to an ignominious dismissal. If this principle is to be acted upon by the Ministry of the day, it can hardly be expected that a military force can be maintained in the country. Apart from this, the laws of England, as well as those of Canada, make special exemption of military and naval officers, in the clauses disqualifying employees of the Government from certain political rights. No officer of the army or navy is disqualified from being elected a member of Parliament, then why should he be dismissed for voting? Dr. Strange was eligible under the law to be elected a member of the House of Commons for the city of Kingston, though an officer in the Volunteer force, and being eligible for such a position, certainly he had the right to vote and canvass if he pleased. Not so in the opinion of the present Grit Minister of Militia; he has inaugurated the principle that every officer under pay must vote for the Grits, refrain from voting, or be dismissed from the service. Let this theory be well understood in the force, and we may safely predict that every man in it, with a particle of independence, will send in his resignation, and not submit himself to the snubbery of the Fisherman who presides over the military destinies of the Dominion at present.

Big Work at Saw Logging.—The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says one day last week Mr. S. S. Kelly, of Bridgewater, who is lumbering in Harvey, had a big day's work done for him by three teams. The drawing was about half a mile in length. The three teams put on to the lake shore no less than five hundred and twenty-nine logs! There has been some talk about heavy loads of wheat being drawn, but who is there can beat 259 logs for a day's work, with three teams. Now, then.

The Famine in India.—A cable telegram from London, March 6th, says:—"Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, telegraphs to the Indian Office that it is expected that the Government will be obliged to maintain three millions of persons for three months. The expenditures on account of the famine to the end of February last are estimated at $7,500,000. A telegram from Calcutta, March 6th, says:—"Accounts from Tierhoot shows that the distress from famine is increasing. In Rungpoor, where there has been no actual suffering as yet, the stores of the poorer people are becoming exhausted, and starvation is imminent. The relief organization here is working excellently, but it can hardly meet the immense demands which will be made upon the Government."

The Senate—Reward for Services Rendered.

It is now announced upon authority that Mr. Penny, of the Montreal *Herald*, has been or is to be called to the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Leslie. All the parties connected with the publication of the private letter of Sir John Macdonald, which had been stolen from the Montreal Post Office, and the seal broken, have now been provided for, with one exception, who, we suppose, will soon be in a position of trust. Mr. Dorion is Minister of Justice; John Young has been made Inspector of Flour—a position made for him by dismissing an honest man; Goff Penny has gone or is going into the Senate; and the other, it is said, is to be made Speaker of the Commons; thus providing for the whole four who advised the publication of a "private" letter which had fallen into their hands in a way, most dishonorable, after having been stolen from the Montreal Post Office.

There are others who have claims, which cannot with justice to the "Party of Purity," be overlooked. George Washington McMullen should be provided for. His services have been as great as he who robbed the post office, and should not be forgotten. Why should not the man who pilfered the mail bag be pardoned the offence, and a good fat Inspectorship provided for him? These are omissions which no doubt will receive consideration hereafter.

As the Party progresses in strength, we expect to hear of a good place being found for the man who succeeded in purloining McKellar's letter, giving instructions to Mr. Wagner, to send the men employed on the Central Prison, Toronto, to the Nomination in Toronto to howl for Moss, and on election day to vote for him at the expense of the country, by allowing them out of the public Treasury, the full pay for the time lost in howling and voting, which would have been paid them had they been at work at the Central Prison in cutting stone, or carrying mortar and brick. Such services to the Party should not be overlooked by men who have spent their whole lives in prating about purity of elections, and in the advocacy of non-interference of Government with the freedom of the people. Above all, should Archy McKellar, the hero of the Proton Scandal—the luxurious Commissioner, who gracefully reclines upon a marone canoe-couch damask, while gazing upon the portrait of the lovely features of "Little Mrs. Blank," or whiling away his leisure hours at a game of euchre upon that card table which adorns his room, all of which were purchased and charged to the country. Surely McKellar, the brightest star in the Grit firmament, will not be forgotten! It may be that the foolish old fogies of Ontario, may protest against their money being spent in Marone-Canoe-Couches,—in pictures of pretty actresses—and card tables; but then the party leaders will not overlook the great acquirements of such a man, and when kicked out of his present position by honest electors, the country must not be surprised to learn of his elevation to the Senate, or a Governorship. But as there is not at present a Governorship vacant, why not elevate him to the Senate at once, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Mills? When these are provided for, there are a few others equally worthy who must be brought to the fore. Among them Abbott's confidential clerk, who robbed his master's safe and a few other of like ilk. In the mean time, the "Party of Purity" may revel in the thought that the Rogue's star is in the ascendancy, and shout *Vive la bagatelle*.

I. P. B. S.

The annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was held according to announcement. Considerable business of importance was brought before the meeting, which was, perhaps, larger than any similar previous one. The Society is in a flourishing state and has been the means of aiding many who needed assistance during the winter. It is intended to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner. The following officers were elected:—

President—F. McAnnany.
1st Vice President—Wm. Johnson.
2nd Vice President—Jno. Macoun.
Recording Secretary—John Irwin.
Assistant Secretary—T. Bentley.
Corresponding Secretary—E. Harrison, jr.
Treasurer—G. Gibson.
Council—W. Watt, A. Moffit, J. Macoun, S. Kennedy, Wm. Meek, A. Arthurs, W. Connor, J. Campbell and J. Miller.
Chaplain—Rev. A. Gordon.
Physicians—Dr. Stewart and Dr. Tracy.
Auditors—J. Harrison and J. Templeton.

The Ashantee War.—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated before the capture of Coomassie, is said to have been received in London, in which the opinion is expressed that the overtures for peace were treacherous, "and part of a plot to lead the army to destruction."

Curling.—Ottawa played for the Governor-General's medal on the 6th inst. After three hours' curling the following score was made. H. Inglis, 18; G. Hutchinson, 20; N. Moore, 17; Dr. Bently, 12; J. Gallagher, 17; J. W. Wallis, 12; A. Gilmour, 18; J. Thornburn, 16; making a total of 125 points. This gives the Ottawa Curlers a majority over the Quebec team of one point. It is considered the best play that has ever been made in Canada.

A Fraud.—A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, of Feb 28th, to the Toronto *Mail* says: "Hon. Mr. DeCosmos publicly denies having sent a telegram to the Hon. Mr. Scott, that all the members for this Province would be Ministerialists, and that British Columbia, accepts Mr. Mackenzie's railway policy. He denounces the telegram as a fraud. The matter causes much agitation here."

Fair Play.—The Grit Government at Ottawa having dismissed Dr. Strange on the ground that, as a Government official, he was prohibited from canvassing in an election contest, it now becomes them to deal in the same manner with those officials who took part in the elections on behalf of the Government candidates. It is a poor rule which will not apply to all concerned. We don't expect to hear of any martyrs from the latter cause, however.

A Difference.—The *Globe* calls a "Reform Demonstration" at Almonte, at which 250 persons attended, a grand success. The Belleville Grit paper sneers at and endeavors to belittle the recent Conservative dinner at Stirling, at which over four hundred persons were present, without the attraction of the probable presence of even an ex-Minister to draw a crowd. What a difference it makes with these Grits "whose ox is gored."

Shanty Work.—The Peterboro' *Review* remarks as follows concerning the work done by the lumbermen in the back country during the present season. "The unusual number of changes in the weather during the winter with its alternating frosts and thaws had a serious effect upon the operations of the lumbermen. At different times the teamsters were forced to give up work and as a natural consequence the hauling is far behind. The pay for teams has advanced and exertions are being made to overcome the effects of continual drawbacks. Hay and oats together with the men's wages are low and nothing serious is to be apprehended."

Excommunicated.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening, the 6th inst., says:—"We are informed, on reliable authority, that the Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated Mr. I. B. Steacy of this city, on being made aware by him of his intention to support the "Reformed Church" movement. We believe it is His Lordship's intention to take the same course, and to pronounce this, the severest censure of the Church, on others of his flock who may join the movement." If we might be allowed to express an opinion upon the question, we should say that the course adopted by the Bishop is calculated to materially strengthen the Reform movement, and is the worst policy he could take to prevent the threatened schism.

Incorporation of Hastings.—The bill separating the Village of Hastings from the County of Peterborough, and consequently from the township of Asphodel, and incorporating it with the County of Northumberland, has received its first reading in the Provincial Parliament. The Village will comprise the west halves of lots numbers four and five in the eighth concession, and the east halves of lots numbers three, four and five in the seventh concession of the township of Asphodel, and lots thirteen and fourteen and fifteen in the 12th concession of the township of Percy. Hastings will be entitled to receive from the township of Asphodel such proportion of any money due that village from the Municipal Loan Fund according to the number of inhabitants as made part of the village of this township previous to reparation. Mr. David Morrison, of Hastings, is appointed returning officer to hold the first election for Reeve and Councillors which election is to take place immediately after the passing of the Act of incorporation.

Grand Trunk Works.

An interview took place on the 4th inst., at the Dafoe House between Mr. Brydges, and the joint Committees of the Town Council and Board of Trade, in reference to the construction of Grand Trunk Works, about to be erected in some place in the Central District. There were present on behalf of the town, the Mayor, Messrs Fahey, Sutherland, Falkiner and Foster, Councillors; and Messrs. Jas. Brown, M. P., Thos. Kelso, Geo Neilson, Thos. Holden, and E. W. Holton, members of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Brydges addressed the Committee, stating that the Company proposed to erect in Belleville work-shops to cost from $200,000 to $250,000—certainly not less than the former sum, provided the Corporation would offer a sufficient bonus for the advantage which the location of the works here would confer.

On behalf of the Town, a proposition was made to offer a bonus of $50,000. To this Mr. Brydges offered objection, the amount being smaller than he had expected; but, after a conversation, in which the matter was fully discussed in all its bearings. Mr. Brydges accepted the offered terms, and entered into an agreement, the heads of which are we learn as follows:—

The Grand Trunk Railway Company to construct within the limits of the Town of Belleville works to cost not less than $200,000, and to employ 200 men, conditionally upon the passage by the people, and the Corporation of a By Law granting to the Company a bonus of $50,000; work on the erection of the building to be commenced as soon as possible after the passage of the bonus By-Law; the bonus to be returned to the Town should the Company at any time determine to remove the works to some other place.

That the construction of such works and the employment of 200 extra men in the Town will be of vast importance there can be no doubt, of sufficient importance certainly to warrant the giving of a bonus to secure it, provided the terms upon which it is given be such as to secure the permanency of the works and the constant employment of that number of men. Not having seen the terms nor the exact conditions upon which this $50,000 bonus is offered, we cannot speak more fully. One thing, however, is certain, if Belleville ever expects to be a city, it can only be accomplished by encouraging manufactories of all kinds and at all times, whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The Orange Bills.—The Bills to incorporate the Orange Institutions of Eastern and Western Ontario, passed in Committee on the 3rd instant. Their fate in the House will soon be decided.

Riots in Poland.—The closing of the churches in Eastern Poland last month resulted in disorders so serious as to necessitate the calling out of the military, by whose fire some seventy of the rioters were killed and wounded.

Imperial Parliament.—The Imperial Parliament assembled on the 5th. The proceedings in the Upper House were purely formal. In the Commons Mr. Brand, the late Speaker, was unanimously elected to the Chair, receiving the congratulations of both sides of the House. Mr. Gladstone was warmly received.

The Poor Man.—A telegram from Manitoba says:—"Ryan has filed a petition in Court against the election of Cunningham, for Marquette. Cunningham's apparent majority was forty-two. Eighty-one of his votes were personations. Ryan is backed by all the English speaking people of the Province. Cunningham is sure to be defeated."

Farmers' Grange in Canada.—The Farmers' Grange movement is spreading to Canada. There are now some nine granges in the Province of Quebec, and two in Ontario, one having been formed last week in the County of Middlesex. Mr. Thompson, who is the authorized agent of the United States Grangers, intends to make a tour of the Province in the interest of the order.

Surgical Operation.—On Thursday last, Dr. Dorland, assisted by Dr. Clapham and J. Esmond, removed the breast of Mrs. Doxsee, of Shannonville, involved in cancer, weighing nearly three pounds, with satisfactory results, in the short time of twelve minutes. The knife was only used to cut through the skin, the hands and knife-handle to complete the operation.

Steam to Oswego.—We learn that during the coming season the steam barge *Kincardine* will ply between Belleville and Oswego, making semi-weekly trips. This arrangement will afford a much needed accommodation to those of our merchants and business men who import from the United States, who have heretofore been at great disadvantage in the irregular receipt of their orders. Travellers will also find this a very convenient route.

From Ashantee.—A cable telegram of the 5th March gives the following gratifying intelligence: Despatches have at last arrived from the Gold Coast fully confirming the previous reports of victory and dispelling the fears that were entertained for the safety of the expedition. The Ashantee King had finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops and was a prisoner at Gen. Wolseley's headquarters.

From South America.—A telegram from Lisbon, March 5th, says:—The Brazilian mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, February 28, has arrived. The probabilities of war with the Argentine States on account of the new insurrection in Paraguay was increasing, and there was a general decline of values in consequence. Troops and vessels were going forward to Paraguay. At Buenos Ayres the elections were in progress, and were attended with intense excitement. Troops were being despatched to various points on the frontier, and war with Brazil was looked on as liable to break out at any moment. Ammunition was arriving from the United States.

Hillier and Wellington.—The *Church Herald* says:—"We are glad to learn that the Incumbent (Rev. C. H. Mockridge) is making strenuous exertions to restore and enlarge Christ Church, Hillier, and St. Andrew's, Wellington, and that he is warmly seconded by his people, who have already subscribed towards the above object nearly eleven hundred dollars,—an amount which will yet be considerably increased. The plans for both buildings are being drawn by Mr. J. D. Evans, architect, Belleville, and the work is to be proceeded with immediately. Hillier Church, when completed, is to have a good bell, and it is hoped an organ as well."

The London Election.—In the London protested election case an attempt was made before the Election Court in Toronto, to have the petition against Major John Walker set aside, or the clauses stating that Walker "by himself and by his agent or agents and by other persons on his behalf had been guilty of bribery, undue influence, and personating" struck out, on the ground that as the law now stands, such improper conduct of an agent, unless with the candidate's knowledge, did not render the election void. The judges were of opinion that bribery by an agent would upset an election; but thought the point should be decided, after the evidence was taken by the full court.

Sad Accident.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening, the 3rd inst., contains an account of an accident by which three lives were lost. It appears that a two horse sleigh, containing Mr. Bertrand, his wife and daughter, and a man named Huot were crossing the river opposite the mill of Messrs. Bacton & Currie, when one of the horses shied and jumped into a small hole that had been used for watering purposes. The late mild weather having honeycombed the ice in the vicinity of the hole, the weight of the horses was too much for it and it broke away, making a hole sufficiently large not only to let down the one horse but the team, the sleigh and its occupants. The current at this point being remarkably swift, they were drawn under the ice in an instant, and the two women, one of the men and the horses were drowned before they had time to realize their peril. Mr. Bertrand managed to cling to the ice and was saved.

—A lumberman's Exchange has been formed in Toronto.

—Mr. Harper, Opposition, has been elected for Gaspe by 45 majority.

—Hon. John O'Connor, late Postmaster General, has taken up his residence in Ottawa.

—There were fourteen thousand recipients of free soup in New York on the 6th.

—Mr. McMullen's refinery, at Petrolia, was seized by the Customs Officer on the 6th inst.

—The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

—A demonstration on behalf of the Fenians still in prison is to take place in Hyde Park, on the 15th.

—Alexander Garvie, of St. John, N. B., died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 6th instant, of disease of the heart.

—David Montgomery, of Napanee, tried to murder his wife with a razor, the other day, for which he has been arrested and sent up for trial.

—A fracas took place on the Indian Reserve, Brant, on the 4th inst., arising out of a dispute about possession of some property, during which two Indians were wounded, one fatally.

—A painful case of abortion, at Bowmanville, came under the notice of the Coroner on the 4th inst., the subject of it being a Mrs. Arnold, aged twenty-six, and mother of two children. It does not appear that any one but the unhappy woman herself was concerned in the crime. She died suddenly on the 3rd inst.

Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND:

Prussian .... Feb. 28th
Hibernian .... March 7th.
Scandinavian .... " 14th.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Portland to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $81 40 to $91 40, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $32 20.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at noon.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

Steerage from Liverpool, Londondary, or Glasgow, including Railway fare through to Belleville $33.45.

GLASGOW LINE,

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON.
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Nov. 1873. Belleville.

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

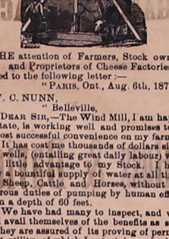
JAS. GLASS & Co.

March 15th, 1872.

THE CONTINENTAL WIND MILL,

"SELF-REGULATING."

CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN.



THE attention of Farmers, Stock owners and Proprietors of Cheese Factories, is called to the following letter:—

"PARIS, Ont., Aug. 6th, 1873.

"W. C. NUNN,
" Belleville,

"DEAR SIR,—The Wind Mill, I am happy to state, is working well and promises to be a most successful convenience on my farm.

"It has cost me thousands of dollars sinking wells, (entailing great daily labour) with but little advantage to my Stock. I have now a bountiful supply of water at all times for Sheep, Cattle and Horses, without the onerous duties of pumping by human effort, from a depth of 60 feet.

"We have had many to inspect, and who will avail themselves of the benefits as soon as they are assured of its proving of permanent utility, of which I entertain no doubt.

"I am, yours respectfully,
"(Signed), "T. W. COLEMAN."

One of these Mills can be seen in operation and circulars obtained on application to

W. C. NUNN,
General Agent for Dominion,
w27 Bellevillen, Ont

Improved Farms for Sale!

Lot No. 25, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.
Lot No. 29, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.

Will be sold in half lots if desired. Price and terms reasonable.

Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE,
Victoria Foundry.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1873. 48:3m-183:6t

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Madoc Land for Sale.

LOT No. 27, fourth concession of Madoc. For further particulars enquire o
R. P. DAVY.
Belleville, Sept. 24, 1873. d&w

Thoroughbred Ayrshire Cattle

FROM THE

Choice Herds of Scotland.

AYRSHIRE COWS are known by experienced Dairymen to be INCOMPARABLE MILKERS.

They will surely give the greatest quantity of Milk from the same amount of feed than any other breed, are very hardy and docile, and give a better average flow of milk the whole season regardless of wet or dryness. Dairy farmers will find this breed their

SPECIAL FRIEND

A good opportunity is now offered. A few choice Bull and Heifer Calves for sale on reasonable terms. Pedigrees guaranteed.

JOHN H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.
P. O. Address,
Box 179,
Belleville.
August 1873. w27

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
S. S. LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office, Belleville.

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office- Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to A. G. NORTHRUP, at his office in the Court House, Belleville.
Nov. 20, 1873. 41stf.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞ Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.
Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.
Belleville, March 2, 1872. 60

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

43rd SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, March 30th, 1874.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL

PRIZE, $10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes $ 500 }
Ten Prizes $ 100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
MAIN OFFICE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
101 W. Fifth St. d13

O'BRIEN'S HOTEL

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public that he has this season constructed, immediately opposite the 'Hastings House,' so long and successfully conducted by him, a new and

First-Dlass 3 Story Brick Building

Especially designed for a Hotel. It contains large Sitting Rooms, first-class Sample Rooms, Elegant Bar, and between thirty and forty bed-rooms, all of which are well ventilated and well lighted. There is also connected with the House very large and commodious

YARD AND STABLES

And every appointment for a first-class trade. In his new Hotel he will be glad to greet his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage, promising the promptest attention from servants, the best on the table the market can afford, and all the requirements of a comfortable home. The Bar will be well supplied as usual.

P. O'BRIEN,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July 24, 1873. 24

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

A Good Chance for Speculation.

A Splendid Farm for Sale,

BEING part of the south half of Lot No. 22, in the 2nd con. of Sidney, within four miles of Belleville, 88 acres, with house, barns, sheds, orchard, springs of water, well fenced, and every convenience for a farmer. A clear title, and possession at any time. Apply to

WM. POWER.
Canifton, July 15, 1873. dtf

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance thatfor purpose.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } To wit: } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery and to me directed and delivered against the lands and tenements of Archibald Leitch MacLellan and William Caldwell, Defendants, at the suit of John Severn, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendants, or either of them, in and to the East half of Lot Number Seventeen, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, also in and to the rear Twenty acres of Lot number Eight, in the Eighth Concession of the said Township of Marmora, in the said County, described as follows: Commencing at the North-east corner of Lot Number Seven in the Eighth Concession of said Township, thence westerly along the line dividing Lots Seven and Eight forty-three rods, thence Northerly at right angles seventy-five rods, thence Easterly parallel with said division line forty-three rods to the road allowance between the Seventh and Eighth Concessions, thence Southerly along the West side of such road allowance seventy-five rods to the place of beginning. All of which lands I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Per JOHN TAYLOR.
Deputy.
MORGAN JELLETT,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Belleville, 3rd, Dec., 1873. 43:13w

Something New

AT THE

BELLEVILLE

Harness & Saddlery Warehouse.

NEIL McARTHUR desires to call special attention to Kendall's

Patent Combination Breast Collar,

The Patent Right of which he has purchased for this County.

It is the best collar extant and every one who owns a horse should have it. Call and examine specimen.

A splendid assortment of

HORSE CLOTHING,

Such as was never before seen in Belleville, is now in Stock.

A splendid assortment of

HARNESS,
SADDLES,
TRUNKS, &C.

On hand, and made to order at prices that defy competition.

Call at the old stand, next to Meagher's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Sept. 17th, 1873. 6t:d-w:tf

HAMILTON

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, L D SAWYER & Co.,
Agent, Stirling, Ont. Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug, 22, 1872. Wtf

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass., And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s

TEAS, SUGARS

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

FOR

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES,

CHEAP,

GO TO

McKEOWN'S,

Opposite the Anglo American Hotel

Belleville, June 3. 1873.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED, or no pay.

Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,

AND

General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the most sceptical that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous* cures, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1.00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 40. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1874. NUMBER 6.

ONTARIO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Belleville, Ontario.

A Practical Institution for Business Training, where Young Men and Boys can procure an Education suited to the wants of the Times.

THE subjects taught are just such as every Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and Professional man require in transacting every day business, and embrace the following:—

BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry, Spencerian Penmanship, Commercial Paper, Banking, Steamboating, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Brokerage, Spelling, Commercial Law, Practical Grammar, Mechanical Drawing, Actual Business Course, Telegraphing, Phonography, &c., &c.

Owing to the extensive patronage received from all parts of the country, we have been necessitated to move into more spacious apartments.

Our new rooms are now completely fitted, and, having ample accommodation for 200 students, we are prepared to offer better facilities than ever before.

☞ *For Specimens of Penmanship, Terms, &c., address*

S. G. BEATTY & CO.,
Belleville, Ont.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

J. H. Simpson,

BARRISTER, Centre Block, over the Dominion Telegraph Office
☞ PRIVATE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN.

Geo. O. Alcorn,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville. Belleville, Dec 24th, 1873. d&w.

Sam'l. S. Wallbridge, Jr., L.L.B.,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont. Dec. 23rd, 1873. d&w tf

Morgan Jellett,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, corner of Front and Bridge Street, over McKay's Drug Store, Belleville. d&w

S. S. Lazier,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Express office, Bridge Street, Belleville. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE. N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

Notice.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street. Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville. A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. d&w

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTERS, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. E. HENDERSON, Q C. F. G. A. HENDERSON

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over James McKay's Drug Store. Belleville, Jany. 1874. w20

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office. JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON. December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Van Allen

HAS opened an Office in Tweed, where he may be consulted at all hours. Address Box 70. Tweed, Dec. 17th, 1873. w45

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings. Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House. Belleville, Sept. 3, 1873. l&w

Dr. Clapham,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, registered; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, &c., &c. RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, three doors north of Dafoe House. Office with Dr. Dorland, west Front Street, as usual. Surgery—The Eye and Ear as specialities. Belleville, January 13th, 1873. d6m

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. ☞ RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied by Dr. Willson. October 1, 1872.

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for
☞ Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 6, 1872 d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings. Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Better Than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body and a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share its joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares of wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and moral's in nature's plain,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweetest repose,
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops in his slumbers deep,
Bring sleeping draughts to the aching head,
His simple opiate deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find,
A treasure surpassing Australian [illegible],
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of the empire pass away;
The world's great dream will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
When all the fireside character come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought nor sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

A Tale of Two Cities.

Twelve years ago this month a notice in a Chicago paper announced the admission of a new member to the firm of ——Brothers, Son & Co., who were then doing the heaviest grain business in that city. The then head of the house, a gentleman prominently identified with the history of the city, was an old friend of a wealthy citizen of Boston, and it was the son of the latter who became interested in the firm, his interest being one hundred thousand dollars. This young man was an only son, was loved as sons usually are, and now, on his return, was given the best possible start in business. He was brisk, nervous and sanguine, and the spirit of the young city pleased him at once. He displayed considerable ability, was zealous in his duties, and became a great favorite with the senior partner. The head of the house took him to live with him, and introduced him into society, where he "took" at once, and was regarded by match-making mothers as a prize much to be desired. Among the old residents of the city was a man who may, for convenience, be called Smith. Smith was not particularly wealthy in the goods of the world, but he had a large family of daughters, who were very beautiful. They all bore striking resemblance to one another, and their graces and accomplishments were very marked. They were known in Chicago to every one, as "old Jake" Smith's beautiful daughters. One after another they were married off until but one remained single—a girl, just entering into womanhood, well educated, naturally brilliant, and her qualities heightened by the charm of good society. She met the junior partner of the leading grain house, and become engaged with the full concurrence of all concerned, and when they were married the ceremony was an event sufficiently notable to be described at length in the various papers of that city.

About this time the junior partner lost his father who left him the remainder of his fortune. His wife shortly before had lost the parent yet remaining to her. This money did not go to increase his interest in the house; he thought he was doing well enough there, and was anxious to test his qualities for speculation. He joined in a pool to "corner" wheat, and had he sold out in time would have realized largely. But he was too covetous, and when finally the corner broke, he was a heavy loser.

He now went in to get back what he had lost, but instead of recovering he lost, again. His father's friend urged him strongly to keep aloof from commercial gambling, but his advice was unheeded. Again and again the young man tempted fortune with varying success, but gradually with losses exceeding his gains. He led a fashionable life, lived in a fine house, and spent money lavishly. Gradually he acquired a taste for drinking, and the fever of speculation gained complete ascendancy over him. One night when a gambling house was seized he was discovered among the inmates, and the next day the matter became known publicly. His father's friend had often given him judicious advice, and on this occasion sought to bring him back from the courses he had entered. A stormy interview was followed by his withdrawing from the firm. He now went downward fast. He became so infatuated that he could not wait for night to hide his movements, but in open daylight walked into houses of gambling. He was plucked without mercy. His horses were sold, his fine establishment passed into other hands, and society, which had encouraged his grain speculations, turned against him, now that he was known only as a common gambler. Four or five years ago he drifted from Chicago, and a short time since the writer saw him one evening walking on Broadway, flashily dressed, with unsteady gait, and his once fine features bloated and marked by evil passions. One night of last week this man's wife was picked up in the street by an officer. Her face was wan and her forehead was scarred with wrinkles. A mass of dirty rags covered her form. An old beaver hat covered the head that once shown with jewels, and her hair hung uncombed and tangled. Her condition was imbecile and her mind gone. She was taken to a police court justice. On Saturday a sister arrived from Chicago and took her from the station house, intending to place her in an asylum.

This tale is true. Its details are known to many. Human life depends to an extent upon chance. So does success and misery. How many are there who give themselves up to chance, to drift through life. In drifting there are many dangers worse than death. A man is born to struggle and, what of satisfaction and happiness he experiences comes by struggling. Drifting through the world, trusting to blind fortune these too often lead to the mælstroom of despair.

About Thumbs.

Man would not be what he is without the thumb. The fact has been so impressed on us from our school-days, that we are not likely to forget it. Without this thumb for a lever we would be unable to hold anything tightly, and most of the inventions of our era would be useless, not to speak of the enormous generol power that would be lost. Let us accept the fact of having thumbs, then, and be thankful and rejoice over our Darwinian friends, the ape. We did not know, however, till we saw it in print recently, that the thumb represented intelligence and affection. Born idiots frequently come into the world without thumbs. Infants, until they arrive at an age when intellect draws, constantly keeps the fingers folded above the thumbs but they soon know better, and as the mind develops, recognize the dignity and usefulness of the despised digit. At the approach of death the thumbs of the dying, as if impelled by some vague fear, seek refuge under the fingers, and when thus found are an almost certain announcement of the end. So, in leaving this world, it would seem that our hands in their last desire for movement, assume, with our growing unconsciousness, the same suggestive position in which the hands of the new-born babe, with faculties all dormant, first shape themselves.

The Ashantee War.

THE BATTLE NEAR COOMASSIE.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following appears in the New York *World* of Monday. No other New York paper publishes it:

CAPE COAST CASTLE, February 5.—A great battle has been fought near Coomassie, resulting in the defeat of the Ashantees and the capture of Amoaful. The operations commenced at six a. m. on the 31st of January and lasted until three p. m. The British forces consisted of Lord Gifford and his native scouts; the Forty-second Regiment, under Major Macpherson; two guns of Ratt's artillery; the left column, under Colonel McLeod; Major Russell's native regiment, with Gordon's Houssas; two rockets under Lieutenant Palmer, and a wing of the Naval Brigade under Captain Grubbe, R. N. A path was cut at right angles to the main road for 300 yards, and then due north. Upon the left was the Forty-second Regiment, and on the right a column under Colonel Wood, with a wing of the Naval Brigade under Captain Luxmore, and two rockets under Lieutenant Knox. Colonel Woood's native regiment was to carry out the same plan on the right of the centre column. The second line consisted of the Twenty-third, supported by Colonel Wood's and Major Russell's native regiments on its flanks. The third line was composed of the Rifle Brigade under Colonel Warren. The enemy formed a broad angle, diverging from the main right apex of the Amoaful, and had a position on steep hills. The King of the Ashantees is supposed to have been present. The enemy fought most desparately, and suffered severely. Amanquatia, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ashantee army, is reported to be killed. The firing was very heavy for five hours. The casualties on the British side are; Royal Engineers—Captain Buckle, killed; Major Home, wounded in two places; Lieutenant Hare, wounded in two places; two sappers and thirty-six labourers killed. The Naval Brigade, which was 145 strong, had three officers wounded, namely, Captain Grubbe, Lieutenant Mundy, and Lieutenant Rawson; and twenty-six men killed and wounded. The Twenty-third, which was about ninety strong, had one officer and five men wounded. The Forty-second lost nine officers and 105 men in killed and wounded, including Major Macpherson, wounded in two places. One bullet passed through his leg, but he led his men the whole way. Major Baird was badly wounded in both legs and in the chest, and was carried to the rear, being unable to move. The carriers were attacked, and he himself was beheaded. Lieutenant Berwick was wounded in the ankle, and Lieutenant Stevenson, Captain Creagh, and four others were slightly wounded. The Rifle Brigade had an officer and twenty-five men killed and wounded. No return of the loss of the native allies has been received, but it is heavy among Gordon's Houssas. The troops bivoucked on the ground. A baggage train has been attacked on the wiar up. Seven hundred and fifty loads aryedy at Amoaful on the 1st of February, escorted by men of the Rifle Brigade, the Forty-second and Second West India regiments. A strong force attacked Dequa, a mile on the right. The place was well defended, and the houses were loopholed. One blue-jacket was killed and three were wounded, as well as some allies. The rear is threatened, and a large force is said to be to the south-west. Companies of the Twenty-third Regiment are defending the threatened paths. Several carriers have been killed on the way up. During the battle on the 31st the staff was much exposed to the fire, but suffered no casualities.

Brevet Major William Baird, who had for the last six years been senior captain of the gallant Forty-second Royal Highland Black Watch, was one of the most highly thought of officers in that gallant corps, and beloved and esteemed alike by officers and men, especially by those of the A or the old Grenadier company, in which he had served off and on ever since he joined in 1854. He saw service both in the Crimea and Indian mutiny, and was decorated for both campaigns, and had been a captain in the Forty-second for the last seventeen years, and was a grandnephew of the great Sir David Baird, who was taken prisoner by Tippo Sahib in the first attack on Seringapatam, and who led the storming party, partly composed of the old Second Battalion of the Forty-second, now the Seventy-third Regiment, to victory at the taking of that fortress on May 4, 1799. He was only thirty-three years old.

An Air Ship at Last.

For many years, Mr. L. B. Hunt, a talented mechanic of Auburn, N. Y., has been constructing a vessel with which to navigate the air, and is convinced that he has at last solved the problem of ærial navigation. The car, which is destined to carry passengers, is of wood, 30 feet high, 8 feet long, and 8 feet in width. Four wire cables connect it with the engine room 20 feet above. The car will be fitted up in attractive style, and afford accommodation to forty persons.

The motive power of the ship is steam, one of Silsby's rotary 50 horse-power engines being used. It is constructed so as to turn upright shafts, one within the other and revolving in opposite directions. To the outer shaft are attached four wings 9 feet wide next the shaft, 6 feet at the extreme end, and twelve feet long. To the inner shaft are fastened four similar wings ten feet above the other. They are made of sheet iron, slightly concave, and incline at an angle of 20 degrees.

When the machinery is set in motion these wings revolve at the rate of 150 times a minute, and it is claimed by the inventor will lift the vessel, weighing about six tons, and laden with six tons more.

The desired direction is given the machine by four wings, ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft and revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the operator or engineer. The whole apparatus is steered by a sheet iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine, at the right of the machine, and sixteen feet long by five wide. From the car to the top of the shaft, the vessel measures fifty-eight feet. It has cost $1200.

Mr. Hunt does not entertain the slightest doubt of the success of his air ship. He says he will be able to propel it safely to any point at a rate of 100 miles an hour. He is constructing a vessel of miniature dimensions for the initial trial, which will be made at an early day.

The Duke of Edinburgh and his Bride.

A London despatch of the 12th says:—"The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry into the metropolis to-day. The programme was strictly carried out, although snow fell from the beginning to the end of the ceremonies. The procession moved shortly after noon from Paddington Station through Oxford and Regent streets to Buckingham Palace. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather their Royal Highnesses rode in an open carriage, and the streets along the route were crowded with spectators. The houses on both sides were liberally decorated, and the roadway lined with soldiers and marines from the station to the Palace. The enthusiasm as the Duke and his bride passed by was intense, cheer following cheer from one end of the route to the other. On their arrival at Buckingham Palace, in front of which an immense mass of spectators had accumulated, the Royal party appeared uncovered upon the balcony, and were greeted with every manifestation of loyalty and effection by the people, whose number at that point was estimated at fifty thousand. To-night the entire West End was brilliantly illuminated, and dense crowds blocked the streets. A torchlight procession of medical students marched to Buckingham Palace and serenaded the Royal pair."

BURGLARIES.—A telegram of the 11th from Shannonville, gives the following particulars of a couple of burglaries near Shannonville: A man by the name of J. Simons was knocked down and robbed last night between Milltown and Shannonville. He was found senseless on the road, with his pockets emptied. No clue to the perpetrators. Mr. Nelson Dean's house, on the Belleville road, was broken into last night, and a large quantity of pork, flour, and butter stolen.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

Too Much to Swallow.

Even that rabid of all rabid Grit papers, the St. Catharines *Times*, declares itself dissatisfied with the present Ontario Government. Will Mr. Mowat still cling to his Jonah? Or will he throw him overboard in order to save the ship? Here is what the *Times* says:

"For some reason or other Mr. McKellar is constantly making small and foolish mistakes which Reformers do not feel like palliating, the chief organ's views notwithstanding, and we have no hesitation in stating that some change in the hands of the Departments would be well received by the Reform Party in general. We should not be expected to palliate and defend in our own Party what we would strongly condemn in our opponents.

"We shall see what the Legislature will say on the same subject in a few days,"

says a contemporary. Yes, and we shall see every Grit voting in defence of McKellar and his intimidation of electors, and the using of the people's money for election purposes.

Hon. Mr. Scott.

The *Globe's* Ottawa despatch of the 9th, says: "Hon. Mr. Scott has purchased Dr. "Tupper's residence, Sandy Hill, and will "remove from his country seat into town." Is this preparatory to his being called to the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Mills, of Hamilton. We pointed out some time ago the difficulty that presented itself to the appointment of Mr. Scott, being a resident of the Province of Quebec. The appointment of Mr. Scott, however, will be a great injustice to the man who stole McKellar's letter. Such service to the Grits should not be overlooked by the "Party of Purity." If those who advised the publication of stolen letters are to be elevated to high positions, we know not why McKellar's friend should not be similarly rewarded.

New Brunswick Finances.

The report of the Auditor of New Brunswick shows that the amount in the Treasury at the beginning of the expired financial year was $123,337. Received from the Dominion, $425,000; and for emigration, $10,000. The total, including the balance on hand, reached $691,886. Total expenditure, $540,486. Agriculture absorbed, $12,694; Board of Works, $123,242; by roads, $81,426; Crown Lands, $9,630; University, $8,844; Grammar Schools, $4,821; Parish Schools, $89,544; advances to Counties, $33 55; Immigration, $22,000; Legislature, $27 636; Lunatic Asylums, $25,000. The expenditure exceeded the old revenue, but will be within the income henceforth to be swelled by the "better terms" recently granted the Province. This statement is very gratifying and shows that the finances of that Province are in a flourishing condition.

The Election Protests.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says:

Since a large number of petitions have been filed under the Controverted Elections Act, the anxiety of the public as to when the trials will come off, will be relieved by the statement that it is thought the trials cannot be entered until the Spring Assize Circuits have been got through with, which will not be until the end of May or the beginning of June. In Nova Scotia the Provincial Executive declined to impose upon their Judges the additional service of trying Controverted Election cases, alleging as a reason that their Judges were already fully occupied, several of them being far advanced in years and not capable of discharging heavy extra labor. The Government had therefore, in compliance with the law, to appoint from the bar of the Province Judges *ad hoc*."

The above paragraph proves the wisdom of the clause, in the Act, empowering the Government of the day to appoint Judges *ad hoc*. It will be remembered how vehemently the Opposition opposed the insertion of this clause, declaring it absurd to suppose that any Provincial Government would refuse to empower and authorize their Judges to try Controverted Elections. Yet we now have the Grit Government of Nova Scotia, refusing to empower their Judges to try Controverted Elections. Was this done in order to give the present Dominion Government an opportunity of providing something for a few of their hungry hangers-on, something to do at the public expense?

One thing is certain, none of these elections are to be tried for some time to come, thereby defeating one of the objects contemplated when the law was passed—the speedy trial of all Controverted Elections.

Crown Lands Report.

The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands submitted to the Provincial Legislature on the 10th inst., contains the following statistics:

Crown Lands sold during the year 98,715 acres. The sales amounted to $126,509, and the collections to $189,665.

Clergy Lands 33,448 acres; sales $58,078; collections $150,127.

Common School Lands 4,908 acres; sales $11,294; collections $73,766.

Grammar School Lands 13,244 acres; sales $19,494; collections $19,754.

Free grants—at the commencement of the year there were 59 free grant townships and 18 others have been appropriated making a total of 77. Total number of townships now open for location, 69, and appropriated, but not open for location 14, making in all 83. 757 locations were made during the year on 100,603 acres of land, and 5,038 were sold to 79 locatees, and during the same period 383 locations made in former years were cancelled for non-performance of settlement duty and the lands have been relocated to other parties.

The total account of the year from timber dues, ground rents and bonuses is $353,811, which, added to the normal collections, make the total collections for 1873, $643,724. The amount still due on the sale after deducting $50,186 from the total, for 13 berths in respect to which the purchasers failed to comply with the conditions of sale is $83,737.10. Of the above $11,398.50 was paid at the close of December, 1873, too late to appear in the collections of the year. The payments reduce the balance actually due to $22,338 60.

PROTESTED ELECTIONS.—The following elections have been protested, in addition to those already published. M. C. Cameron for South Huron; Col. Buell, for Brockville; and Col. Higginbotham, for North Wellington. All three are Grits.

POSTAGE.—The U.S. postage law brings a considerable revenue from the New York advertising agencies. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's quarterly bills upon newspapers received exceed $430; those of S. M. Pettengill & Co. are above $350, while the agencies of W. J. Carlton, Bates & Locke, W. W. Sharpe and others most prominent, pay from one fourth to one eighth of the above amounts.

NEW BRUNSWICK SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The New Brunswick Government have expressed their determination to oppose all attempts to establish the Separate School system in their Province, and we may expect to have the question brought up again in the Dominion Parliament next session.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is a noteworthy fact that Judge Polette, one of the heartily abused Royal Commissioners in the Pacific Railway affair, has been thought worthy of preferment at the hands of the McKenzie Government. It is said he has been nominated by the Government to complete the Court of Appeals.

EAST HASTINGS.

Liberal Conservative Demonstration AT TWEED.

Complimentary Dinner TO JOHN WHITE, ESQ., M. P.

LARGE GATHERING.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

During the whole of Wednesday, the village of Tweed presented an animated appearance. It was evident from the hurrying footsteps, the groups gathering, and the display of bunting from various buildings, that something more than usual was about to take place. Cold as was the day, hundreds (of all ages and both sexes) crowded the sidewalks. After waiting for some time their patience was rewarded by hearing the sound of martial music borne on the breeze, and seeing a triumphal procession enter the Village in honor of John White, Esq, M. P. First came the band of the 49th Hastings Battalion, under the directorship of Prof. Jacobs; then the flag of our country borne aloft by stalwart arms; next the carriage containing the re-elected member, JOHN WHITE, Esq., M. P., and following it scores of conveyances containing the wealth and intelligence of that part of the Riding.

The dinner was held in Conner's Hall, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated, the decorations and arrangements reflecting great credit upon the Committee of Management. No pains were spared to make the entertainment a success, and it was a success in the highest sense of the term. Flags, evergreens, mottoes, pictures (the latter kindly supplied, and, we believe, the work of A. H. R. Sproule, Esq., photographer) and other decorations artistically arranged made a comparatively plain, though commodious hall, look brilliant.

There was a very large attendance, over three hundred being present, add to this a large number of ladies, who graced the demonstration by their presence, after supper, and there could not have been less than four hundred present. The Chair was occupied by Jas. Reid, Esq., Tweed, who had on his right the guest of the evening JOHN WHITE, ESQ., M. P., and James Fargey, Esq.; on his left M Bowell, Esq., M. P., and A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden; the Vice-Chairs were occupied by J. F. Burr, Esq., Geo. Easterbrook, Esq., and John Wilson, Esq.; amongst the company was noticed Messrs. John Graham, Reeve of Hungerford, J. C. Jamieson, John Wilson, Saml Barker, W. White, F. Fargy, Wm. Wray, Conger Johnston, Robt. Barker, D. Thompson, T. Jeffs, W. Wright, W. Elliott, J. C. Huyck, J. Francis, R. Kells, Robt. Gordon, Uriah West, J. West, John Carlton, J. Burrows, J. H. Munro, G. Potts, J. Porter, W. Porter, R. Finlay, J. C. Clarke, W. J. Bowell, J. Elliott, J. Clarke, S. Fisher, R. Gabourie, T. A. H. Sproule, John Bowell, J. Rath, J. Countryman, J. Hardigan, E. Way, W. Hicks, F. Lawrence, P. Montgomery, F. Lawrence, W. Rath, M. Countryman, E. Vandervoort, J. F. Carleton, A. Diamond, W. F. Carleton, H. Finlay, H. Thompson, W. Breakell, W. Henry, W. Burnside, J. Burns, J. Henry, F. Thompson, J. Henry, G. H. Munro, and others from various parts of the North and East Ridings, and Messrs. S. S. Lazier, E. B. Fraleck, Wm Johnson, J. B. Weller, G. H. Pope, W. E. Bottoms, F. Lingham, J. Lattimer, and H. C. Cronk, of Belleville.

After having partaken of the Dinner, (which was supplied by Messrs. Davis & Gilroy, and which, whether in point of cooking, quantity or quality was all that the most fastidious could desire.) The Chairman, Jas. Reid, Esq., before giving the first toast, referred to the objects which called them together, whilst they were celebrating a glorious victory—a victory achieved by indomitable perseverance and hard work. Their political opponents in an adjoining township not twelve miles distant were celebrating an ignominious defeat, and he supposed by that time were doing considerable "whistling to keep their courage up." The best proof of how bitterly the Grits feel their defeat in North Hastings was the amount of abuse and slander they had hurled at those who had taken an active part against them. Whilst they in Tweed were celebrating a great victory and had with them the man who had triumphantly carried their banner, their opponents were holding funeral obsequies over the (politically) dead E. D. O'Flynn; and whilst their band would very appropriately play such airs as "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the band in Madoc might appropriately play the "Dead March," and for the benefit of the rejected of East Hastings the air "Tommy Don't Go," (to Ottawa.) After some other remarks, Mr. Reid gave the toast of "The Queen." Band—"God Save the Queen."

The National Anthem was then sung with the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the sentiment is regarded by the Liberal-Conservative party. Cheer after cheer was given for her who so nobly and so well has occupied the throne of Great Britain.

The next toast was: "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." Band—"Rule Britannia."

Song by J. H Burr, Esq., "Battle of the Nile."

The next toast was "The Army, Navy and Canadian Volunteers." Band—"British Grenadiers."

Major S. S. LAZIER, of the 15th A. L. I., was called upon to respond. After eloquently referring to the deeds of the Army and Navy, the Major made some happy allusions to the Canadian Volunteers, to their gallantry and pluck during the troubles of 1812, '37 and '66. He believed we required a force like the volunteer force, but if the volunteer officers of the country were to have their commissions taken from them, their liberties as citizens restricted, and compelled to vote whatever way the Grits wanted them, he for one—and he believed he echoed the sentiments of ninety per cent of the volunteer officers of the country—would sooner throw up his commission, than be subject to the dictation and despotism of a Grit Government. He referred to the dismissal of Dr. Strange, and to the sentiments expressed by the *British Whig* in gloating over that dismissal, and this was only the *commencement* of Grit Government. What did the dismissal of Dr. Strange mean? It meant this: "You volunteer officers prize and value your Commissions; *we* are now in power; if you don't think as we do, and act with us, we will let you feel the weight of our authority." And this was Gritism, this was the action of the men who called themselves *Liberals*! (Save the mark!) A few more such dismissals as that of Dr. Strange would ruin the volunteer force of the country. The Major then referred to the late contest. He was glad he had been enabled to take some active part in it, and was delighted with the magnificent demonstration given in honor of him, for whom they had all worked so hard. The visit of the Grit missionaries to the two Ridings was a benefit to the Liberal-Conservative party. He highly eulogised Sir John A. Macdonald *for* his life long service to the country, and he believed that when the names of his traducers were forgotten, or if remembered—remembered only for the disgraceful part they had taken—the name of Sir John A. Macdonald would be handed down to posterity as one of Canada's greatest patriots and most able statesmen. The Major's speech was a telling and forcible one, and was repeatedly applauded.

"The Governor-General," was the toast next given. In proposing it, the Chairman briefly referred to the office, and hoped that long we might have our Governor-Generals appointed by the Home Government.

Band—"The Foine Ould Irish Gintleman.

Irish Song by Mr. Davis, of Tweed.

Mr. Wm. JOHNSON, of Belleville, was called upon to respond to the toast of the Governor General. In doing so he paid a fitting tribute to Lord Dufferin; he spoke of his popularity in Ireland, of the esteem and love which his tenantry had for him, of his eminent and varied abilities, and of the success which had attended his administration of the affairs of this country. Of course he hadn't pleased the Grits. (Who could). Any one who dared to think differently from them was anathematised. It made no matter whether he was Governor General or the most obscure. Any one who differed from them *must be wrong*, and therefore must suffer from that worst kind of abuse, Grit abuse. (Immense applause). Mr. Johnson briefly referred to the late elections; congratulated Mr. White on his election, and expressed the belief that much of the work of Confederation would be undone by the narrow and contracted policy of the men now in power. He referred to what had led him to throw in his lot and any influence he might possess with the Liberal Conservative Party. For years after coming to this country he had been a passive observer of events, he had watched both parties, and after doing so, saw plainly his duty. He found the Liberal Conservative Party to be in this country as in the old country, the Constitutional Party; when danger threatened this country he saw that the Conservatives were the party who rallied to the defence of the country and from careful observation found that over eighty per cent of the volunteer officers of this county were Conservatives. He saw in the other party all the "loose fish" of the country. All the men who were either Annexationists or Independents, whole Yankees or half Yankees, all who were opposed to British connection, and were looking to Washington, and all the discontented element—men who wouldn't do anything themselves and were always carping at others—all of these were to be found in the Grit party. (Loud applause.) Of course there were loyal men in the ranks of their opponents, but, account for it as you will, there was no denying the fact that all these discordant elements are to be found in the Grit party. There surely must be some affinity in the party, or else these men would not be found there. (Cheers.) Mr. Johnson concluded his address by urging the importance of organizing Liberal Conservative Associations in every Township.

Mr. WM. WRAY, of Tweed, Secretary of the Committee of Management, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Rev. A. Dawson, Madoc; Hon. R. Read, Belleville; Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville; G. H. Boulter, M. P. P., Toronto; and the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Toronto.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," JOHN WHITE, Esq., M. P., made some very happy references to the late contest and its results, and then gave the toast, which was received with deafening applause. The Band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the audience sang "For he is a jolly good fellow," and cheer after cheer again and again repeated testified to the enthusiasm of the electors, and the popularity of Mr. White.

Mr. WHITE, on rising to respond, was received with great cheering. He thanked his friends for the honor they had done him in giving him this magnificent demonstration; he felt the honor all the more because of the presence of so many ladies; he owed a great deal to the ladies; they had spoken for him, had sympathized with him, and in many ways had given expression to their kindly feelings for him. Such demonstrations got up at so great cost of time and money, made him feel more and more his responsibilities. He hoped, however, that he would ever so act as to have their confidence, and be able to meet his constituents with as clear a conscience as he met them that night. He thanked them for all they had done for him; he thanked the ladies first of all for their kindness; he thanked the members of his various Committees for all their efforts; he thanked the twenty or twenty-four Roman Catholics who had given him their support; he felt grateful to the Independent Reformers who had voted for him, and to all and everyone who had helped him. Mr. White referred to some of the leading questions before the country, and gave an expression to his views about them. He dwelt on the Pacific Railway, and said he would be doing what those who elected him wanted him to do if he opposed the policy of the present Government, and insisted on the terms with British Columbia being carried out and that the Pacific Railway be built through Canadian Territory. He believed we were able to do it, the country was in a healthy financial position—thanks to the men who had governed us so wisely and so well. He was in favor of such a tariff as would protect our native industries, and the farmers and manufacturers whom he represented might be assured that one of his first duties would be to see that their interests were attended to. Mr. White concluded a capital speech by again thanking his friends for their kindness to him and for this splendid demonstration.

We regret that pressure of other matter compels us to summarize the rest of the proceedings.

The following toasts were subsequently given by the Vice-Chairman:

"The Dominion of Canada," to which B. B. Fraleck, Esq., responded.

"Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition," brought M. Bowell, M. P., and the Warden to their feet; the former speaking for the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the latter on behalf of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Both gentlemen made able speeches in response.

"The Bench and Bar," were responded for by S. S. Lazier, Esq.

"The County Council"—replied to by John Graham, Esq., and the Warden.

"The Mercantile, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests of Canada," was spoken to by Messrs. Robt. Gordon, Wm. White, Geo. H. Pope and Joshua Broad.

"The Press"—responded to by Mr. Bowell.

Messrs. John Clark and W. E. Bottoms replied to the toast of "The Ladies," whose champions did them honor by the response made on their behalf.

Some volunteer toasts were given, and a most pleasing evening's entertainment was brought to a conclusion by cheers for the Queen and for Mr. White.

GIVE SHEEP BETTER CARE.—Some farmers claim that there is no profit in keeping sheep of any breed. This is very true, under the rough system that is practiced to a great extent by many owners—they are better without them. But to the farmer who will provide good quarters, and good and sufficient food, they will afford both profit and pleasure. There is, perhaps no point in which flock masters more frequently err in the management of their sheep, than allowing them to depend entirely upon pasture for subsistence during the latter part of fall and early winter. Circumstances—the weather included—must be extraordinarily favorable, if sheep, dependent solely upon grass at this season of the year, do not lose flesh. The growth of the grass being checked, the pasture usually becomes short. The frost not only diminishes the nutritive qualities of the grass, but prevents the sheep from grazing for some time in the morning.

—A Boston man was cudling an editor the other day when he fell dead. Several similar instances have been lately reported. Men should be careful in speaking of anything sacred.

Schools in South Hastings.

The following is the report of Mr. John Johnson, Inspector of Public Schools for the Southern Division of the County, presented to the County Council at its last session. We publish it by desire of the Council:—

To the Warden and Members of the Corporation of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my report for 1873, I am happy to state that the great majority of the schools of South Hastings have improved very much during the past year, and I think this is due in a great measure to extra pains I have taken in getting teachers to teach the school subjects in the best and most improved way. The great difficulty is with teachers beginning to teach, and with teachers from other Counties. They do not know how to teach, and hence there is a good deal of time lost at first. To remedy this as much as possible, I have been very busy during the past month, visiting such schools and showing how they should be taught; and this is the plan I have adopted from the first, and I have bee well rewarded in the good results thereby attained.

Our Institute has done an immense amount of good by being conducted practically, and showing how every subject should be best taught, and particularly grammar and the natural method of teaching reading; but as the teachers of Hungerford and Tyendinaga are too far away to attend regularly, last Saturday I met the teachers of Hungerford at Thomasburg, and showed how they should conduct their schools, and how they should teach reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography and object lessons, taking up the time from half-past 9 till 4 o'clock. I intend to meet the teachers of Tyendinaga at Melrose a week from Saturday, and do the same. All this gives me a good deal of hard work, but to teach a school is *hard work*, and to inspect them properly and get them taught as they should be, is also hard work, though pleasant when you see the good results. It is an easy matter to visit a school and ask a few questions and say everything is all right; but by simply doing this would never raise our schools to what they should be. When I find things wrong I go to work to make them right by teaching classes and by thoroughly questioning the scholars with two objects in view: one to show the teacher how he should teach, and the other to show how he should give his questions so as to educate the thinking powers of his scholars. And this plan will have to be followed till some means are adopted whereby teachers can have a practical training before they take charge of a school, and my first and great object is to do everything to make the schools of South Hastings what they should be—thoroughly practical and efficient.

In Sidney, not including Trenton, there are 17 schools, in Thurlow 18, in Tyendinaga 23, not including Mill Point, and in Hungerford 18, in all 76 schools.

SIDNEY.—8 brick, 2 stone, 7 frame, and since the new law of 1871, two have been built, one of brick and one of stone, many have been repaired, all are well furnished with maps, tablets and object lessons, and grounds fenced.

THURLOW.—9 brick, 3 stone, 5 frame, 1 log, and since 1871, there has been built 5 houses, two of brick, one of stone and two frame, many have been repaired, all are well furnished, with the exception of one, and a new brick house is to be built next summer, the contract being let; many have been repaired and grounds fenced.

TYENDINAGA.—3 brick, 3 stone and 17 frame. Six new houses have been built; a splendid brick one at Milltown, a splendid stone house at Lonsdale, and two excellent stone houses in sections 4 and 14. In 19, Thurlow, they moved the old house back, bricked it over and repaired it thoroughly; and for half the price of a new house they have as good a brick house as there is in South Hastings. In Mill Point a good brick house will be built the coming summer. In Tyendinaga many have been repaired and grounds fenced.

The schools of Tyendinaga are well supplied with all necessary apparatus, and they are making preparations to build 4 brick houses and enlarge and repair 3.

HUNGERFORD.—1 brick, 3 stone, 12 frame. Six new houses have been built, many repaired and grounds fenced, and next summer there will be built 4 either of brick or stone. The schools of Hungerford are well supplied with maps and other requisites.

The schools of Trenton have improved a great deal during the past year, and they have succeeded in erecting a splendid two story building of brick for Common and High School and will be ready in a few days.

In 1873, Sidney raised $6,771 from tax on property; Thurlow, $6,786.52; Tyendinaga, $6,790.08; and Hungerford, $4,917.24, making in the four Townships, not including Trenton and Mill Point, for 1873, $25,264.84. The Government grant during the past ten years has been increased by $20,000 for the Province, so that School Sections formerly getting $1.00 per head now get $1.50 and some $1.60 per head.

The amount paid for repairs and fencing grounds during 1873 is $2,417.78, and for school sites and buildings $12,127.58, and for maps, tablets and library $228.82.

Average salary of male teachers in Sidney $400, of female $250. Average salary in Thurlow of male teachers $360, of female $266. In Tyendinaga of male teachers $400, of female $220. In Hungerford of male teachers $367, of female $204. The highest salary in Sidney $600, in Thurlow $500, in Tyendinaga $450, and in Hungerford $450.

Average time, the schools of Sidney have been kept open during the year 11 months and 18 days. Thurlow, 10 months and 6 days; Tyendinaga, 11 months and 15; and Hungerford 10 months. On the whole 10 months and 24 day.

The number of children in South Hastings, not including Trenton and Mill Point, is 5,381, and of these 5,196 attended school. While 268 childred from 7 to 12 years of age did not attend any school, which is much to be regretted. In the four Townships 80 teachers are employed, 11 with Second Class Provincial Certificates, and 69 with Third Class or special certificates, no teacher holding a certificate under the old law.

There are 76 school houses, 21 brick, 11 stone, 40 frame and 4 log. Eleven schools employ assistant teachers with separate rooms.

Twenty new school houses have been built since 1871. The school houses accommodate 5,174 children. There are 596 good new maps in the schools, besides tablets and object lessons and some apparatus.

The value of maps, tablets and furniture of schools is $61,690; and the amount of money paid teachers during 1873 amounts to $19,110.14, and total amount of money paid out by Trustees during 1873 amounts to $35,448.62.

It is gratifying to be able to report to this Council the steady progress the schools of South Hastings are making; and the efforts put forth by the most of our teachers in trying to become thorough and efficient in the great work of training the youth of the different Townships, including the incorporated villages of Mill Point and Trenton.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Inspector of Southern Div. of Hastings.

George Brown.

As a rule, Reformers are healthy sick of George Brown. There are, of course, some dyed-in-the-wool Grits who look up to the dictator with a childish simplicity that is refreshing, but the majority of the Reform party look upon him as a necessary evil, and only tolerate him because they cannot help themselves. The Waterloo *Chronicle* a hard-shell Grit sheet, refers to the Senate—Mr. Brown's present political paradise—as follows:—"It forms an excellent asylum for worn-out politicians who have out lived their popularity, and perhaps the best use we can make of them is to turn them into a revising House, and let them draw enough salary "to keep the pot boiling." The delicate insinuation that Mr. Brown would draw sufficient salary "to keep the pot boiling," is altogether unnecessary. The last time he had an opportunity of drawing government salary, the people of Canada observed that either Mr. Brown had an unusal number of pots to keep boiling, or else he worked for very high wages. Anxious as the Grits may be to "shake" George Brown, it will be some time before he quietly consents to be dubbed a "worn-out politician," and the inmate of an "excellent asylum," even to oblige his friend of the Waterloo *Chronicle*.—*Guelph Herald*.

NOT A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

A doctor called on a cholera patient, a German, and prescribed. Next day found patient well. "Well, said the doctor the medicine brought you out?'

No, Sir; I didn't take it!

What did you take?

I ate sour krout and turnip sauce.

So the doctor wrote in his memorandum: Sour krout and turnip sauce good for cholera.

Next week another call. Irishman this time. Prescribed sour krout and turnips. Next day called—found the Irishman dead. So he wrote opposite the old memorandum: Sour krout and turnips good for a Dutchman, but death to an Irishman.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, March 11.

Bills were introduced to amend and consolidate the School Laws.

Mr. Rykert moved a resolution in favor of allowing the ratepayers to determine for themselves in what way the money allotted to municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873 should be appropriated. He held that the ratepayers were the best judges of the mode in which the money should be spent, and that they might be very properly left to use their own judgment in the matter.

After considerable discussion Mr. Sexton moved an amendment to the effect that it was not expedient at this stage of the present session to take any action in regard to the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Mr. Lauder moved an amendment to the amendment, declaring that the wishes of the ratepayers should be consulted as to the application of the money, and that those who desired to apply it in aid of Schools should have the power to do so.

Some of the members who support the Government announced their intention of voting for Mr. Lauder's amendment.

Mr. Crooks suggested that, as it proposed an appropriation of the public money, the resolution was out of order, as coming from a private member, and without the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A discussion ensued, in which several members took part, and which was ended by the arrival of recess.

After recess a number of private bills, were advanced a stage.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Medical Bill, which was passed without any amendment other than it received in the Select Committee.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron and amendments thereto touching the administration of the oath to Ministers of the Crown called to appear as witnesses before Committees of the House was then resumed.

After some debate an amendment moved by Mr. Crooks asserting the right of Ministers of the Crown to assume the responsibility of deciding what revelations it was consistent with their public duty they should make to the House or to Committee of the House, was carried by a vote of 45 to 19.

The House adjourned at midnight.

TORONTO, March 12.

After disposing of some routine business, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the remaining clauses of the Ballot Bill. A clause was added, declaring that the Act should not take effect until the dissolution of the present Assembly.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill relating to the Solemnization of Matrimony.

The Superanuated Teachers' Fund Resolutions were then considered in Committee, and reported.

The House then went into Committee on the School Bill, and having disposed of the several remaining clauses, resumed.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. M. C. Cameron brought up the Central Prison affair, and Mr. McKellar's conduct in relation thereto.

Mr. CAMERON rose and said he had moved an amendment to the effect that the Hon. Mr. McKellar deserved the censure and condemnation of the House for his conduct in allowing the workmen at the Central Prison to attend the nomination for the Dominion election in West Toronto and paying them for their absent time out of the funds of the Province. It had always been contended by the Reformers that there should be nothing like interference with the elections on the part of the Government officials, and that nothing more conduced to the good government of the country and the welfare of the people than the freedom of the elections; that no attempt should ever be made to unduly influence the electors, and that the public money should never be devoted to the purpose of promoting the election of any candidate, whether that candidate be in the interest of the Government, or opposed to the Government. It was also a cardinal principle with hon. gentlemen opposite that there should be no interference on the part of the members of the Government of this Province with the elections for the House of Commons, that this House should be distinct and separate, and that no kind of influence should be exerted to secure the return of any particular candidate to Ottawa. The professions and the practice of hon. gentlemen opposite proved to be widely different, and in no instance more conspicuously so than in that to which he had just called the attention of the House. They would be given an opportunity of saying, "it is true we denounced the Pacific Scandal, and condemned Sir John Macdonald for endeavouring to get money from private sources in aid of his friends, but we think it an entirely different thing when members of this Government use the public funds for the same purpose." He charged the Government with misappropriating the public moneys, and with using the funds of the country in influencing the elections.

The Hon. Mr. MCKELLAR had very little to add to the statement he had made before the Committee on Public Accounts. He had permitted the men to attend the nomination; but no influence was exercised to cause them to vote for one candidate or the other. The single question was whether he was wrong in letting the men go and paying them for it. He read from the London *Illustrated News* to the effect that the men employed in the Woolwich arsenal had been permitted a half holiday on Mr. Gladstone's polling day. He had telegraphed to London yesterday, and received a reply to-day stating that the men had been paid.

The Hon. Mr. FRASER said that the Government employees in England not only on the occasion of the last, but at previous elections, received holidays for which they received pay.

Mr. BETHUNE asked what was the character of the party that brought the charge against the Hon. Mr. McKellar? He referred to several charges that were brought against the Conservative party, commencing with the Grand Trunk frauds and the Foote Jobs, and moved an amendment which was ruled out of order.

Mr. BOULTON was in favor of Mr. Cameron's amendment. He could not believe Mr. McKellar so eggregiously innocent as not to know Dickey wanted his workmen to howl down the opponents of the Commissioner of Public Works. Were he the kind hearted man he was represented, why did he not give them a half holiday to record their votes.

Mr. PRINCE was opposed to the vote of censure.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE, while opposed to the intimidation of working men, could not condemn Mr. McKellar, as he did not think any intimidation had been used.

Mr. CUMBERLAND thought the honour of public men ought to be dear to every public man, and he considered impugning a Cabinet Minister a very solemn thing. If Mr. McKellar had given the men liberty to vote, instead of to attend, the nomination, he would have no difficulty about voting, but as it was, the question was one calling for more cautious consideration.

Mr. ROBINSON did not think the charges were sustained against Mr. McKellar.

Mr. DALY said the reference made by the member for Stormont to the Grand Trunk frauds were unfortunate, as the Government concerned in them was the pure Reform Government, known as the Hincks-Rolph-Cameron Administration. (Hear, hear.) If the present resolutions were not carried a precedent would be established of a most dangerous character. The member for Stormont had alluded to the Foote jobs, but he omitted to mention that the charges in that case were paid by a Reform Administration, after going to the expense of a commission, and since then the Reformers had had as many transactions with Mr. Foote as ever that Government had. If the Government of that day had been guilty of any sins, they were condoned in 1854, when the Hon. George Brown went into office with Sir John Macdonald, who was then declared to be innocent of what was charged against him, and one of the first statesmen in the land, with whom Mr. Brown was proved to be associated. He thought all Ministers were as responsible as Mr. McKellar, and his vote would be against the precedent established, and not against the man.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought that the conduct of a Minister should be above suspicion, and he thought it was unfortunate that Mr. McKellar should have acted as he did.

Mr. PAXTON thought the Commissioner did right in granting a half holiday.

Mr. LAUDER supported Mr. Cameron's resolutions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that this was the most trumpery charge that could be brought and no slanders of the Opposition could shake his faith in the Hon. Mr. McKellar. He thought it was important the working men should know the issues of the day, in order that they should know how to vote. He justified the course of the Commissioner of Public Works in the present case.

Mr. GRAHAM announced his intention of voting against the resolution of the member for East Toronto.

Mr. WOOD moved an adjournment of the debate.

After some further speaking, the debate was adjourned.

House adjourned at 11:10.

TORONTO, March 13.

Mr. BETHUNE, on opening of the House, introduced a Bill to provide for compulsory voting at elections.

The Attorney-General moved a resolution providing for the House sitting on Saturday, and holding two separate sittings per day until the end of the session—the first to commence at 11 a. m., and the second at 3 p. m., daily, Government orders to have precedence.

Mr. RYKERT protested against members having Bills on the paper being prevented from bringing them forward.

Mr. CURRIE asserted that if any measure were dropped, it would be caused by the needless waste of the time of the House by the Opposition.

After a few remarks from Mr. LAUDER the motion was carried.

The debate on the Central Prison Otrage was then resumed and continued until the House adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Cameron's motion censuring the Commissioner of Public Works was lost on the following division:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Boultbee Boulton, Cameron, Code, Corby, Daly, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Giles, Guest, Hamilton, Harrington, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, Tooley.—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Bethune, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Currie, Deroche, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Haney, Hardy, Hodgins, MacLeod, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Oliver, Pardee, Patterson, Paxton, Prince, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—44.

Toronto, March 14.

The House met at 11 a. m. and, after routine proceedings, went into Committee on Supply. The following items were passed:—Maintenance of Public Institutions, $335,375; Immigration, $133,464; Agricultural, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions, $90,200; Hospitals and Charities, $43,020; and $17,800 to cover miscellaneous expenditure.

Hon. Mr. McKellar announced that the Agricultural Laws would be consolidated before the next session.

The Committee rose at three o'clock, and the House adjourned.

Monday, March 16.

The House went into Committee to make certain amendments in the Liquor Bill previous to its third reading.

The Sales for Taxes Bill was read a second time, and the Bill respecting aid to gaol alterations passed through Committee.

At the afternoon sitting, after Private Bill business,

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Judiciary Bill, the provisions of which he explained at great length.

A long debate followed.

Mr. Merrick moved the three months' hoist, on the ground of the lateness of the introduction of the Bill. Lost by 38 to 20.

The bill was finally carried without a division.

The following is the conclusion of the debate on the Central Prison affair:

Dr. Haney saw nothing wrong in the action of Mr. McKellar.

Dr. Clarke, of Norfolk, expressed similar views.

Mr. Barber would vote against this motion, though he hoped he would not again be called upon to give such a vote in support of the Government.

Mr. Ardagh could not come to any other conclusion than that the Commissioner was actuated by a political motive, and that the letter to Wagner was written with a view to help the party.

Mr. Christie felt that Mr. McKellar's action might be a precedent, and he trusted that such a course would not be repeated, although he would vote against Mr. Cameron's motion.

Mr. Code felt that the Commissioner had done wrong, and that the country would say so.

Mr. Oliver justified Mr. McKellar's action.

Mr. McManus condemned the Commissioner, but as the motion involved censure of the whole of the Government, he would vote against it.

Mr. Deacon made a strong speech in support of the motion of Mr. Cameron, showing up the inconsistency of the Grits in formerly denouncing Mr. Brydges in writing to the Grand Trunk employes that they could vote as they liked, and now supporting Mr. McKellar in coercing the workmen at the Central Prison.

Mr. Deroche warmly defended the Commissioner.

Mr. Meredith held that the "political mistake" of which the Commissioner's friends had acknowledged him guilty should be treated as a political crime which it was in reality.

Mr. Hodgins made a long speech, claiming that the action of the Commissioner was a blunder.

Mr. Rykert supported the motion, effectually disposing of the sophistry that the offence of Mr. McKellar should be condoned on account of his services to his party.

Mr. Hardy admitted, in the course of a tedious harangue, that the action of Mr. McKellar was wrong to a certain extent; but he felt justified in supporting the Government.

Mr. Boultbee, who made perhaps the best speech of the debate, saying that the Commissioner, by the tender of his resignation, admitted that he had committed the wrong charged against him; but that, having made it "all right with the *Globe*" the party whip had been applied, and men who had talked loudly in the lobbies in condemnation of the driving of the Central Prison employees to the nomination were now found swallowing their convictions and voting, under protest, for the Government.

Mr. Wood was free to admit that the granting of the half holiday was unusual; but there was no evidence of corrupt intention, and he would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Craig thought that the conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite in condemning the Conservatives for the letter written by Mr. Campbell had served to shape the rod by which they were themselves chastised. He could not see that the action of the Commissioner in allowing his men to attend a nomination for the Dominion Parliament was quite right. He did not think, however, that the Commissioner had even attempted to unduly influence the men in his employ. The resolution moved by the member for East Toronto, therefore, went further than he could go, and believing that the Attorney General would not connive at anything that was corrupt, he could not conscientiously vote for the resolution. He thought, however, that no reference should be made to the acts of former or other Governments in justification of the acts of the present Government, who should be judged on their own merits.

Mr. Bishop defended the Government.

Mr. Snetsinger regretted that the Commissioner had written the order to give a half holiday to the Central Prison men, but he had every confidence in the Attorney General, and should therefore vote against the resolution of the member for East Toronto.

Mr. Gifford, after showing the lack of analogy between the action of the Commissioner and the English practice cited as a precedent in his defence, declared his intention to support the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Currie said the resolution was apparently levelled at the Commissioner, but was really a condemnation of the Government. He admitted, and all members on his side of the House admitted, that it was an indiscretion of the Minister of Agriculture when he gave the order to allow the men of the Central Prison to attend the nomination. He felt that he would be justified in supporting many of the statements contained in the resolution of the member for East Toronto, but as a whole it would have the effect of defeating the Government.

Mr. Cameron, in a masterly speech, closed the debate, reviewing the facts of the case, and showing that the excuse offered for Mr. McKellar that he had given the men a half holiday "in the goodness of his heart," was entirely fallacious and inconsistent with his character as a clever and educated politician.

The division was then taken, as already published, namely 27 for the amendment and 44 against.

Convenient.—From what the Ministerial organs say, it is evident that the controverted elections will not be tried until June next. This will be very convenient for the Government, for the House will then have adjourned and they will not stand in so much dread at the exposure of the corruption practised by the Ministry and their supporters during the recent elections.

The Winter in Ireland.—The weather in Ireland this winter has been the mildest ever remembered—no snow, no frost, no rain; in fact, it has all the melancholy mildness of mid-autumn. The wind has been unusually mild and temperate, so much so that it is not uncommon to see strawberry plants, wall flowers, &c., in full bloom, in open gardens throughout the country.

Outrage.—A telegram from Halifax, 14th of March, gives the following particulars of a brutal outrage: A man named Joseph Tory, was arrested in Truro on Tuesday, charged with committing a brutal assault upon a respectable married woman in Guysboro, on the day of the recent elections. The woman's clothes were torn from her person, and she was otherwise shockingly maltreated. She gave birth next day prematurely to twins. Both of them have since died, and the mother is in a precarious condition. The indignation in Guysboro over the outrage is intense.

For the Intelligencer.

Hungerford Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. Johnston, Inspector of Schools for the Southern Division of Hastings, held a Teacher's Convention at Thomasburg, on Saturday, 27th ult. All the teachers of Hungerford were present, and several from the adjoining townships. Mr. Johnston gave the most approved methods for teaching Arithmetic, (slate and mental,) Reading from Tablets and Second part of the First Book, Grammar, Geography, Object Lessons and the best method of forming a Time Table. At the close, he gave the teachers some very excellent advice upon the general management of schools, and explained some of the requirements of the law. Mr. Johnston deserves credit for his unwearied exertions to raise both the teachers and their profession, and to place South Hastings at the head of the Counties of Ontario in an educational point of view. He has certainly spared no pains to make these Conventions what they should be; thoroughly practical, and there has been a very marked improvement in the schools of this Township, since he assumed the duties of his office.

A Teacher.

Hungerford, March 10, 1874.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Madoc, March 14th, 1874.

The agony is over, and the Grits have had their dinner and their "blow" and almos fancy they have won the election—only it is a fact—a lamentable one to them—that the "big O" has no M.P. to his name, or, as he classically expressed it the day before the election: "To-morrow will tell whether I am to be "E. D. O." Esq., M. P., or simple E. D." Well the cruel electors decided that he should remain "simple E. D." still, and all the "Grit guzzles" can't change the fact. Here we know of the contortions and wryfaces with which the election bills were swallowed. "Hadn't he laid down new principles to govern elections? And yet right and left came bills to pay—*the old tactics of the party.*" But the pills or bills—bitter as they may be—had to be swallowed. But the party would get up a dinner to heal the wounds the sins of the party had made; and the "Grittiest of the Grits" should be there. And why not? Hadn't he been the tool of the Belleville Grits? Had talked all sorts of nonsense and done any amount of foolish things. He had advocated Liberalism, Conservatism, no Partyism, and "You can't afford to do without me" Ism, and "I happen to have an account in my books" ism—in fact all and every kind of isms, and yet had been beaten and badly beaten, and worse than all *had to foot election bills.* He was "disgusted"—worse, "wasn't well"—worse still, "was sick"—and why should not something be done to cure him particularly when it would *cost the Belleville Grits so little*; and so the dinner—and if he is not well whose fault is it—were there not

Doctors to the right of him,
Doctors to the left of him,
Doctors in front of him,
And oh how they bellow'd and thundered!

And the desired effect appears to be produced. He is well. He never was sick—couldn't make him sick. He "has not been defeated." "Bowell is nowhere and the next election is to be won," (in the same way as the last I suppose.) "Toryism is to be wiped out!" "How do you like that you old Tories of West Madoc, who cast your votes for O'Flynn?" "Grit rule for ever!" "Come on Macduff!!" "Will anybody step on the tail of me coat?" "Boo!!!"

Well, this *is* fun and it pleases them and don't do us any harm.

Of course the Grit organ draws a long bow, but that is nothing new. "Over three hundred," means about two hundred. "Leading men of the Riding," means—well—read the list and see what it means, and then throw in the "little boys," and ask yourself where are the leading men? Echo answers, where?

But there was the little Doctor in the Chair, and wasn't he at Bowell's dinner? And hasn't he always styled himself a Tory, and been everything and anything you please? But then he likes a good dinner and don't touch my—'pockethandkerchief'—and was not that of itself a victory? Of course it was. And 'friend Dan'—didn't he make a great fuss about his Conservatism after Bowell's election, and say he was a supporter of 'John A.' and 'Mac,' and affirm again and again that 'he wasn't a Grit?' Wasn't he there, and wasn't that a gain? Of course it was.

And then there was the letter of the Senator—wasn't he "sorry he could not be there?" "Health did not permit," &c, &c. But his sympathies were with them. "*Jest so.*" He was sorry he couldn't be at Stirling, and sorry he could not be at Thrasher's, and equally sorry he could not be at Tweed. Well he appears to be a sorry man. Pity he could not have a slight draft of the Madoc dinner of Drs., it would help anything.

Again, there was the "regrets of the Member for West Hastings"—a general regretter by the by. Did he not "regret that a *prior* engagement *deprived* him of the pleasure of attending" a dinner given in Queensborough in "honor of his old friend Mr. Bowell?" He too, expressed "his regret that severe indisposition *only* deprived him the pleasure of availing himself of the invitation." Oh, dear, how I regret he was sick. It would have been delightful to have seen him at our Grit pow-wow, and to have heard him make a speech not only here, but in Queensborough, for

How happy he would be with either
Were t'other (political) charmer away.

These things remind one of the story told of "John A," when the Prince of Wales visited Canada. They were sailing among the "Thousand Islands." "Are they not beautiful?" said John A. "Look very well," said the Prince, "but what about the Thousand Islands, I don't see a hundred." "Take a drink of the waters of Morton," said John A.; *and he took a drink*—and he lifted up his eyes and exclaimed: "a thousand islands! yea, I see tens of thousands of islands." And so it is with this supper. Let everybody stand from under. "The election is won *not lost.*" "North Hastings is redeemed." Vive la Grits! Down with the Tories!!

I must not forget we had splendid singing. Mr. Tattersall has a good voice, but then he was a "foreigner," as explained by Mr O'F. But what of that so long as the Grits of Belleville *paid for* the singing, which *they did.* All right; why should they not give $8 to a singer who lives in Belleville, when one vote in Carlow cost them $300. O my eye! I would like to be a candidate; wouldn't I!

When the big O goes out to dine again may I be there to see and hear.

X. Y. Z.

—Bismarck is better.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yarmouth, N. S., on Thursday.

—Trains are again moving freely on the Central Pacific Railway.

—Hon. E. B. Wood's appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba is gazetted.

—Work on the new railway from Sydney to Louisburg, C. B., has commenced.

—Cambellford is prosperous and thriving, yet needs a Branch Bank.

—Admiral Porter, of the United States navy, is seriously ill.

—The Quebec Curling Club has won the Governor-General's medal with a score of 122.

—A post office just opened at Boydville, near Bobcaygeon, is denominated "Devil's Creek."

—Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote were on the 17th returned without opposition.

—The ex-Empress Eugenie was on the 17th visited by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Reichsrath say they will withdraw if the obnoxious ecclesiastical law is pressed.

—A Boston lady is about to make a donation of $85,000 to the charitable societies of that city and its vicinity.

—Navigation is now open to Wallaceburg. A steamer from Sarnia has arrived at that point with a full freight.

—There were eight fires in Montreal on the 16th, and one firemen fell from a ladder, and was severely burnt.

—There were twenty-four interments of persons who had died of small-pox, in the Montreal city cemeteries during last week.

—Two suspicious looking characters, supposed to have been implicated in the Woodbridge burglary and arson case, have been arrested at Mount Forest.

—The Reichstag is to be dissolved if it continue to refuse to fix the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000.

—A wholesale reduction has been made in the staff of the Pacific Railway Survey, married men and widowers with families alone being retained.

—The celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint seems to have been very general, at least on this side of the Atlantic, and to have been characterized everywhere by the utmost good feeling.

New Advertisements.

Notice—Thos. Batchelor.
School Teacher Wanted.
Farm for Sale—Jno. Cowey.
Insolvent Act—J. Parker Thomas.
Insolvent Act—J. Parker Thomas.
Insolvent Act—J. Parker Thomas.
Rich Farming Lands for Sale.
Dr. Fitch's Family Physician.

The Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

Amnesty to Riel.

The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says: "The *Times* this morning has changed its policy on the Riel question. A few days ago it howled for the arrest of the murderer; to-day it hints at an amnesty being granted by Mr. Mackenzie, on the ground that it was promised by the late Government, and that the present combination is bound in honour to carry out that agreement. It throws all the responsibility of an amnesty on Sir John's Cabinet. This is the result of another serious quarrel between the English and French members of the Cabinet, which occurred a week to-day. The breach has been healed, it is said on the promise from the Premier that an amnesty shall be granted." An assertion of this nature, made sometime ago, was contradicted by the Premier. The truth can not, however, be much longer kept back, as doubtless Ministers will find it impossible to shirk the responsibility when the House meets. We have no doubt this amnesty has long been promised, and the country is waiting with no little anxiety, the result of all this Grit-Rouge caballing.

The Central Prison Outrage.

Well might Mr. McKellar exclaim, when listening to the debate on Mr. Cameron's resolutions affirming the Commissioner's guilt in coercing the employees on the Central Prison building into attending the nomination in West Toronto, "Save me from my friends!" Speaker after speaker acknowledged the guilt of the Commissioner, and yet declared their intention of supporting him, as the dictator of the party had decreed. If shame enters into this man's composition, he must have hung his head in confusion when such rampant Grits as Messrs. Currie, Snetsinger, Barber, Christie and several others, declared their condemnation of his course and implied their willingness to mete out his just deserts to him if it could be done without sacrificing the Government. And just here is visible the strength of that irresponsible power which in reality now controls not only the Government of Ontario, but also the Dominion Cabinet. Up to within a few days of the introduction of Mr. Cameron's resolutions, the *Globe* had not said a word in support of McKellar, and many Grit members of the House were loud in their denunciations of that smiling and "kind-hearted" but unscrupulous political missionary. But finally the flat went forth that McKellar must be sustained, as he might peach of that which would work much harm to his leaders and fellow-sufferers in the cause of "Reform" chromos, "Reform" card tables, "Reform" pretty actresses, "Reform" champagne glasses, and other pretty buds of the noble tree of Grit "Reform" which he and they had so self-sacrificingly cultivated, and which the displacement of the hated "coalition" had enabled them to shake down in a welcome shower. The would-be honest Grits wilted at the prospect, and, like Tubal Cain of old,

"Filled with pain
For the evil they had done"

by their indiscreet expressions of the principles upon which their party had secured place, they bowed in submission, ate humble pie—and voted in direct contradiction to their expressed sentiments. What a meek lot of spaniels these Grit politicians are will be found on reference to the synopsis of the debate, published in another column.

By such means as these the cause of corruption has triumphed; but, as the Duke of Wellington tersely expressed it, the next worst thing to a great defeat is a great victory. Such a victory as this rests with Mr. Mowat and his Cabinet. This and their other misdeeds have sealed their fate in the country, if reason rather than passion sway the electors when the hour arrives in which they will, by the record of their votes, decide the doom of the most corrupt, principle-defying Government which has ever ruled in Canada.

That the reader may know precisely what was voted against, we give the motion made by Mr. Cameron, as follows:

"That the action of the said Honourable Archibald McKellar in authorising and permitting the said men, to the number of two hundred and eight, to take a half holiday, and paying them for their time as if at work, was an improper interference by a member of the Government of Ontario in an election to the Commons, and calculated to unduly influence the men in the employ of the Government, and was an act subversive of the freedom and purity of elections.

"That freedom and purity of elections are essential to a just representation of the people and to good Government, and it is the duty of this House to condemn any member of this House or of the Government who may be guilty of any act calculated to interfere with such freedom and purity of elections.

"That the payment of the sum of two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents to men to attend a political meeting was an unauthorized misappropriation of the public money.

"That for the said acts the Honourable Archibald McKellar, in his character of Commissioner of Public Works and member of the Executive Council, deserves the censure and condemnation of this House."

A contemporary truly says:—"By the negation of these resolutions the House has affirmed the principle that it was right for Mr. McKellar at the instance of his well-paid minion, Dickey, to write the letter marked "private," ordering the workmen led by Hellem to pack the meeting in the interest of Moss; "That freedom and purity of elections" *are not* "essential to a just representation of the people;" that it *is not* "the duty of the House to condemn any member of the House or of the Government who may be guilty of any act calculated to interfere with such freedom and purity of elections;" that the payment of the sum of $204.17 to men to attend a political meeting *was* an authorized appropriation of the public money. Now we believe we are all within the mark when we assert that no such monstrous doctrines were ever before enunciated and established in any constitutional Legislature, and if acted upon in their entirety will reduce our political system to a mere machinery of corruption in the hands of political adventurers of the worst type."

Militia General Orders.

The following appear among the Militia General Orders in Saturday's *Gazette*:

Militia Staff—To be Deputy Adjutant-General, Militia District No. 5, Col. John Fletcher, C. M. G. Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade Division, Province of Quebec, *vice* Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G., transferred to Military District No. 10.

To be Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade Division, Province of Quebec, with the rank of Major, Honorary Captain, the Hon. Matthew Aylmer, Paymaster for the Military District No. 5, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 5.

49th Hastings Battalion of Rifles—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie Bowell, V. B., is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

Crop Prospects.—Fall wheat has been largely damaged in this section by the heavy frosts of last week. The previous fine weather having cleared off the snow, left the crop at the mercy of the frost. Fruit growers anticipate a heavy crop, as frost had not penetrated the ground to anything like the usual depth.

The Protestants in France number less than one million out of thirty six millions of people.

—A Cincinnati despatch says the whole number of hogs packed in the West, from November 1st to March 1st, was 5,383,810, showing a decrease compared with last year of 72,194.

—Judge Blowers Bliss, one of the retired Judges of the Nova Scotia Bench, died on the 16th, aged 79. He represented Hants Co. in the Provincial Parliament for a number of years previous to his elevation to the Bench.

St. Patrick's Day.

Irishmen in town on 17th, celebrated the Anniversary of the Good Saint Patrick's birth in a manner which reflected great credit upon their patriotism. The turn-out in the morning by the Roman Catholic portion of St. Patrick's countrymen was the largest muster of the kind we remember to have seen here. The procession, which was composed of the Sons of St. Patrick and Temperance Association of the Holy Cross, of Belleville, and two Temperance Associations from Tyendinaga, numbered about 480 persons, and was accompanied by two bands of music, which filled the air with harmony as the processionists marched along, disregarding the disagreeable mud which covered the surface of the streets. The route was down Front Street to Bridge Street, thence to Church Street and so to St. Michael's Church. Certainly the procession was calculated to make our Irish fellow-subjects proud of the display which they can make when occasion demands it, the neat attire of the Belleville Societies in particular, their rich badges and beautiful flags and banners all exciting the admiration of the hundreds who gazed upon them as they passed.

This afternoon the procession of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society to St. Thomas' Church took place. At 3 o'clock the Society, which mustered 125 members, in addition to about 20 boys who brought up the rear, passed down Front Street, headed by Jacob's band. The appearance of the procession was fully equal to, if it did not surpass, any previous turn out of the Society, and its progress was watched by hundreds of people, the sidewalks being pretty well thronged with sight seers. The line of march was down Front Street and directly up Bridge Street to St. Thomas' Church, where the Rev. Mr. Forneri, of Belleville, preached a sermon, the collection at the close of which was to be devoted to aid the charitable funds of the Society.

Dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

The Annual Dinner of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick took place in O'Brien's Hotel on the evening of St. Patrick's day. Seats were set in the spacious dining room for 140 guests, and all the places were occupied. The spread was excellent, and the attendance all that could be desired. The hall was decorated with appropriate mottoes, a harp with wreaths of shamrocks adorning the wall in rear of the Chairman, also the Banner of the Society.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. John Fahey, President of the Society, to the right and left of whom were seated the following gentlemen:—Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, Prof. Bell, President of the St. George's Society; Dr. Dorland, President of the Native Canadian Society; James Smith, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, Jas. Brown, M. P., Dr. Hope, Thos. Holden, S. B. Burdett, Dr. Palmer, James Meagher, R. Costello, and other gentlemen.

The Vice-Chairs were occupied by Messrs J. Cheevers, W. Daly, and W. Perkins.

Music was supplied by the Band of the 15th, and the dinner was conducted on temperance principles.

The Chairman, before giving the first toast, made a few appropriate patriotic remarks, which were well received.

"The Queen," was then given and received with the usual honors.

"The Pope, the Clergy and the Hierarchy of Canada," were next toasted. Rev. V. G. Farrelly responded, speaking highly of the clergy of Canada, whose loyalty from the earliest to the present time he highly extolled, and denounced the restrictions placed upon the Roman Catholic clergy in Germany, contending for religious liberty for all. It was for this principle the Pope was working. The Rev. gentleman's remarks were loudly applauded.

The toast of the "Governor-General," was drunk, and was honored with songs by Dr. Palmer and Mr. Tattersall, and music by the band.

"The Day we celebrate and all who honor it," was the succeeding toast. After music by the band, Mr. Clayton sang a song, and Mr. P. M. Nulty made a speech in response, expressing his belief that Ireland would soon—at all events at no distant day—take her place amongst the nations of the earth. He remarked upon the temperance of the Irish people and the successful efforts in behalf of temperance here by the Rev. Mr. Farrelly.

"The Land we Left and the Land we Live in," was the next toast proposed by the Chairman. Mr. Costello sang an Irish air in a style which elicited an *encore.* Mr. James Meagher spoke to the first part of the toast. He would have liked the Protestant and Catholic Irishmen of Belleville to have laid aside their minor differences and united to-day in the celebration. He believed that the time was fast approaching when such would be the case. He thought Irishmen in Canada had nothing to complain of.

Dr. Hope responded to the latter part of the toast. He spoke first of the noble work effected by the Temperance Association of the Holy Cross in this town, and of the advantages of a residence in Canada. Protestants and Catholics here might sink their differences and unite to celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

The toast of "Ireland's Illustrious Dead" was drunk in solemn silence. Prof. Dawson who was called upon, made a lengthy response, treating his hearers to a remembrance of many Irish worthies, whose names are familar to all, paying a tribute to Lord Dufferin as the most incorruptible of all the incorruptible Governors who ever represented the British Crown in Canada, and passing a high eulogium upon the late D'Arcy McGee.

"The Future Prosperity of Ireland" was the toast which succeeded. Song by Mr. Cheevers. The response to the toast was made by Mr. Eugene McMahon, who declared himself in favor of home rule, and "pitched into" the gentleman whom he styled the "notorious" William Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, on account of his visit to Canada. The only way to redress Irish grievances was by the legislation of an Irish Parliament.

"The Sister Societies" was the following toast, at the hands of which, said the Chairman, he had always received the kindest treatment. Music by the band, a song by Mr. Tattersall, and an *encore* to which he responded.

Prof. Bell responded on behalf of the St. George's Society. He said it was the desire of Englishmen to meet Irishmen with the right hand of fellowship, as brothers, and in this country he trusted that no difference of religion or nationality would prevent its inhabitants from standing shoulder to shoulder to advance its interests and maintain its connexion with the Empire, as the surest guerdon of our prosperity. He expressed, as he had been commissioned, the regrets of the President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society that the state of his health would not permit his partaking of their hospitality this evening.

Mr. Smith, President of the St. Andrew's Society, spoke warmly of the success of the temperance movement, and of the good feeling which so happily exists between the Benevolent Societies of this town.

Mr. Hanley, of the Tyendinaga Temperance Society, also acknowledged the toast on behalf of the organization which he represents.

Dr. Dorland, President of the Native Canadian Society, was also a speaker in response to this toast. He took occasion to shortly explain the nature and objects of his Society, and thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received.

Mr. R. Costello, of the Temperance Association of the Holy Cross, made a good response, stating that the Association over which he presided had done much good, and that they had been instrumental in forming branches in Tyendinaga.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read letters of apology for their absence, from the Mayor and Mr. McAnnany, (President of the I. P. B. Society.)

Mr. Costello read a congratulatory letter from Ross d'Erina.

A number of toasts followed, to which responses were made, and the company separated in the "wee sma' hours," well pleased with the success of the proceedings of the day and evening.

Dominion Parliament.—The Ministerial organs say that it is not the intention of those who will have the leading deliberations of the House that the session shall be a long one. The Government, it is not improbable, will have their measures in such a state of readiness that there will be no delay that can be avoided by prompt action on their part.

Quebec Election Court.

The following proceedings took place in the Election Court for the Province of Quebec, which met for the first time in Montreal on the 16th inst:—"There were present Justices Mondelet, Torrance and Beaudry. His Honour Justice Mondelet at once proceeded to express to the members of the Bar, of whom there were a large number present, certain doubts which he had in his mind, and which appeared to be shared in by another member of the Bench present, as to the jurisdiction of the Court over which he has been called to preside. His honour then went over the principal objections which he entertained, and which all seemed to culminate in this: Has the Federal Government power to interfere in any department of public affairs over which the Local Parliament has by the Confederation Act exclusive control? The Judges of the Superior Court, his Honour remarked, could not act without authority from the Local Government. As grave matters were at issue before the Court, he felt conscientious scruples about proceeding until these doubts were removed Suggestions from the Bar were invited, and as might be expected, were soon forthcoming. The result was that the Court, unconstitutional though it might be according to the views of its President, summoned courage enough to adjourn for a week, in order that the question might be discussed and interested parties heard."

Destruction of Roy's Brewery.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of 17th, a fire, supposed to have originated in the engine-room, broke out in Roy's brewery, Front Street. The building being highly inflammable, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and threatened to envelop other buildings closely adjoining. From the time of the first sounding of the alarm until No. 2 steamer (the Merry weather) arrived about 20 minutes elapsed, this delay being caused by the fact that no horses were forthcoming, and the men had to drag the engine to the fire. Very soon after the arrival of the engine, steam was up and two heavy streams were poured upon the burning building and adjoining structures, which, though a roof had fairly caught, were very soon put out of danger. The fire in the brewery was also quickly subdued, but not until it had done about as much damage as it could do. The loss of Messrs. Roy & Hunt, proprietors of the brewery, is thought to be upwards of $5,000, on which there is insurance, we are informed, to the extent of $1,800. This is about the total extent of the loss, though some of the parties who tenanted the buildings to the south doubtless suffered slight loss by damage to furniture, &c., by removal, and the roof of the stone building next the brewery office was damaged by the flames. Luckily the roofs were damp from rain and no wind was blowing, or the conflagration would have been much more serious than it was. The firemen worked well, as usual, though it would be wisdom to at once place the hand engine in charge of Moira Hose Company.

Incorrect.—Our information as to the origin of the fire in Roy & Hunt's brewery, turns out to have been incorrect. The fire originated in the malt house, and not in the engine room, as we were informed.

Another Fire.

"St. Patrick's day in the morning" proved disastrous to Roy & Hunt's brewery, and the same day in the evening witnessed the burning of Messrs. Edwards & Mackie's stables at the Dominion House. At 8 o'clock the stables were discovered to be on fire, and the alarm being at once given, willing assistants at once removed the horses, harness and much other property. The spread of the flames amongst the hay and straw was so extensive and rapid that but little time was left for work. Within ten minutes of the alarm being given the Hook and Ladder Company was on the spot with its apparatus, and the men did excellent service in fighting the fire with pails of water until the Merryweather could be got to work. This engine arrived close behind the Hook and Ladder apparatus; but, much of the kindling having fallen out of the fire box on the way down street, it was exactly 17 minutes from the time of her arrival until water was thrown, steam being got up in that time by an application of coal oil to the fuel. Two streams were at once turned upon the fire, which, after several hours' work, was finally extinguished, having been confined to the stables (which fortunately were of brick) except at one point, where some damage was done to the new portion of the hotel. Mr. Stamford brought down a large chemical engine from Nunn's, which, stationed in the lane in rear of the stables, did excellent service in preventing the spread of the fire to the Grand Junction offices adjoining, which were threatened so seriously that it was deemed advisable to pack up all their contents ready for removal. We must not omit to mention that the men of Moira Hose, though having no apparatus of their own, aided their brother firemen in the discharge of their duty. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The building is fully insured, but Messrs. Edwards & Mackie lose somewhere in the vicinity of $1,000 on hay and grain destroyed.

Burglary and Fire.—A telegram from Toronto, 14th of March, gives the following particulars of an extensive burglary and a serious fire; "Intelligence has just reached the city that the office of John Abell's agricultural implement works at Woodbridge, was entered last night by burglars, the safe blown open, and $2,000 in cash taken; the burglars then fired the premises and the whole structure was destroyed; the estimated loss is $250,000.

A Lively Business.—Messrs. Rathbun are doing a lively business in their ship-yard at Mill Point. All their new vessels, finished and unfinished, have been sold at good prices, except one designed for the upper lake trade—a schooner of about 20,000 bushels capacity, full size of the Welland Canal locks. This yard is under the management of Mr. Wm. Jamieson, the eminent builder, fast becoming one of the most noted in Canada.

A Rare Coin Lost.—The St. Catharines *Journal* says: "A gentleman of this town who is something of an antiquarian, and takes a great interest in ancient coins, was yesterday exhibiting to some friends a silver penny of English coinage, several hundred years old. After the tiny piece had been examined, he wrapped it up carefully; but inadvertently dropped it on the floor, and it was probably swept out the next time the room was cleaned, He valued it, as a relic, at $500." We sympathize with the gentleman very much. He might have voted on this little coin had Mr. McKellar's Income Franchise Bill (which saw the light, but was immediately "nipped in the bud" by the summary process of burning up all the copies which were laid before the Legislature) become law. The Commissioner of Public Works did "blunder" in that instance, though the excuse that he committed the same class of offence in the Central Prison and Proton affairs is "too thin." Everybody could see through it.

Just So.—The Hamilton *Times* admits all that the Opposition has charged against Mr. McKellar anent the Central Prison affair when it says, in the course of a long but very weak and half hearted defence of that worthy: "One result of Mr. McKellar's action is that what he did may be made a precedent by the Ontario Government, so that, in future, workingmen in its employ shall invariably be given a half holiday, at the public expense, to attend nominations. If that be done so that the half holiday be granted as a rule, then no wrong will be done either political party, and the possibility of intimidation, coercion or bribery being involved in the act will be done away with. The holiday will be allowed as a mere matter of routine, and will, by becoming an established usage, be incapable of being construed into an act of partiality." And therein is the admission that, the holiday not being established by precedent, then wrong has been done to the opponents of the Government, leaving all the "ifs" and "buts" out of the question.

Distrusted.—The Ottawa Government is evidently distrusted by some of its friends. The St. Catharines *Daily News*, a Grit paper, raises what it calls "A Warning Voice" regarding a rumor that proceedings under the Treaty of Washington to remunerate Canada for losses under the fishery clauses are to be abandoned in view of the negotiation of a new Reciprocity Treaty, and urges that the "integrity of the Treaty be insisted upon" and that the fisheries be paid for. We entreat this nervous Grit to calm his fears. Have not his friends the matter in their own hands, and has not the Hon. Senator Brown been appointed Commissioner on behalf of Canada, to the exclusion of a vastly better man in the person of Hon. Peter, Mitchell, whose special knowledge of the subject would have been of the greatest benefit to the country in securing justice in the arbitration? Go to, friend *News*, thou art a doubter. Beware, lest the great *Globe* demolish thee and read thee out of the party for this implied condemnation of the Dictator.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Election Court.—The Quebec Court opened at Montreal on the 16th, but did not proceed to business, the presiding Judge having doubts as to the constitutionality and jurisdiction of the Court.

West Durham.—The writ for a new election, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of E. B. Wood to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba, has been issued. Nomination on the 27th inst., and polling on April 2nd.

Another Conservative Gain.—The Conservatives in Oxford city, England, have elected Mr. Hall, who succeeds Mr. Cardwell, elevated to the peerage, by the handsome majority of 462.

Liberal Conservative Association.—A large and influential meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of the East Riding of Hastings, was held yesterday at Roslin, at which a strong Association was formed for the Riding. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope the other Ridings in the County will take example by East Hastings.

The Komoka Disaster.—The inquest at Komoka closed on the 16th, the jury, after long deliberation, returning a verdict of manslaughter against the persons who had charge of the ill-fated train, coupled with a censure of the Great Western Company for neglecting to furnish their trains with proper signals, and for using kerosene oil on board of them.

The Chiselhurst Fete.—The coming of age of the son of the late ex-Emperor of the French, was celebrated at Chiselhurst, England, on the 16th. Imperialists were present in large numbers. The Prince, in reply to an address of congratulation, declared his desire to leave himself wholly in the hands of the people, whose wishes should be ascertained through a *plebiscite.*

Fanaticism.—A telegram from Mexico states that a Protestant minister in the State of Jalisco has been barbarously murdered by a mob of Roman Catholic fanatics, who, it is said, were incited to the deed by their priest. After beating out the missionary's brains, the miscreants tore his body in pieces, and ransacked the house.

The Orange Bill.—The members of the Princess Louise L O L, No 162, Bowmanville, at a meeting on Thursday, passed the following resolution:—"That we, the members of Princess Louise L. O. L., No 195, having learned with regret the action of the present Ontario Government in defeating the Orange Incorporation Bills, record our disapproval of the same, and that they will use all legal means to defeat any candidate for Parliamentary honour, who supported hem in their arbitrary proceedings."

Welland Canal.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "The contracts for section two and three of the Welland Canal were signed yesterday. The contractors are Messrs. A. C. and J. C. Belden, A. C. Denison and Chas. Raynor. They also tendered for section 5, but dropped it. They have deposited the five per cent. security required, $45,000, and will commence operations as soon as possible. They propose to get the stone from Chemo Bay near Syracuse.

Election Protests.—The following additional protests have been fyled: James McLennan in North Victoria; Jas. L. Biggar in East Northumberland; J. Lorn McDougall, in South Renfrew; and Walter Ross in Prince Edward. All the above are Grits. The elections of Messrs. McCallum and Crowell Wilson (Conservatives) for Monck and East Middlesex have also been protested.

Savings Banks.—The statement of the balances at the credit of depositors in Government Savings Banks on the 31st of January, 1874, is published in Saturday's Canada *Gazette.* The deposits during the month were $390,667.43; withdrawn, $151,984.55; transferred to five per cent stock, $10,300. Balance on January 31st, 1874, $3,466,135.88. Balance on December 31st 1873, $3,237,753.00. Increase during the month of January, $228,382.88.

Appointment.—The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that "Hon. R. W. Scott has been appointed to the Senate from Ontario. His appointment and that of Mr. Penny would have been gazetted on Saturday some casual but for delay. The appointment of the former would have been made sooner, only for the law requiring residence within the Province as a qualification for the Senatorship." Not a doubt of it; if the law could have been over-ridden with safety. The clamorous Scott is at length satisfied, but his Senatorship has cost him something—the price of Dr. Tupper's Ottawa residence.

The Demorestville Church.—The new or rather remodelled Wesleyan Church at Demorestville, to which allusion was made in our issue of Saturday, was entirely renovated by Messrs. Northcott & Alford, of this town. To the original edifice, a new tower and spire have been added; 12 feet also to the length of the building; new seats put in, new galleries added, and plastering, &c., renewed. The present size of the building is 45 feet by 34 feet, making it the most commodious and neatest finished Church in the County of Prince Edward, outside of Picton. The style of architecture is Gothic throughout. The contractors have performed their work in a manner to give entire satisfaction. They were supervised by the following Committee: Messrs. Sprague, Hamilton, Barton and Howell. The cost was about $3,500.

Funeral of Senator Sumner.—A Boston despatch of March 16th says:—"The obsequies of Mr. Sumner took place at half-past three this afternoon in King's Chapel. The remains were conveyed from the Doric Hall in a hearse drawn by four black horses, escorted by a force of mounted State Constables, followed by a procession of Executive and Legislative authorities, Congressional Committee, and a delegation of United States officials, municipal authorities and other bodies. The coffin was borne from the Hall down the steps, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." In accordance with Gov. Washburn's proclamation, bells were tolled during all the time the procession was moving. A vast crowd, numbering many thousands gathered in the vicinity of the State House and King's Chapel, and lined the route of the procession. An autopsy of the body of Senator Sumner was made this morning, and the report will be published."

Serious Accident.—William Swinton, driver of the Bridgewater stage, was last night knocked down and run over by a hose cart belonging to No. 2 steamer, when on its way to the fire. The hose cart was, as usual, run down the sidewalk, and one or two other persons were knocked down, but fortunately escaped with slight injuries. Swinton's injuries are of a serious character, his head being cut in several places, the wheel having passed over it, and having been struck in the stomach by the pole of the carriage he is injured internally. He was picked up and conveyed on a stretcher to the Dominion House, where Dr. Ridley is in attendance upon him. We trust that this sad occurrence will prove a warning to the firemen against the at all times dangerous practice of running their hose carriages upon the sidewalks. The great haste observed in getting these carriages to fires is no doubt the cause of these accidents. In all cases our firemen are ready to do their duty with praiseworthy alacrity, and we feel satisfied that excess of zeal alone causes whatever indiscretions they may be guilty of.

The Scotch Revival.—Scotch papers continue to contain lengthy reports of the remarkable revival now in progress though out Scotland, especially in connection with the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, Ministers of the churches, professors and students of the universities, lawyers, doctors—in fact all classes of society from the nobleman to the peasant are influenced by the movement, which is spreading rapidly. The *British American Presbyterian* thinks the work should progress in Canada also. It says; "While there is so much talk about the great work of grace at present going on in Scotland, a good many in Canada are anxiously praying for a similar time of refreshing for our Dominion from the presence of the Lord. There are no doubt ever and anon taking place 'revivals' in different parts of Canada, but there has for a long time past been no such extensive and marked a work of grace as are taking place in other lands. Why is this? Why is the blessing vouchsafed to others withheld from Canada? We know in whom we are *not* straitened. The Lord is ready to bless here as elsewhere, and there are those who are humbly and perseveringly praying for that blessing to descend; we hope at no distant day to be able to tell in what way and to what extent these prayers have been answered. With such a revival as is desired and prayed for many congregational and ministerial difficulties would disappear."

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I will not be accountable for any debts that my wife Jane Batchelor, otherwise Paterson may incur in my name, she having left my protection and house for some time.

THOS. BATCHELOR.
Millbridge, Tudor, March 18th, 1874. 8w

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER holding a Third-Class Certificate to teach in School Section No. 7, Cashel, N. H., either male or female. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to

PETER M. GUNTER,
JOHN BASO,
JOHN H. GUNTER,
Trustees.

Post Office address, St. Ola P. O., North Hastings. 6:3w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN the Township of Cramahe, containing 100 acres, seventy cleared, being south half Lot 26 in 6th Concession. On the premises is a good Frame House, good Well, Cistern, Barn, two large Sheds, Drive House and Stable, an Orchard in good bearing with choice fruit. Possession given at once. Title indisputable. For particulars enquire of Jno. COWEY, on the premises, or by letter, Address Castleton Post Office, Ont.

Cramahe, March 17th, 1874. 6:5t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
JOHN W. WILSON,
An Insolvent.

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in these matters. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and the creditors are notified to attend a meeting at my office in Belleville, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of APRIL next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally, and I hereby summon said Insolvent to attend said meeting.

Dated at Belleville, this 16th day of March, A. D., 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
6-2t Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
NORMAN WILLETT PHILLIPS,
An Insolvent.

A FIRST dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Sixth day of APRIL next, after which dividend will be paid.

Belleville, 10th March, A. D., 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
6:2w Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

IN the matter of JOHN BILLINGS WARNER and IRA HAM WARNER, trading together as copartners under the name, style and firm of WARNER BROTHERS, and as individuals,

Insolvents.

THE Insolvents as above, have, and each of them hath, made an assignment of their and each of their estates to me as above, and the creditors of said Insolvents as above, are notified to meet at my office in the Dominion Buildings, on the south side of Bridge Street, in the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee to their estates.

Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
w2t Interim Assignee.

Farm for Sale,

BEING composed of the North half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Madoc. There are several good new buildings on the place. For further particulars apply to

THOS. MARRIN,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Feb. 2nd, 1874. w52tf

Notice to Carpenters.

TENDERS will be received up to Thursday, the 9th of APRIL next, for doing the Carpenter work of a Stone School House in School Section Nos. 1 and 3, 4th Concession Huntingdon. Plans can be seen at West Huntingdon, P. O.

JOHN M. ASHLEY,
Sec.-Treasurer.
Huntingdon, March 9th, 1874. 5:3w

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding third-class Certificate, for School Section No. 5, Marmora,

Apply to the Trustees,

DANIEL SHANNON,
RICHARD BRIGGS,
JOHN R. POST.
Marmora, March 10th, 1874. w3t

Insolvent Act of 1869,

In the matter of
NORMAN WILLETT PHILLIPS,
An Insolvent.

A First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Thirtieth Day of March Instant, after which dividend will be paid.

Belleville, 10th March, A. D., 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
w2t Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of GEORGE W, SINE and HENRY GREENE individually, and as co-partners, trading together at Stirling, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, under the name, firm or style of SINE & GREENE.

Insolvents.

THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, Front Street, Belleville, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Belleville this 28th day of Feb., A. D. 1874.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
5:3w Interim Assignee.

Agents Wanted,

FOR the Insurance Company of Clinton. This Company insures on both Cash and Premium Note systems. Liberal inducements offered to good agents. Apply with references to

FREDERICK DODGE.
General Agent.
Picton P. O.. Ont.
Picton, March 5, 1874.

For Sale,

THAT valuable Farm, Lot No. 43, on Big Island, consisting of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Good premises, well watered, and in every respect a highly improved farm. For terms apply on the premises of

WM. INGERSON,
Dec. 27th, 1873. 47;9m

Fine Pickled

Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Herring and Table Codfish.

CHOICE SYRUPS!

Amber,
Honey,
Norway,
Maple,
Golden,
Muscavado Molasses,

Another lot of Sugar, 12 lbs. for One Dollar best value in town.

Large assortment NEW TEAS, over 100 chests, from 20c to $1 lb. Try our 50cent Tea, it is extra value.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
February 18th, 1874.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Adam Love, of the Township of Madoc, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

IRWIN LOVE,
COLEMAN HARRIS.
Executors.
Madoc, Feby. 25th, 1874. 3:4t

SYMMETRICAL,
SONOROUS,
SUPERB,
W. H. Bland's
CABINET ORGANS.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
May 5, 1873. d&w-ly

Insolvent Act of 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

In the matter of
JOHN COURTENAY, of Belleville,
An Insolvent.

I The Undersigned, GEORGE WILLIAM DUNN, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month

GEO. W. DUNN
Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 26th day of Feb, 1874.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of Hastings,
To Wit:

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
An Insolvent

ON WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES J. JOHNSTON.
by E. B. FRALECK,
his Attorney ad litem.
Belleville, March 3rd, 1874. 5t

AUCTION SALE

OF

Horses, Cattle,

AND

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE undersigned will sell by public Auction on West part, lot 27, 10th con., Madoc, on

MONDAY, March 23rd,

The following property:—1 Span of Horses; 1 Bull four years old; 1 Set Double Harness; 2 lumber Sleighs; 13 Milch Cows; 4 head young Cattle; 2 Lumber Waggons; 3 Bob Sleighs; Ploughs; Harrows, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:—Under $10, cash; over $10 nine months' credit, upon furnishing approved paper, drawing 7 per cent interest.

THOS. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
JAS. ALLAN, Proprietor
Madoc, March 10th, 1874. w2t

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to Robertson & Henry, are requested to call and pay up at once. All accounts not paid by 10th January, 1874, will be placed in agent's hands for settlement, and who will call at the house to settle same, and if not then settled costs will follow; of choice we must sue or be sued.

ROBERTSON & HENRY.
Belleville, 29th Dec., 1873. w47

CHEESE	CHEESE
STEAM BOILERS,	CARD KNIVES,
CHEESE VATS,	PRESS SCREWS,
MILK CANS,	HOOPS, &c.

C. F. SMITH

Is now prepared to furnish

Cheese Factory Supplies

Of the very best material, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction

Give me a trial.

January 26th, 1874. 51w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Paul Beckett are requested to call at his late place of business and settle immediately, as all accounts must be collected.

JOHN M. BECKETT.
Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873.

Improved Farms.

THE Subscribers have had placed in their hands several good farms for sale. They have also several applications from parties wishing to purchase improved lands in localities to suit the purchasers.

Apply to
BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

Our Winter Stock

OF

China, Glass, and Crockery,

Is now complete, and we are able to show as

COMPLETE an ASSORTMENT

As we have ever had.

GLASSWARE

Is lower now than ever, and

Crockery

Has not advanced any more within the past year.

F. H. ROUS & CO.

Belleville, Dec., 1873.

A. & J. McFEE,
Beautiful Gold Chains,
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,

Wholesale Dealer in

All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1873. wly

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES
GULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm, composed of 95 acres, being the west half of Lot 7, in the 8th concession of Huntingdon, with a large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, with Frame Barn and Sheds, and two good orchards. The whole premises all in a good state of repair. For terms and other information apply to the owner on the premises.

THOS. RICHARDSON.
Huntington, March 3, 1874. tf

Business Notices.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary disease of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

MORE than a year ago I was taken with a tedious Chronic Erysipleas. I applied to a doctor for help which I failed to get. It constantly grew worse in spite of all I could do or get for it. I became very weak and felt a wild dizziness in my head. I tried DEPEW'S MEDICAL VICTORY, and it helped me. I have taken nine bottles. The remains of the erysipleas can scarcely be seen, and I am quite well and hearty. The MEDICAL VICTORY is the only thing that helped me.

MRS. E. OLIVER, Hungerford, Ont. 1m

THAT IRON IS VALUABLE AS A MEDICINE has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld?

Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks.

When, we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

AS NUMEROUS CASES OF POISONING have occurred from the sale to the public of *Hypophosphites*, containing *strychnine*, without being properly labelled, purchasers of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of *Phosphates* and *Calisaya* are requested not to confound the two preparations, as is frequently done, under the impression that both are of the same medicinal properties. Phosphates are necessary elements of the animal organism, and absolutely essential to the phenomena of life. They enter into the composition of every solid and fluid of the human body, and are the natural exciting agents of the functions of nutrition, and determine perfect cell formation and the growth of tissues. For supplying the waste resulting from mental and muscular exertion there can be no substitute for phosphates while the system remains chemically constituted as it is. Attributing the effects of strychnine to the action of hypophosphites has led to false deductions, and error in practice, and greatly misled the public as to their true merits.

SPECIAL NOTICES

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil, We find it to take well."

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Toronto, Ont.,
12:y1 Proprietors

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

"In They Tumble,"

AND

"OUT THEY GLIDE,"

Two more cases of

MAGNIFICENT PLANES

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Bench,
Match,
Blead,
Moulding,
Sash,
and other Planes,

Cooper's

And every other kind of Tools at the

CENTRE BLOCK

Hardware Store,

BARGAINS IN BENT STUFF.

RALPH PURDY.

EASTER

FAT CATTLE FAIR

WILL BE HELD

IN BELLEVILLE,

On Pinnacle Street, between Bridge and Dundas Streets, on

THURSDAY, 26th March, 1874.

The Fair will be open for the exhibition, sale and barter of all descriptions of

FARM STOCK,

Grain, and other Produce.

The attention of Farmers wanting to buy or sell

SEED GRAIN,

is particularly called to the opportunity this Fair will afford.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
Superintendent Public Fairs.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1874. d&w

40 BUILDING LOTS

IN BELLEVILLE for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply to

ROBT. READ

April 27 1873.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

PARLIAMENTARY.—When Parliament meets on the 26th inst., after the election of the Speaker, it is probable the House will adjourn during Passion Week.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Plum Grove Cheese Factory, at Wellman's Corners, Rawdon, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A BLUNDER MERELY.—The Montreal *Witness*, in remarking upon the conduct of McKellar, in regard to the half-holiday given to sixteen workmen of the Central Prison, says: "It was clearly a blunder."

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—The Election Petition Court has been organized in Nova Scotia. The only protests yet filed are Dr. Cameron's against S. Macdonell's return for Inverness, and Mr. Doull's against the return of Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Dawson for Pictou.

PROTESTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Protests have been filed against the return of Palmer, Devlin, Burpee, (Minister of Customs) Charles Burpee, of Sunbury, and Gilmour of Charlotte, all New Brunswickers.

MR. DAVID GLASS.—The Kingston *Whig* suggests that "Mr. Glass be invited to stand in the Reform interests," in West Durham, provided a resident candidate be not selected. West Durham must be an exceedingly docile constituency, if it allows every political traitor and turncoat to be foisted upon it.

MR. SCOTT'S APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of Hon. R. W. Scott to the Senate has created a great deal of indignation in Hamilton, the citizens of "the Ambitious City" holding that the vacancy caused by the death of a Hamilton Senator should be filled by an appointment from that city, the more especially as Hamilton has no representative in the Senate, and the Hon. H. B. Bull, one of the two surviving Legislative Councillors, resides there.

RAILWAY TIES.—The Campbellford *Herald* says: "The ties for the Grand Junction Railway are being speedily got out, and large quantities are now seen lying along the graded road. The present appearance of the work is good, and we hope the work will be carried on as brisk until its completion." We may add that in the neighborhood of this town large quantities of ties have been delivered on the line of the road, and that a large amount of timber, &c., for the bridges has also been delivered.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "The Arnprior Curling Club seem to be the winners of the Governor-General's medal, having scored 121 points. There seems to exist a doubt as to whether they have followed the rules of the Royal Caledonia Club, and the medal will probably not be awarded until matters are properly explained." The highest scores were Arnprior, 121; Ottawa, 120; Quebec, 119; and Belleville, 111. Montreal only scored 46.

DISALLOWED.—The Governor General, by advice of the Privy Council, has disallowed the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, on the 21st day of February, 1873, entitled "An Act to authorize one Justice of the Peace to do any act, matter or thing, heretofore done by two Justices' of the Peace, and to give an appeal to Courts of General or Quarter Sessions," on the ground that such a change in the law cannot be legally effected by an Act of a Provincial Legislature. The Act had received the assent of the Lieut. Governor.

SCENE IN COURT.—In the libel suit of Luther C. Challis against Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and Colonel James H. Blood, tried in New York on the 11th inst., in which the defendants are charged with publishing an article reflecting upon the moral character of the complainant, the jury came into court after being out all night, and returned a verdict acquitting all the defendants. This announcement was received with uproar and applause, which Judge Sutherland could not stop. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie wept tears of joy and the excitement was the greatest ever known in the General Sessions Court.

THE TARIFF.—A large deputation of manufacturers from Ontario and Montreal, waited upon the Finance Minister in Ottawa on the 17th, with reference to the tariff. Messrs. Cartwright and Burpee listened to the views of the deputation, which were in favor of a protective tariff, and the former, in a short speech, stated that "he and Mr. Burpee would not be justified in stating anything of the intentions of the Government." The Premier was subsequently waited upon, and the question of protection debated with him for about an hour. He announced that he was a free trader, but he did not wish to force his own theories against the wishes of the people.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC.—The returns of the Grand Trunk Railway Company show an increase in the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, during the first eight weeks of this year, of £49,700 sterling, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, which will we are sure be read with pleasure throughout Canada. This increase furnishes the justification for the large outlay incurred in the improvement of the line and the narrowing of the gauge, and it will, we have no doubt, be continued in even a greater ratio in the future, calling for still further improvement, including a double track between Montreal and Toronto.

NEW TUG.—The new tug steamer which we some time ago mentioned as being built at Messrs. Rathbun & Son's ship-yard at Mill Point for Messrs. Palmer & Bonner, is now all but completed. The machinery is all on board and will be fitted within four weeks, ready to commence work at the opening of navigation. The new steamer—which has not yet been named—is a very substantial craft, her frame being of oak, with inside sheathing of rock-elm and outside planking of oak. She will draw, with deck load, about six feet. The owners have gone to large expense in this enterprise, in which we hope to see them highly successful, as in the new craft, they will have a powerful, staunch and thoroughly good vessel.

SERMON.—The sermon to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in St. Thomas' Church, on St. Patrick's Day, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Forneri, Incumbent of Christ Church, and not by Rev. A. Dawson of Madoc. The latter gentleman found it impossible (owing to parochial duties) to be present, and the Rev. Mr. Forneri very kindly consented to take his place. The Rev. gentleman's sermon was a most appropriate and eloquent one. He took as his text, the 5th verse of the 143rd Psalm, "I remember the days of old, I meditate on all Thy works; I muse on the work of Thy hands." The Ven. Archdeacon Patton and the Rev. Mr. Mucklestone assisted in the Services, and Mr. Whish and the choir of St. Thomas' Church lent their highly valued aid.

A HEROIC ACT.—The Brighton *Ensign* records the following: "On Friday last, a young man named Taylor, and a lad named Unger had a very narrow escape from drowning. They were out in a boat shooting ducks, just beyond the Little Light, at the mouth of the harbor, and the wind changing, the drift ice came in, catching the boat, and crushing it as if it were an egg shell. The lad Unger could not swim, and Taylor bravely risked his own life to save his companion, bringing him up four times when he had sunk. The people on the shore got a boat, and pushing it before them, got the two landed safely, but nearly frozen. Both guns and boat were lost. Young Taylor deserves all the credit that can be bestowed on him for his heroic efforts in saving his young companion."

IMMIGRATION.—The *Dominion Monthly* speaks as follows of Miss McPherson's immigration enterprise: "In connection with emigration we cannot omit to notice the great and good work wrought by an English lady, Miss McPherson, is bringing out to Canada, and settling in homes, hundreds of poor lads who have been resued from the streets of London. First carefully trained to industry and religious knowledge, then placed in selected homes, mostly in the country, these lads, to the number of some fifteen hundred or more, are now growing up in our farming districts, and becoming a most valuable part of our population; and those who knew what they were in London find it hard indeed to recognize them again in the healthy and active farmer's boys of Canada. These boys are not likely to leave us for the States. They are growing up amongst us and learning our ways. They find Canada to be a home, they are prospering in it, and because they like it they will stay.

Business Notice.

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.—Mr. W. H. Wallbridge intends selling by Auction at his farm on the Kingston Road, on Wednesday, 8th April, about fifty milch cows; a number of young cattle; several horses and colts; one hundred sheep, and a quantity of farming utensils.

THE FREE FAIR.—We again draw the attention of farmers and stockbreeders to the fact that the Easter Free Fair is to be held in Belleville on Thursday next, March 26th. Let all concerned read the advertisement in another column, and consider whether it is not to their interest to attend,

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mr. Jos. Robinson, one of the victims of the recent railway disaster at Komoka, died in London, on the 16th inst. This makes the tenth death. Deceased had his head almost split open by coming in contact with the end of one of the ties while jumping from the burning car, and also suffered from serious internal injuries, besides severe burns about the head and face. He was aged about 28 years, and was formerly in the employ of Mr. Cook, of Watford, He leaves a young wife and three helpless children to mourn his untimely loss.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—In the Ontario Parliament on Saturday, when the item of $31,234 for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb came up, Mr. Lauder made a few remaks in praise of the Institution and its workings, saying it was a credit both to the Department and its managers. This generous tribute is well deserved, as no public institution in the country is better managed than that for the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Palmer performs his duties as the head of this Institution in a manner to win the approval of all with whom he has come in contact, and we are pleased to see that the Legislature has recognized the fact.

THE OIL PRODUCT.—Reports from the oil region of Pennsylvania, mention an unprecedented decline in the fourth sand belt. There are now only two wells in the territory doing more than 200 bbls. a day. The total daily production of fourth sand wells is less than 4,000 bbls, against 15,000 bbls. in December last. This is all the more remarkable as the chief development in the region during the past three months has been on this territory; and it is but an indication of the result which may be expected from the development now commencing in other sections, which will be the rapid increase in price of the crude material to three or four dollars a barrel.

DANGER IN SNOW WATER.—Dr. Edwards has addressed a communication to the Mayor of Montreal, on the subject of the refuse covered up by the snow in the streets which eventually, he states, will be dessicated by March winds, distributed as fine dust in the houses, and inhaled on the streets. Within an hour or two of melting, the snow water contains a swarm of living organisms, containing most of the infusory animalculæ, and a variety of worms and bibriones, a teaspoonful becoming in fact a miniature aquarium, and a few grains of the dust mentioned containing more filth, animal life, and germs of disease than a block of ice 600 lbs in weight. The information is valuable to other cities than Montreal, and it is well that the warnings of scientific discovery should not be overlooked by our authorities. Dr. Edwards urges the Boards of Health to remove this unwholesome nuisance from the streets more promptly and efficiently than in former years.

WHAT WE DO FIFTY YEARS.—Some of our readers who have lived fifty years may be glad to know what they have accomplished in that time. According to a French statistician, the average man has at that age slept 6,000 days, worked 19,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,200 days in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000lbs of meat, 4,000 pounds of vegetables, fish etc., and drank 7,000 gallons of liquids. There are 18,250 days in half a century; and from the above statement it would seem that a man slept just one third of the time.

The Highlanders returning from the Ashantee war have arrived at St. Vincent.

A singular instance of scepticism is recorded in the case of the man who said the Bible was "too good to be true."

Tin bustles holding a gallon of whisky, can be purchased by Buffalo ladies who want to smuggle Canada liquor.

For the Intelligencer.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN JOHNSTON, the subject of the following short sketch, was born near the historic town of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the year 1788 or 1789. When about 29 years of age, having married and being desirous of improving his circumstances, he emigrated to Canada and settled in Prince Edward County in 1819, where he remained until the year 1829, when he, with his family, settled on lot No. 1, in the 7th Concession of Hungerford, where he continued to reside until his death. When Mr. Johnston settled in Hungerford the Township was an almost unbroken wilderness, and the difficulties and inconveniences which the first settlers had to contend with were very great, and such as the present generation have very little idea of; but Father Johnston and his partner in life possessed the qualities of both body and mind which fitted them for pioneer life. They succeeded in making for themselves a comfortable home, of raising a respectable family of four sons and two daughters, who have all settled in the neighborhood and are in very respectable circumstances. Mr. Johnston having received a liberal education, employed himself for a time at school teaching, and was for years Local Superintendent of Education for the Township. He was also Deputy Reeve and for some time Township Clerk, all of which offices he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He was the means of procuring for the Township a splendid and well assorted Library from the Department of Public Instruction. In fact, he took a lively interest in everything that had a tendency to benefit the community. Having read extensively and possessing an excellent memory and a fine intellect, his counsel on almost any subject was very valuable. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative, and while firm in carrying out his political principles he did so without giving cause for offence, so that he was respected by all parties. He was a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for about sixty years, and had filled every office to which a layman could be elected. As a local preacher his talents were of a superior order, and he was very punctual in attending his appointments. I never knew a congregation to be disappointed, no matter who was expected, if Father Johnston was present to conduct the services. To rightly appreciate the labor which this faithful man performed, we must go back thirty or forty years in the history of Hungerford, when the visits of Ministers of the Gospel were very few and far between. He visited more sick beds and preached more funeral sermons than any other man who resided in Hungerford, and his kind and sympathizing disposition made him always welcome in the house of mourning. Being afflicted for several years with erysipelas in the face and eyes, he had not been able to be much from home, but in this protracted affliction he gave proof of the reality of his religion by patiently suffering the will of God. A few days before his death he was attacked with something in his throat which threatened suffocation. After this he said very little that could be understood, but continued to get worse until about eight o'clock on Friday morning, the 13th of February, 1874, when he calmly fell asleep in Jesus. His funeral took place on the 16th, and was attended by a very large concourse of people; the solemn occasion was improved by the Rev. Mr. Bland, in the new brick church in Way's neighborhood, by a discourse founded on 2nd Sam., 14th Ch., 14th Verse. I thought the sermon worthy of the occasion; it was listened to with solemn attention, after which the remains were laid alongside those of Mrs. Johnston (who died very suddenly about 20 years ago), there to wait the summons of the Archangel's Trump to the resurrection of life. "Truly a Prince and a great man has fallen in Israel to-day."

Hungerford, March 10th, 1874. R. G.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Gold 112⅛.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Cotton quiet and firm at 16⅝d for Middling Uplands.

Flour dull, 5c to 10c lower; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; 5 65 to 6 00 for superfine state and western; 6 35 to 6 70 for common to choice extra state; 6 25 to 6 70 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet and heavy at 4 75 to 5 75.

Wheat dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 48,000 bus; sales 32,000 at 1 50 for No 2 Chicago; at 1 52 to 1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukie.

Rye dull; receipts 3,000 bus; sales none.

Corn dull; receipts 35,000 bus; sales 24,000 bus at 84c to 87½c for new western mixed afloat.

Barley quiet and heavy.

Oats dull; receipts 19,000 bus; sales 21,000 bus at 62c to 63½c for mixed western; 63½ to 64½c for white western.

Pork steady at $16 for new mess.

Lard firm at 9⅝c for steam; 9⅝c to 9 11-16c for kettle rendered.

Butter 38c to 50c for state and packed.

Cheese 11c to 16½c for common to prime.

Petroleum—Crude 7c; refined 15.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18.—Erie 40¼; preferred 66.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Cotton active and firmer; Uplands 8d to 8⅛d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 25,000 bales; Lard 43s 6d; Tallow 38s.

Mr. Walker,

DENTIST, being sufficiently restored to health, has resumed his practice.

G. W. WALKER,
w34tf Dentist.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 19, 1874.

There has been but a light business done on the market during the week. The few variations which have occurred in quotations will be found noted below:

SPRING WHEAT—$1 17 to 1 20.
BARLEY—$1 35 to $1 40.
RYE—70c to 73c.
OATS—44c to 46c.
CLOVER—$4 00 to $4 75 per 60 lbs.
TIMOTHY—$3 50 to $4 00 per 48 lbs.
BUCKWHEAT—00c. to 00c.
PEAS—70c to 75c.
BEEF—5 00 to 6 50 per 100 lb.
MUTTON—7c to 9c per pound.
PORK—$8 00 to $8 50.
LAMB—7c to 9c. per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 23.
BUTTER—Roll, 25c to 30c.
EGGS—13c to 16c
DEAKINS—25c to 30c.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to 1 25c.
HIDES—$6 00 to 0 00.
LARD—10c. to 12c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—4c.
TALLOW, rendered—5½ to 6c.
POTATOES—40c to 50c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 1 00.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$18 00 to $22,00.
CHEESE—12c to 14c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 00 per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—$1 50 to $2 00 per bush

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, March, 18, 1874.
1 p. m.

Flour—receipts 1,100 brls; market continues inactive; sales amount to about 400 brls of all grades; 100 superior extra takes at $6 30; 100 medium strong at $5 67½, 100 super at $5 40.

Grain—no sales to note.

Provisions—Pork, mess $18 10 to $18 50, latter for new.

Butter very firm but moving slowly.

Ashes in fair demand at full previous rates.

DIED.

In Rawdon, on the 14th inst., JANE, wife of James Bailey, Esq., aged 86 years.

In Chebause, Illinois, on March 8th, SARAH, beloved wife of Mr. GEORGE FANNING, formerly of the Township of Sidney, aged 60 years.

CAUTION.

THE Lower Bridge having been pronounced unsafe, all persons are hereby forbidden to cross the same either on foot or with teams, as the Corporation of the Town of Belleville will not hold themselves liable for any damage that may result therefrom.

W. A. FOSTER,
Chairman of Streets.
Belleville, March 4, 1874. d&w

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.
Montreal, April 7. 1873.

FOR SALE.

ONE three year-old Ayrshire Bull, full pedigree.

One two year-old Durham Bull, full pedigree.

Also, a lot of thorough-bred one year-old Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers,

JAMES NIMMO,
Camden East.
Feb. 12th, 1874. 40:4w

"The Grove Mills."

THE subscriber having leased these Mills and put the new Machinery, consisting of merchant and custom bolts, and two runs of new stones in first-class order, is prepared to do custom and manufacturing grinding in a superior manner, with dispatch.

Millers of sober and steady habits, and of long experience, are in charge of the Mills, and will give every satisfaction to customers.

JAMES F. BARTELS,
Lessee.
Belleville, March 9, 1874. w:tf d1m

THE MOST DIFFICULT

ARTICLE of Clothing to be suited in is a Hat (especially if you imagine yourself good-looking.) The most fastidious find this difficulty *almost* obviated by selecting their Hats at

JOHNSON'S,

("THE HATTER.")

New Styles of Silk and Satin Caps.

Over 12 dozen New Windsor Scarfs just in.

Banking, Exchange,

AND

General Ticket Office

OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Gold and Currency Drafts on United States Banks, and Greenbacks bought and sold at best rates.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to withdrawal without notice at four, five and six per cent.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY

FOR ALL

GRAND TRUNK STATIONS

AND

ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Through Tickets

For sale at this office at cheapest rates in American money at par, for Detroit, Chicago, Fort Garry, San Francisco, and

ALL POINTS WEST,

without expense and delay of changing cars or re-checking baggage at Toronto.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Town Passenger Agent, G. T. R.
Belleville, Feby. 13, 1874. d&w

The Hawley House,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

J. HAWLEY, - - Proprietor.

HAVING leased the large and commodious four storey Hotel just erected by Mr. Power, immediately opposite the Market, Front Street, and furnished it throughout in modern style, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodation to all those who may favor him with their patronage. The House has large and airy bed rooms, suites of rooms, parlors and dining rooms,

ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,

and every modern convenience.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

☞ Good stabling and an enclosed yard.

J. HAWLEY.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1873. d&w

THE HASTINGS

Mutual Insurance Office

IS REMOVED,

TO Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market Building, Front Street.

J. H. PECK,
Secretary.
Belleville, July 16 1873

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Containing descriptions of Diseases and rules for their treatment, will be sent by mail, free of charge, to anyone sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York d&w

Rich Farming Lands!

For Sale VERY CHEAP by the

Union Pacific Railway Company.

The Best investment! No Fluctuations! Always improving in Value!

The wealth of the Country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

Now is the Time.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale. *Many of them never before in Market*, at prices that *Defy Competition.*

Five and Ten Years Credits given, with interest at Six Per Cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. ☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free.

THE PIONEER

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.
265.3m Omaha, Neb.

Nothing Like Leather!

IT'S an old adage but a true one, and if any doubt it let them go to JOHN McKEOWN'S

Boot and Shoe Store

And they will find that

Leather is King!

And that he has made provision for all his subjects, the high and the low, the poor and the rich, the boy and the girl, and the man and the woman.

None have been neglected, and for a very small sum every man, woman and child can be accommodated with suitable covering for their pedal extremities. Look at his

SPRING STOCK

Which is just now being opened and which surpasses anything ever before exhibited here.

He continues to manufacture that celebrated

GENTS' SHOE

Which in style and make surpasses all others, and is sought for far and wide.

J. McKEOWN.
Belleville, March 10th, 1874. w5d264

FRESH

ORANGES & Lemons

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

TO-DAY, BY

ROSS & DAVIES

Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1874.

Sugar Cured

HAMS AND BACON

RECEIVED IN STORE TO-DAY,

BY

Ross & Davies.

Campbell's Sugar Cured Hams,

Campbell's Sugar Cured Bacon,

D. D. Mallory & Co's.

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER,

RECEIVED EVERY DAY

ROSS & DAVIES,
Family Grocers

Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1874.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Fall and Winter Stock Complete.

1873.

Belleville, September 16th, 1873.

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, four years old, off the well-known herd of Wm. Roddin, Esq., of Plantagenet. Full pedigree can be given. Apply to

HENRY COURTNEY,
8th Con. Rawdon
Rawdon, June 12, 1873. 18-tf

THE BEST REFINED

COAL OIL

FOR

20c. Per Gallon,

AT

McKay's Drug Store.

Delivered in any part of the Town.

PAY UP.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 10th of March, and save costs.

JOHN COBURN.
Belleville, Feby. 24, 1874. tf

FRASER'S PATENT

Gang Press & Hoops,

Manufactured by

ASHLEY & HAM, BELLEVILLE, Ont.

THIS Press was awarded the First Premium at the recent New York State Fair, and the American Dairymen's Association of 1873, acknowledged its superiority. It is superseding all other Presses now in use. N. B.—The following report of the American Dairymen's Association, held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13, 14 and 15, 1874, received unanimous endorsement. REPORT.—Your Committee on Dairy Apparatus and Implements of Husbandry would respectfully report:—1. The Gang Press of Fraser & Fowler we would confidently recommend as far preferable to any other cheese press known to us.

L. L. WIGHT, Oneida County,
A. M. GRAY, Herkimer Co.
J. G. COHOE, Chautauqua Co.
Committee.

The Committee speak from experience, having the Press in use in their factories.

Parties wanting Presses will please send in their orders early, as only a limited number will be made this year. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no sale.

HARFORD ASHLEY.
JOHN D. HAM.
w5:4m ASHLEY & HAM.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

1874.

We are now receiving at the

Glasgow Warehouse

A LARGE PART OF OUR

SPRING STOCK

For the coming Season, consisting principally of

Spring Prints,
Spring Dress Goods and Costumes,
Grey and Black Lustres,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Wool, Tapestry and Hemp Carpetings,
Curtains and Curtain Holders,
Table Linens and Towellings,
Ladies Umbrellas.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, besides our usual assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES and FANCY DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, as it is well assorted and very large.

JAS. W. DUNNETT.

Belleville, March 2nd.

PLASTER.

FRESH

Ground Plaster!

AT THE

BAY OF QUINTE MILLS,

AT

$6 per Ton.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & CO.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1874.

A Large Lot of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
Very Cheap, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Extra Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
In New Materials,
Superior Value, at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

A Number of Cheap Lin
CLOUDS & FANCY WOOL ODS,
Suitable for the Holidays
will be found at
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Dec. 10.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises. JAS. R. WERT.

Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 9:t

Wheeler & Wilson Again.

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so well regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.—*Official Report, Vienna Exposition.*

W. H. VANTASSEL, Agent

Money to Lend.

IN large or small sums on easy terms. Apply to

BELL & BELL.
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

O'BRIEN'S HOTEL

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public that he has this season constructed, immediately opposite the 'Hastings House,' so long and successfully conducted by him, a new and

First-Class 3 Story Brick Building

Especially designed for a Hotel. It contains large Sitting Rooms, first-class Sample Rooms, Elegant Bar, and between thirty and forty bed-rooms, all of which are well ventilated and well lighted. There is also connected with the House very large and commodious

YARD AND STABLES

And every appointment for a first-class trade. In his new Hotel he will be glad to greet his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage, promising the promptest attention from servants, the best on the table the market can afford, and all the requirements of a comfortable home.

The Bar will be well supplied as usual.

P. O'BRIEN,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July 24, 1873. 24

Something New

AT THE

BELLEVILLE

Harness & Saddlery Warehouse,

NEIL McARTHUR desires to call special attention to Kendall's

Patent Combination Breast Collar,

The Patent Right of which he has purchased for this County.

It is the best collar extant and every one who owns a horse should have it. Call and examine specimen.

A splendid assortment of

HORSE CLOTHING,

Such as was never before seen in Belleville, is now in Stock.

A splendid assortment of

HARNESS,
SADDLES,
TRUNKS, &C.

On hand, and made to order at prices that defy competition.

Call at the old stand, next to Meagher's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Sept. 17th, 1873. 6t:d-w:tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John F. Sexsmith, at the suit of Rufus Holden, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land being composed of part of lot number Seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, or may be otherwise known as follows: Being Village Lot number Twenty-six on the East side of Bleecker Avenue, as shewn on a plan of Lots drawn by one Philip Shorts for Tobias Bleecker, Esquire, registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, which said lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MAY, A. D., 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, 21st Jan., A. D., 1874. w51

Fresh Teas,

CONSISTING of Green, Black and of various kinds, at lowest prices.

Try our 40c and 50c Teas—they are fine.

Cheap Japan Tea 5 lbs for $1.00
Sugar, 12 lbs for $1.00
Currants, 20 lbs for $1.00

Dried apples by the brl and bushel. Fine Pickled WHITEFISH, SALMON TROUT, and HERRING, by the brl, ½ brl and lb, at

JOHN TEMPLETON'S.

Jan. 14th, 1874.

THINK OF IT!

$15 Sets of Mink reduced to $10.
$20 Sets of Mink reduced to $15.
$25 Sets of Mink reduced to $20.
$35 Sets of Mink reduced to $27.

All other Furs at equally as great reductions at

JOHNSON'S

"THE HATTER'S."

February 5th, 1874.

Popularity Increasing.

CANADIAN

Hair Regenerator,

IS the HAIR DRESSING of the day. It RESTORES GREY HAIR to its natural colour, stops it falling out, and effectually

REMOVES DANDRUFF.

All other Hair Restorers thrown into the shade by this pleasant and agreeable preparation.

Large Bottles 50 cents. Try it.

For sale by all respectable Druggists. Wholesale by

E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.
Montreal, December 24, 1873. d&wly

Madoc Land for Sale.

LOT No. 27, fourth concession of Madoc. For further particulars enquire o

R. P. DAVY.
Belleville, Sept. 24, 1873. d&w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership with him, N. H. Peterson, Esq., formerly of Brighton, the business will be carried on as usual at the Old Stand, Front Street, under the name of JONES & PETERSON, after the 5th Jany., 1874. The subscriber would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and customers who have so liberally supported him since he commenced business in Belleville, and trusts by careful attention to business, the new firm will still continue to merit a good share of public patronage.

W. W. JONES.

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1873.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will make immediate settlement, as his Books must be *closed.*

W. W. JONES.

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

DISEASES that LEAD TO IT,

SUCH AS

COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
PAIN IN THE CHEST,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Allen's Lung Balsam

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

Don't Delay.

One week, one day, and it may be too late. Consumption with its long train of satelites is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

HOW CAN YOU STOP IT? WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

Allen's Lung Balsam can produce more evidence of real merit than any other article for the purpose. It is sold everywhere by Druggists and General Store-keepers.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well known merchant of Ontario:

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Dear Sirs.—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in a short time. Yours truly.

S. E. BURWELL

Fingall, Ont., March 4th, 1871.

C. E. Kyle, of Uxbridge, writes October 3rd, 1870, and says: I certify to the excellent qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be.

Mrs. Capt. Norman, of Millbridge, Ontario, writes Aug. 17th, 1871: Allen's Lung Balsam cured my son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took no other medicine the Balsam acted wonderfully, taking away the fever at once, operating on the bowels and sending matter up from off the lungs and appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighborhood who have been cured by Allen's Lung Balsam, who will give certificates if asked. w36

HASTINGS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

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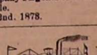
THIS Company having a 'Guarantee Capital,' offers ample security to the Public, and is now prepared to accept *Mercantile and Special Risks* in the Village Branch, on as favorable terms as any other Canadian Insurance Company in Ontario. The Farm Branch is entirely separate and distinct from the Village Branch. The amount of patronage received is a sufficient guarantee of the estimation in which the Company is held by the public.

Applications for risks may be made to any of the Company's Agents or at the Head Office at Belleville.

March 22nd. 1873. d292-w10

1874.  1874.

Bay Quinte and Oswego Route.

The fast sailing and Upper Cabin Steamer

KINCARDINE!

CAPT. G. M. READ,

During the season of Navigation, will make SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS between

Belleville & Oswego, via Kingston,

Calling at all intermediate Ports for

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Under the following arrangements, viz:

LEAVING BELLEVILLE every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., (on arrival of G. T. R. Express Train from the West,) calling at MILL POINT, NAPANEE, PICTON and KINGSTON

ARRIVING at OSWEGO every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

This will be a desirable route for parties shipping stock. When sufficient business offers, will call at Cape Vincent, making connection with the R. W. & O. R. R., or at SACKETS HARBOR, connecting with the Utica and Black River Railroad. Consignments to Oswego can be shipped over FOUR different Railroads to all principal cities South, East and West. Having made special arrangements with the N. Y. Co. Canal Line and old Oswego Line Transportation Company for the conveyance of freight, we can readily assure shippers of a low rate of freight, having strong competition, we can rely on prompt delivery and careful handling of Goods.

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W. H. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Or J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office, Belleville.

ORSON BREED, Agent,
10 Old Slip and 76 Water St., New York.
C. ALLISON, Agent,
Oswego, New York.

Retrospection.

Ye weary pilgrims on life's road
To foreign climes may roam,
No brighter spot on earth you'll find,
Nor sweet as boyhood's home,
Our happy home of boyhood years,
So dear to you and me,
As we sail down the stream of life,
In retrospection see.

I see again each happy scene
That did our hearts elate;
Now comes the play-house that we built
Near by the garden gate;
Where George, and Ned, and you and I
So often met to play,
And spent the time so merrily,
Till night o'er took the day.

There's 'Honey Creek' beside the hill,
Where oft we had our fun;
Along whose bank we soldier played
With wooden sword and gun;
Oh! how we charged the chicken coop,
And turned not our backs,
But, "onward boys!" our captain cried,
And charge right through the cracks.

When 'Honey Creek' was frozen o'er,
And looked so smooth and nice,
We often at each other laughed
While tumbling on the ice.
There George one day, tobacco used,
Which made him, 'oh, so sick.'
And vow that eer he'd chew again
It might all go to Nick.

And there's the merry Christmas times,
We thought would never come,
Because waiting impatiently
For painted toy and drum.
But, above all, that dear old house,
That stood beneath the hill;
Twas there we hung our 'stockings' up
For Santa Claus to fill.

And oh! how dear was the old house
Each night in winter cold,
Around whose hearth we sang our songs,
And many a story told
While without the moon revealed
The spangles in the snow,
And Old Boreas whistling came
And slamm'd the shutters so.

The old school-house, that's falling now,
These lines must form a part;
There you some [illegible] lessons learned;
And some that made you smart.
Those happy days of boyhood years,
To you and me so dear,
We have reluctant bid farewell,
And shed the parting tear.

We're now on manhood's changing streams
And view things diff'rently,
For something's masked our boyish dreams—
'Twas stern reality.
The world's not what we thought it was
In those past sunny hours,
For in the paths of life we tread
Thorns are 'mong the flowers.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

THE SPEAKER.—It is now generally believed that Mr. A glin will be the next Speaker of the House of Commons.

GOT HIS REWARD.—The *Globe* announces that the Hon. E. B Wood has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Manitoba, which has been vacant since the elevation of Hon. Mr. Morris to the Governorship.

THE BITTER CUP.—Ottawa papers announce the death of two more of Mr. A. Duff's children from Scarlet Fever, making five in all within a week or two. Only one child remains, and fortunately, she is away from home. Truly, it is a bitter cup.

LUMBER TRADE.—Advices from Ottawa represent that the lumber trade is improving and the prospects are somewhat brighter than they were a week ago. Several large sales are expected to be made this week. It is estimated that the production in all the lumbering districts will be nearly one-third less under the most favorable circumstances.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—An Ottawa telegram says: Rev. Dr. Rice President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and Rev. Doctors Wood, Taylor, Evans and Boreland, had an interview with the Minister of Interior this afternoon, on matters relative to the Wesleyan Indian Mission schools at Munsee, where they educate and teach trades to the Indians at special rate per capita.

MORE EXCOMMUNICATIONS.—An Ottawa telegram to the Montreal *Star* says: Bishop Lewis has formally excommunicated John Hodgins and John Clarke, of Hazledean parish, county of Carleton, under the rectorship of C. P. Mulvaney, on information being given to Bishop Lewis that they told Mulvaney he would never go to heaven, and for protesting against ritualism.

SOUTH ONTARIO PROTESTED.—A strong Liberal-Conservative Association was organized for South Ontario at Whitby on the 13th inst. There was a very large attendance, and it was determined at the meeting to protest the election of Malcolm Cameron, the expenses to defray which were subscribed on the spot.

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.—HON R. W. Scott, who has a portfolio without a seat in the House, has been trying to get a Senatorship, but unfortunately he lived in Quebec, and there was no vacancy. In order to overcome the difficulty he purchased Dr. Tupper's house in Ottawa, and being now a resident of Ontario, claims the Senatorship vacated by the death of Senator Mills.

MARRIAGE OR GAOL.—A St. Catharines telegram says: "On Saturday last a young woman arrived in town from Cayuga station. She was after her young man, who had promised matrimony, and had unceremoniously left that place. She succeeded in finding him and bringing him to the police station, where he was allowed the privilege of choosing matrimony or gaol. After a few minutes' consideration he chose the former alternative and was married in the police office.

THE STEAMER KINCARDINE.—This steamer, which is to trade between Belleville and Oswego this season, is now being rebuilt at the Kingston Marine Railway. A saloon 90 feet long is being built upon her promenade deck, with state-rooms and berths for the accommodation of some 40 passengers. For excursion parties, she will carry from 500 to 600 persons. The *Kincardine* has a powerful engine, and will make about 13 miles per hour. She is being fitted up in elegant style at a cost of about $7,000.

FRESHET IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Late telegrams from Halifax say that immense damage was sustained in Sherbrooke, Guysboro County, last week by the freshet. The flats upon which Sherbrooke is situated became a boiling sea. Every house was flooded, women, old people and children were taken away in boats Many whole families left their houses altogether, while others moved upstairs. Some barns, offices, and out-houses were carried away, and a couple of bridges in the village, and part of the bridge over St. Mary's have gone. Next day the flood, with mountains of ice, logs, trees, &c. froze up so that nearly the entire village is fixed in a frozen sea of indescribable ruin. The desert is about one mile in breadth and a milhoued a half in length. If a sudden thaw sal nd ome it would ruin the place.

LARGE TIMBER.—The Napanee *Beaver* says that "Mr. Eliakim Huff, of this place, has brought into town several heavy sticks of oak timber, one of which measured 76 feet in length, and was worth $40. He also brought in two elm saw logs 41 and 44 inches in diameter, respectively. The timber was cut in Camden." The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says: "The biggest pine that has been cut for some time past was felled by the sons of Mr. Ventries, of Nogey's Creek, on Mr. Boyd's limits on Squaw River in Harvey. The butt log measured 44 inches in diameter, and the tree produced a little over twenty-seven standard logs. It was a forked tree and there were three logs to the fork. The tree was quite sound, and it is calculated that it will cut into 40,000 shingles." From these statements it is quite evident that there are still some large trees in the country.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLES.—The Kingston *News* says:—"Bishop Lewis appears to have the unhappy faculty of always being in trouble or making trouble. The latest difficulty reaches us from Picton, where the congregation unanimously signed a petition to His Lordship requesting the appointment of Mr. Lewin to the Rectory in place of the late Rev. William Macaulay. The Bishop's response is the appointment of the Rev. E. R. Loucks without the courtesy of an answer to the petitioners. Meantime the congregation are indignant and threaten to secede. Mr. Loucks is a very good man, and one they are sure to respect the more they know of him. It is greatly to be regretted that the experience of the past appears to have been thrown away on Bishop Lewis, who appears as determined as ever to rule the diocese with a rod of iron. If there ever was a time calling for the exercise of Christian courtesy on his part one would think it now, when by his extreme measures he has apparently driven a large number of the churchmen of Ottawa from the church and caused a schism in her ranks. This is surely not a time to stand up for the exercise of an arbitrary right which has no necessary connection with the Episcopacy. We don't know what the churchmen of Picton can do except "grin and bear." The Bishop having taken a stand is sure to persevere at all hazards. We have the utmost sympathy with the churchmen of Picton, but fear there is no hope for them under the present system of patronage with Bishop Lewis."

The Orange Bills.

Of the many unworthy actions of which the present Grit Government of Ontario has been guilty, none will in the future be looked upon with more justly-deserved contempt than the deceit and treachery which have marked the course of its members, individually and collectively, towards the Loyal Orange Association of this Province. When Bills for the incorporation of the Grand Lodges for Ontario East and West were brought before the Committee on Private Bills, the Grit majority on that Committee sought to burke them by refusing to report them to the House—after, be it marked, a measure for the incorporation of the Christian Brothers (a Roman Catholic Society, which sought also the boon of incorporation) had been favorably reported upon. But, the feeling of the House and of the country being evidently in favor of the accordance to the Orange body of those rights which it chose to seek, the Committee was instructed to bring the Bills before the House; and this was accordingly done. It will be remembered that our precious rulers were divided upon the point; four members of the Cabinet voting against the Bills, and only one—Mr. Mowat—in their favor. This leaving of the matter an "open question" was done to prevent the disaffection of the all-powerful R. W. Scott, and to save the Grit element of coalition from defeat. The *ruse* was successful, the Orange Bills passed the House by a large majority; but the Government was saved. Had this been all, the Orange body, whilst resenting the Scott-Crooks-McKeller dictation, would at any rate have been able to enjoy their legal rights—rights which no reasonable or loyal man would call in question. The object sought was secured, and the 160,000 members of this great Association, would, through their Grand Lodges, have been enabled to legally hold property which was their own. Now, however, commenced the plot which has resulted in the withdrawal of the rights conferred by the Legislature, and the offering of a stone where bread had been demanded. The four members of the Cabinet, holding their chief at their mercy, apparently, counselled him to advise the Lieutenant Governor to withhold the Bills for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure, hoping thereby to throw the onus of assenting to or disallowing these measures upon Sir John Macdonald, then His Excellency's adviser. To this contemptible mode of procedure Mr. Mowat—perhaps not unwillingly, at all events meekly-lent himself; the Bills were reserved and forwarded to Ottawa, where they were submitted to Sir John Macdonald, whose argument on the subject, addressed to His Excellency, so completely demolishes the pretences of the Mowat Administration, that we quote a few of its more important sentences:

"The only object of these associations appearing on the face of the acts, is the holding of property, real and personal, and, this being a Provincial object, the acts are within the competence and jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. Such being the case, in the opinion of the undersigned, *the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario ought not to have reserved these acts for Your Excellency's assent*, but should have given his assent to them as Lieutenant-Governor. Under the system of Government which obtains in England as well as in the Dominion and its several Provinces, it is the duty of the advisers of the Executive to recommend every measure that has passed the Legislature for the Executive assent. The provision in the 'British North America Act, 1867,' 'that your Excellency may reserve a Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure,' was solely made with the view to the protection of Imperial interests and the maintenance of Imperial policy, and in case your Excellency should exercise the power of reservation conferred upon you, you would do so in your capacity as the Imperial officer, and under the Royal instructions. So, in any Province, the Lieutenant-Governor should only reserve a bill in his capacity as an officer of the Dominion, and *under instructions from the Governor-General.*"

Thus, "The Ministers of the Governor-General, and of the Lieutenant Governor, are alike bound to oppose, in the Legislature, measures of which they disapprove, and if, notwithstanding, such a measure is carried, *the Ministry should either resign or accept the decision of the Legislature*, and advise the passage of the Bill. It then rests with the Governor-General, or the Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, to consider whether the Act conflicts with his instructions or his duty, as an Imperial or a Dominion officer, and if it does so conflict, he is bound to reserve it, whatever the advice tendered to him may be, but if not, he will doubtless feel it his duty to give his assent, in accordance with advice to that effect which it was the duty of his Ministers to give. With respect to the present measures, the undersigned is of opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor might not have reserved them for your Excellency's assent, as he had no instructions from the Governor-General in any way affecting these Bills. They are entirely within the competence of the Ontario Legislature, and if he had sought advice from his legal adviser, the Attorney-General of Ontario, on the question of competence, he would undoubtedly have received his opinion that these acts were within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. This is evident from the fact that (as appear by the votes and proceedings of the Legislature) the Attorney-General voted for, and supported the Bills, as a member of the Legislature. Under the circumstances, the undersigned recommends that the Lieutenant-Governor be informed that your Excellency does not propose to signify your pleasure with respect to those reserved Acts, or to take any action upon them. The Legislature will, at its next session, which must meet before the expiration of the year within which, by the constitution, your Excellency has the power to signify your pleasure, have the power, if it pleases, of considering these measures anew, and re-enacting them or rejecting them at its discretion."

The Bills were returned to the Government at Toronto, though they never received the sanction to which they were entitled, and consequently became a dead letter, the Government thus flying in the face of their duty, which is "to recommend any measure that has passed the Legislature for the Executive consent."

The Orange Association was not to be thus cheated out of its rights, and the Bills were re-introduced, but only to be defeated by another trick, little less reputable than that which had prevented their passage into law. The Government introduced a measure to give incorporation to anybody and everybody, on conditions which, however, practically excluded the Orange body, as the expense of incorporation under this Act, would have amounted to a sum immensely greater than would be the case under the special Act. These facts were ably pointed out by the advocates of the Bills in the House, including Messrs Cameron, Boulton, Rykert, Lauder, Boultbee, Deacon, and others, yet the Government refused to yield, and the Bills were ignominiously thrust out, by a majority of 11, Mr. Mowat showing his duplicity by voting against the measures which he supported last session.

The Government has not heard the last of this matter. The Orangemen have shown a commendable patience under the aggravating circumstances in which they have been placed, bearing with equanimity the taunts levelled at them by Messrs. Scott, Fraser and others of the Government supporters. That they will continue to agitate by constitutional means for those rights which are undoubtedly theirs cannot be doubted, and it is equally certain that the Protestant feeling of the country will go with them and aid them to secure that consideration to which they are entitled. The Grits have succeeded in deceiving them on one occasion; they will scarcely succeed in hood-winking them again. If religious strife be stirred up—which we trust for the good of the country it may not be—the responsibility rests with the corrupt and time-serving Government which now holds power in Ontario.

DAVIE GLASS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* referring to the rumor that David Glass was in Ottawa trying to secure a constituency, says it has good reason to know that Glass wants something more than the honor of a seat in Parliament, and that he is likely ere long to receive the price of his treachery. We are informed that the "thirty pieces of silver" will in this instance take the form of an office where this shelved politician will receive a fair week's pay for a fair day's service.

THE RECTORY OF PICTON.—The Kingston *News* says; "We have seen the Rev. Mr. Loucks and have learned his views of the situation at Picton. Mr. Loucks states that he has been "offered" (not "appointed" to) the Rectory, and which he has not yet accepted, and possibly may not accept. In his opinion when the letter "offering" him the living was written, the Bishop had not received the petition of the congregation in favor of Mr Lewin.

RIEL AND AMNESTY.—The *Mail's* Montreal correspondent telegraphs the following:—A rumor which I have traced to very good authority prevails that Riel is lying hid within a few miles of this city. Public opinion is growing more excited every day on the subject of the amnesty, and the difficulty in the Cabinet is assuming grave proportions. Notwithstanding Mr. Mackenzie's denial at Toronto, it is believed that your Hamilton correspondent was right in saying the Government had promised an amnesty.

Obituary.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The death of Mr. Charles Sumner, the eminent American politician, is announced. He died on the 11th inst., at Washington. He was born at Boston, January 6, 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied law in the same institution after taking his degree. In early life he contributed to, and afterwards became editor of, the *American Jurist*. Being called to the Bar, in 1834, he began to practise at Boston, and was soon esteemed as a sound lawyer. He edited, in 1836, Dunlop's "Treatise on the Practice of the Admiralty Courts in cases of Civil Jurisdiction at Sea." He visited Europe the following year, and was present in Paris during General Cass' embassy. At the request of the Ambassador, he wrote a defence of the rights of the United States in reference to the questions then pending between the two Governments. Mr. Sumner since signalized himself by his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and by his support of Mr. Van Buren as candidate to the Presidency in 1848. A few years before the breaking out of the civil war, a brutal attack was made upon him Senain thete House, by Mr. Brooks, a Southern member, who had been enraged by Mr. Sumner's denunciation of the slave holders. His name is famous in Europe as the champion of slave abolition, which he was willing to carry, in 1861, to an extreme in relation to the dispute between the Federal and Confederate Governments. He also gave, at the close of the same year, an opinion directly antagonistic to those of European publicists on the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the royal mail steamship Trent. Like many other Abolitionists, his friendship for England veered round to the very opposite direction, owing to the course of public opinion in the United States during the civil war.

The following particulars regarding Mr. Sumner's last moments were telegraphed to the Associated Press:—

Mr. Sumner died at three o'clock. At intervals he would awaken, at which time he was in great pain. He was perfectly conscious when awake, and knew all his friends, occasionally rallying to the effort of saying a few words to them. He died apparently without a struggle.

During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet, I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room and one of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General ssachuMa jo Hoar,-setts, to whom he said, "Take care of my civil rights bill." About a quarter before three o'clock he was attacked by a slight spasm in which he died. The only relative that Senator Sumner has is a sister, the wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. Mr. Sumner's age at the time of his death was precisely sixty-three years.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Sumner attribute his death to his old disease, angina pectoris, but Dr. Brown Sequard attributes it to the rupture of a blood-vessel at the heart. The body dis colorod soon after death and was embalmed to-night, and held to await the Legislative Committee. The last words of Mr. Sumner were addressed to E. R. Hoar: "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 13.—Gladstone has issued his customary note, requesting the presence of his supporters on the opening of Parliament, at the same time he has written to Earl Granville, saying: "Whilst discharging this duty, I feel it necessary that I should explain what a circular could not convey, with regard to my individual position. For a variety of reasons, I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age I must reserve entire freedom to divest myself of the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirous before the commencement of the 1875 session, to consider whether it would be advantageous to place my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from duties hitherto discharged. If, however, there be reasonable grounds to believe that instead of the course I have sketched, it would be preferable in the view of the party generally for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, retaining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader be chosen, or an interim provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek or I could render."

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents, asking once more, for their suffrages. He promises to uphold the institutions, and defend the rights of all classes

Sir John Karslake, Attorney-General, and three other members of the new Government, were returned to Parliament yesterday without opposition.

Imperialists from all parts of France have arrived here or are on the way to England to attend the festivities at Chiselhurst on Monday, on the occasion of Prince Louis obtaining his majority. It is expected that upwards of four thousand Frenchmen will be present.

The investigations into the frauds on the New York Life Insurance Company is proceeding. Barry, an agent of the Company, has absconded. Several of the insured persons have died under suspicious circumstances.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch at the Admiralty Office from Cape Coast Castle, dated February 22nd, says all the troops, except the Highlanders, have re-embarked for home. Sir Garnet Wolseley will embark on March 7th.

Captain Glover, with 10,000 men, entered Coomassie two days after General Wolseley occupied the town.

The Countess Brunnow, wife of the Russian Ambassador, died last night at the Legation here.

—Emperor William is again seriously indisposed.

—Mr. Gouin, of the Russell House, Ottawa has purchased the Caledonia Springs.

—Charles Orton has made a confession that the Tichborne Claimant is his brother.

A riot occurred in Berlin on the 9th inst., which had to be quelled by the military.

—Mr. Harper, Conservative, has been elected for Gaspe, by a majority of over 100 votes.

—The County of Prince Edward is awarded he sum of $40,672 from the Municipal Loan Fund.

—The St. Lawrence Market fees, Toronto, which sold for $5,200 last year, only brought $4,600 this year.

—The Wesleyan Methodist revival service are more successful in Kingston than ever known before there.

—A child of Robert Hay, Unionville, was burned to death on the 7th inst., from its clothes taking fire.

—Londoners want J. B. Cornwall released from the penitentiary, whither he was sent for kidnapping a southern refugee.

—It is proposed to establish a temperance colony in the Townships of McMurrich and Perry, Parry Sound District.

—The Stadacona Bank of which Mr. W. R. Dean of Belleville, was appointed Cashier, opens for business to-day, the 9th inst.

—Spring and Winter are wrestling desperately these days. It is "Nip and Tuck," with a slight percentage in Nip's favor—frost nip!

—A guileless countrywoman seeing a beautiful chromo advertised "for two shillings," sent the money and received the jack of clubs.

—Out of 8,803 liquor shops, New York last year produced 60,135 drunk and disorderly persons.

—The Old Testament Version Revision Co., have finished their first Revision of the Book of Psalms.

—The Montreal Telegraph Company intend to renew their line between Toronto and Kingston, this season.

—The value of the cheese manufactured in Perth County, Ontario, last year, amounted to nearly $200,000.

—The Chaudiere mill owners are going to cut more deals this season than heretofore, for the European market.

—We regret to learn of the failure of Geo. E. Desbarats, of Montreal, the founder of the Canadian *Illustrated News*. We trust to hear of his early resumption.

—An elevator at Uxbridge, adjoining the engine house of the Toronto and Nippissing Railway, was burned on the 7th instant. 300 barrels of flour were burned.

—Bobcaygeon wants to get to the front, and as it sees no chance of being helped by the Midland Railway, it is commencing to court favor with the Cobourg people.

—Capt. Bradburne, the first and second officers, and two sailors were washed overboard from the steamer Pennsylvania during her voyage to New York, and lost.

—Mr. McMaster, merchant, Montreal, while attending Dr. Potts' Church, on the evening of the 8th inst., was suddenly taken ill, and died in the vestry a few minutes afterwards.

—Fourteen fathers in Quincy, Illinois, have signed a pledge not to allow their daughters to take music lessons until they know how to make good bread.

—Western lumbermen demand increased accommodation between Georgian Bay and Toronto. The Grand Junction Railway will give them all they require.

—During an altercation between John South and Albert Winslow, at St. George, Ontario, on the 6th inst, the former struck the latter with a stick on the head, causing death in a few hours after.

—A cable telegram from Constantinople, March 6th, says an extensive fire is in progress in Polonica. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. Eleven persons were burned to death.

Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND.

Prussian	Feb. 28th.
Hibernian	March 7th.
Scandinavian	" 14th.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Portland to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $81 40 to $91 40, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $32 20.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at noon.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

Steerage from Liverpool, Londondary, or Glasgow, including Railway fare through to Belleville $33.45.

GLASGOW LINE,

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Nov. 1873. Belleville.

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

helf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co

March 15th, 1872.

THE CONTINENTAL WIND MILL,

'SELF-REGULATING.
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN.
W D NICHOLS

THE attention of Farmers, Stock owners and Proprietors of Cheese Factories, is called to the following letter:—

"PARIS, Ont., Aug. 6th, 1873.

"W. C. NUNN,
"Belleville,

"DEAR SIR,—The Wind Mill, I am happy to state, is working well and promises to be a most successful convenience on my farm.

"It has cost me thousands of dollars sinking wells, (entailing great daily labour) with but little advantage to my Stock. I have now a bountiful supply of water at all times for Sheep, Cattle and Horses, without the onerous duties of pumping by human effort, from a depth of 60 feet.

"We have had many to inspect, and who will avail themselves of the benefits as soon as they are assured of its proving of permanent utility, of which I entertain no doubt.

"I am, yours respectfully,
"(Signed), "T. W. COLEMAN."

One of these Mills can be seen in operation and circulars obtained on application to

W. C. NUNN,
General Agent for Dominion,
w27 Bellevillen, Ont

Improved Farms for Sale!

Lot No. 25, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.
Lot No. 29, in 2nd con. Thurlow—200 acres.

Will be sold in half lots if desired. Price and terms reasonable.

Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE,
Victoria Foundry.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1873. 43:3m-183:6t

A Good Chance for Speculation.

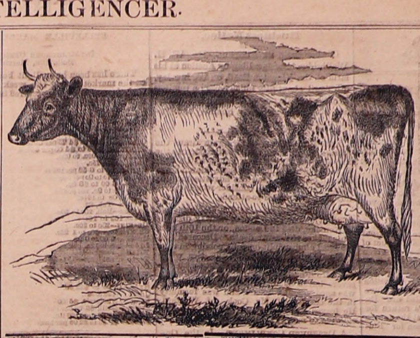
A Splendid Farm for Sale,

BEING part of the south half of Lot No. 22, in the 2nd con of Sidney, within four miles of Belleville, 88 acres, with house, barns, sheds, orchard, springs of water, well fenced, and every convenience for a farmer. A clear title, and possession at any time. Apply to

WM. POWER.
Canifton, July 15, 1873. dtf

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.



VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.

☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont 48:w

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.

S. S. LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office, Belleville.

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,

Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to A. G. NORTHRUP, at his office in the Court House, Belleville.
Nov. 20, 1873. 41-tf.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞ Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.
Belleville, March 2, 1872. 60

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

43rd SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, March 30th, 1874.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL

PRIZE, $10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes $ 500 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $ 100 each in GREENBACKS

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.

Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 10,000 / Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
MAIN OFFICE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
101 W. Fifth St. d13

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont.
L. D SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance that for purpose.

Thoroughbred Ayrshire Cattle

FROM THE

Choice Herds of Scotland.

AYRSHIRE COWS are known by experienced Dairymen to be INCOMPARABLE MILKERS.

They will surely give the greatest quantity of Milk from the same amount of feed than any other breed, are very hardy and docile, and give a better average flow of milk the whole season regardless of wet or dryness. Dairy farmers will find this breed their

SPECIAL FRIEND

A good opportunity is now offered. A few choice Bull and Heifer Calves for sale on reasonable terms. Pedigrees guaranteed.

JOHN H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.
P. O. Address,
Box 179,
Belleville.
August 1873. w27

A POPULAR SUCCESS!

DEPEW'S Medical Victory.

A GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER

AND

Health Regulator,

NO MEDICINE EQUALS IT.

DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE IT.

Possessing most Astonishing Curative Properties hitherto unknown, and only obtainable in the Medical Victory.

Its Properties are such as to rapidly insure Sound Health and Long Life.

The best scientifically prepared medicine In America.

Pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex.

Read the certificates of wonderful cures given in Dr. Depew's Treatise accompanying each bottle, as well as those constantly appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion.

DR. DEPEW, OF PARIS, FRANCE, an eminent physician, is the discoverer of this Great Blood Remedy—a Purely Vegetable Compound—named by physicians, Depew's Medical Victory, that cures every kind of unhealthy Humor, and every disease that depends on Impurity of the Blood, where the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, and other vital organs, are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

For the cure of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Scald-Head, Scaly Eruption of the Skin, Ulcers, and Fever Sores of all kinds, Boils Humor in the Mouth and Stomach or Eyes, Sore Ears, Eruption on the Head, and Pimples or Blotches on the face, it stands Pre-eminently at the head of all other Remedies.

In the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, its effects are surprising to all. For Regulating the Bowels, and curing Biliousness, Headache, Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Pains in the Side, Loins and Back, and general Weakness and Debility, its curative powers are remarkable.

It is a Gentle Regulating Purgative, as well as a Tonic, &c. Possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, and Chronic Inflammation of the Liver and all the Visceral Organs.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, the Medical Victory has no equal

A Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System.

One Bottle of Depew's Medical Victory will convince the most incredulous of its curative properties.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

ADDRESS

Sills & Co.,
BATH. ONTARIO

JAS. FYFE & CO.

SCALE MANUFACTURERS

AND

Iron Founders,

43 College Street, Montreal.

HAY SCALES $100 Each

☞ Sendfor Price List.

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ...BELLEVILLE

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by Druggists generally.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

FOR

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP,

GO TO

McKEOWN'S,

Opposite the Anglo American Hotel

Belleville, June 3. 1873.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN

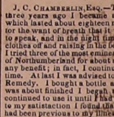
STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

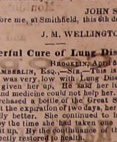


ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.



Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,

AND

General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the *most sceptical* that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous cures*, and accomplish all that is desired No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars. from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1.00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street
Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cent will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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Each subsequent insertion,	0.12
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Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion	0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line,	0.02

☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 40. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1874. NUMBER 7.

ONTARIO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Belleville, Ontario.

A Practical Institution for Business Training, where Young Men and Boys can procure an Education suited to the wants of the Times.

THE subjects taught are just such as every Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and Professional man require in transacting every day business, and embrace the following:—

BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry, Spencerian Penmanship, Commercial Paper, Banking, Steamboating, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Brokerage, Spelling, Commercial Law, Practical Grammar, Mechanical Drawing, Actual Business Course, Telegraphing, Phonography, &c., &c.

Owing to the extensive patronage received from all parts of the country, we have been necessitated to move into more spacious apartments.

Our new rooms are now completely fitted, and, having ample accommodation for 200 students, we are prepared to offer better facilities than ever before.

For Specimens of Penmanship, Terms, &c., address

S. G. BEATTY & CO.,
Belleville, Ont.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

J. H. Simpson,

BARRISTER, Centre Block, over the Dominion Telegraph Office
PRIVATE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN

Geo. O. Alcorn.

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, Dec 24th, 1873. d&w.

Sam'l. S. Wallbridge, Jr., L.L.B.,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Out.
Dec. 23rd, 1873. d&w tf

Morgan Jellett,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, corner of Front and Bridge Street, over McKay's Drug Store, Belleville. d&w

S. S. Lazier,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c.,
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over James McKay's Drug Store.
Belleville, Jany. 1874 w20

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street in the house recently occupied by the late Mr Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 2, 1873. d&w

Dr. Van Allen

HAS opened an Office in Tweed, where he may be consulted at all hours. Address Box 70,
Tweed, Dec. 17th, 1873. w45

Dr. Clapham,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, registered; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, three doors north of Dafoe House. Office with Dr. Dorland, west Front Street, as usual.
Surgery—The Eye and Ear as specialties.
Belleville, January 13th, 1873. d6m

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied by Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1873.

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance that for purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER.

AND LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for
Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1872 d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville Wtf

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to A. G NORTHRUP, at his office in the Court House, Belleville.
Nov. 20, 1873. 41-tf.

Youthful Sorrows.

BY ZERO.

The feeble step, the wrinkled brow,
The tresses white as driven snow,
The sunken cheek whose bloom is flown,
The eye whose youthful lustre is gone.
The form just ready for the grave,
All these thy youthful pity crave;
For them the ready tear o'erflows,
And yet I say, weep not for those.

Their day of toil is almost o'er,
They'll tread life's burning sands no more;
No more will Love with dazzling ray,
Shine but to lead their feet astray.
No more will Hope with brilliant light,
Beam but to live in darker night;
Youth's joys and griefs alike are fled,
And all its hungry passions dead.
And now with all those cares suppress't,
Which rankle in the human breast.
Earth can no longer tempt the eye,
They long for better things on high
And wait with patient hope the day
When they shall pass from earth away.

But rather shed your tears for those,
Who, young in years, are old in woes;
Whose cheek is tinged with youthful bloom,
With heart that's buried in the tomb.
Whose eye is bright with fire of youth,
With soul that is dead to heavenly truth;
Who slave and toil and still live on,
After all hope from life is gone.
And still with an untiring zeal,
Strive nobly on through woe and weal;
Ah, these may justly claim from thee
The ready tear of sympathy.

Mount Sinai.

MR. BEKE'S DISCOVERY OF THE "MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT."

Writing to the London *Times* from Suez, under date of February 16th, Mr. Charles Beke says:—

On the 28th of January I wrote from Akaba, announcing the discovery of 'Moses' Place of Prayer' at Madian, on the east coast of the Gulf of Akaba, which I identify with the 'Encampment by the Red Sea' of Numbers xxxiii., 10. This letter was forwarded by the Erin on her return voyage from Akaba; but in consequence of the severe weather she was exposed to, she had to put in at Tor, whence she may be expected to arrive here in a day or two.

I am now thankful to be able to report that the object of my expedition to discover the true Mount Sinai has happily been attained very much sooner than I could have anticipated, although not altogether in the manner I had expected.

As stated in my former letter, we reached Akaba in the steamer Erin on the 27th of January.

We left Akaba under the personal escort of Sheikh Mahommedian Ijat, the chief of the Alauwin tribe of Bedouins, to whom I was the bearer of a *firman* from his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and proceeded northeastward up the Wady-el-Ithem, (the 'Etham' of the Exodus,) and encamped in the evening at the foot of Mount Barghir, one of the principal masses of the chain of mountains bounding the valley of the Arabah on the east, which are marked on our maps as the Mountains of Shera, but of which the correct designation is the Mountains of Shafeh; those of Shera, as I have myself seen, being a chain extending from that of Shafeh in a direction from north-west to south-east.

My astonishment and gratification may be better imagined than described when I learned that this Mount Barghir is the same as a mysterious *Jabel-e-Nur*, or "Mountain of Light," of which I had heard vaguely in Egypt as being that whereon the Almighty spoke with Moses, and which from its position and other circumstances, is without doubt the Sinai of Scripture; although, from its manifest physical character, it appears that my favorite hypothesis that Mount Sinai was a volcano must be abandoned as untenable.

We encamped at the foot of "the Mountain of Light," and during the ensuing night we experienced a most tremendous storm, the thunder and lightning being truly terrific, some of the claps being directly over our heads. The rain fell in torrents during several hours, threatening to wash us away altogether. I do not remember to have ever witnessed a more violent tempest either in Abyssinia or elsewhere; and its effect on my mind was this—that if the words of Scripture that at the time of the delivery of the law on Sinai "the Mountain burned with fire into the midst of heaven, with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness," (Deut. iv., 11,) with other texts which I need not here refer to, are not, as would now appear, to be understood as descriptive of a volcanic eruption, still less can they be held to describe a mere thunderstorm, however violent, as is generally, but somewhat inconsiderately, imagined.

As the climbing part of my expedition necessary devolves on my young companion, Mr. Milne, he, on the following morning, ascended the mountain on Sheik Mahommed's horse, and accompanied by the Sheikh's son and an attendant, also mounted, and by three Bedouins on foot. On his return, shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon, he made a most valuable and interesting report, of which I now gladly publish a few heads.

The way was at first up a narrow wady, which grows more and more narrow till it becomes a gorge. On the road they passed a stone on which some inscriptions appear to have been cut, but which are now all defaced with the exception of the words "Ya, Allah," ("Oh, God,") in Cufic, or old Arabic characters. Within the gorge itself they stopped to inspect another large stone, about four feet long and two feet square, made of granite. It originally stood upright, about two or three feet away from the side of the gorge, on another stone, which served as a pedestal; but it has now fallen over, and rests between its pedestal and the side of the gorge. Near the stone the Bedouins come to pray; and according to the statement of Sheikh Mahommed, who had heard it from his father, and he from his father and so on, Sidi Ali ibn 'Elim, a noted Mahommedan saint, whose tomb and mosque are between Jaffa and Haifa, came here also to perform his devotions. What led him to do so my informant could not say, unless he was commanded by Allah.

On reaching the gorge the riders had to leave their horses with two of the Arabs, and perform the rest of the ascent on foot. A short way up they came to a low wall across the gorge, which latter is filled with large boulders, and close above the wall, on the right hand, is a well about three feet in diameter and about the same to the surface of the water, which may be two feet deep. From this point the ascent was a 'climb,' the face of the rock being almost perpendicular.

On the ridge on the left side of the gorge, about 150 yards distant from the well, is a pile of large rounded boulders of granite, consisting of four stones of the material of the mountain, three standing up facing the north and one at the back to the south, and on all of them are cut inscriptions, which Mr. Milne copied as well as his cold fingers would allow him to do so. The stones, which are much weather-worn, are externally of a dark-brown color, against which the inscriptions make themselves visible from their being of a somewhat lighter color. The lines of these 'Sinaitic inscriptions' are about three quarters of an inch broad and very shallow, being not more than an eighth of an inch deep. The figures on the stones are very rude, and can hardly be phonetic; neither is it easy to say what they are intended to represent.

On the very summit of the mountain they found numerous sheep skulls and horns, with a few bones, it being the custom of the Bedouins to come up here to pray and to sacrifice a lamb, which is eaten on the spot. But none of the remains appear to be very recent. It is here, as I was told, that the Almighty is said to have spoken with Moses.

Before reaching the summit snow was found in the crevices of the mountain, and while Mr. Milne was at the top it hailed and snowed, and was so bitterly cold that it was as much as he could do to take a few angles with the Azamuth compass, and even this he could not have done had not his attendents kindled a fire by which he might warm his fingers. The elevation of the spot is estimated at 5,000 feet, but it will be known more accurately when our observations on the journey come to be calculated. Though so far distant, Akaba seemed just under his feet, but on so diminutive a scale that he failed to detect the castle among the date palm trees, the general outline of which alone was visible. In other directions the landscape was blocked out by banks of cloud, fog and rain.

Mount Barghir—the Mountain of Light—is one of the loftiest peaks of the range of mountains on the east side of the Wady-el-Arabah and the west side of the Wady-el-Itham, overhanging the latter.

Without dwelling on the geological features of the mountain, of which Mr. John Milne's report will treat very fully in my book, it will be sufficient to say here that it consists of a mass of pink or reddish granite, which, in places where it is weathered, assumes a dark brown hue, and that the granite is traversed by numerous dykes, generally of a dark-green color, and apparently dioritic.

On the side of the mountain are many large boulders, several of which are so much decomposed on their under sides as to form small caverns. One of these was as much as twenty feet, or thereabouts, each way across, with a height of ten or twelve feet at the entrance, sloping down towards the back. As the existence of a cave or caves on Mount Sinai is essential in order to meet the requirements of the texts, Exodus xxxiii., 22, and First Kings, xix., 9, the fact that such caves do actually exist on the Mountain of Light is most pertinent and important.

Not less significant is the fact that this majestic mountain is visible in all directions, and that round its base towards the east and south there is camping-ground for hundreds of thousands of persons.

It would be out of place to dwell here on the importance of this discovery of the Mountain of Light, as regards the elucidation of the Sacred History. Its identification with the mountain on which the law was delivered, is scarcely open to doubt. I had imagined that mountain to be a volcano. I have publicly declared my conviction that such must be the fact, and the journey from which I am now returning was undertaken with the express object of establishing the assumed fact. I am now bound to admit that this discovery, though in strict accordance with the principles enunciated in my *Origines Biblicæ* forty years ago, proves me to have been egregiously mistaken with respect to the volcano character of Mount Sinai.

I make this admission without any reservation, because my desire is, and it always has been, to adduce evidence of the historical truth of the Scripture narrative of the Exodus, in contradiction to the erroneous interpretation put upon that narrative which has caused its truth to be called in question; and I should be a traitor to the cause I have so much at heart were I to attempt to bolster up my own opinions when found to be unsupported by facts. "Great is truth, and mighty above all things."

I am, Sir, you obedient servant.
CHARLES BEKE.

Suez, Feb. 16.

The Capital of Ashantee.

A CITY BUILT ON A HILL OF IRONSTONE—A KING WITH MORE WIVES THAN BRIGHAM YOUNG.

(*From the London Daily Telegraph.*)

Coomassie was reached on February 4th, by Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, after five days hard fighting and a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. Captains Budlie and and Nicol and Lieut. Eyre were the only officers killed.

Coomassie or Kumassi, though the capital of the kingdom, is not the largest city of Ashantee. Originally Duabin was considered a more significant place, and Salgua was said to be three times as large. But from its commanding position, it being the seat of Ashantee royalty, the headquarters of the army, and the scene of the ghastly religious ceremonies of the population, it has gradually eclipsed all rival towns.

Coomassie is built on the side of a large hill of ironstone. This hill is among the last of the series of acclivities which commence with the Adansi and terminate a little to the north of Coomassie. They are all densely wooded, and present precipitous sides to the south, sloping more gradually northward. The country between the successive elevations is at times marshy, and always covered with brushwood.

The city stands near a stream called the Soubin, which flows nearly all round it, and in the rainy season fills it with a pestilential fog. It is girt also with the dense forest, which stretches all the way from the coast for at least 150 miles. Three or four day's marching, however, northward brings the traveller out of the bush, and there the miserable paths are exchanged for comparatively good and broad roads, leading to the large towns in the interior.

The streets of Coomassie are broad and clean. They are ornamented with beautiful banyan trees that form a grateful shade from the sun. Its greatest peculiarity, however, is that every house has one large public room which opens directly upon the street, and this gives its thoroughfares an extremely agreeable appearance. They are, moreover, artistic. The walls are of wattlework, but their roughness are carefully hidden under a plastering of mud, and this is washed over with white clay. The floors, which are mostly raised above the ground, are generally covered with rude carvings, and yet kept clean and nicely polished.

These public rooms average 20 to 24 feet in length, 12 to 15 in breadth, 7 to 9 in height. Their palm leaf eaves extend far over the walls, so as to keep out sun and rain. Each of these larger rooms has behind it a number of smaller ones, where the private life of the people is passed, and these apartments Bowdich credits with sanitary arrangements superior to those of many European towns.

Coomassie's principal buildings are the King's palaces. The chief royal residence is the Bantammah, on the north side of the town, and this alone covers five acres of ground. It is, however, at one and the same time the royal abode, harem, mausoleum, and magazine of military munitions.

There are seldom more than six of the 3,333—the mystical number of the King's wives—resident in the palace. The remainder mostly reside in his croom, or country residence at Barramang. It is built of quarried stone, is two stories high and contains large and lofty rooms. The charge of this huge building is always intrusted to one of the greatest Ashantee nobles. Amanquatrian—who has been in command of the troops led against the English, and is believed to be one of the slain—last held the office. King Koffee has a summer palace called the Iminihiah, about two miles north-east of the town.

As to the population, there seems to be no accurate data. It has been put at 20,000 and 200,000. According to most accounts it certainly does not exceed the smaller number at the present day. The horrible rites, bloody sacrifices—especially the lives of the slaves—are believed to be reducing the number of residents, in spite of the constant acquisitions of fresh captives. Bloody scenes are of almost daily occurrence in the streets of Coomassie, where the executioner strikes down the unsuspecting victim, running the knife through his cheeks, and dragging him off to some sacrifice, and to exercise some spirit.

Rich gold deposits are found in the whole country between Coomassie and the sea. The gold dust of all deceased and disgraced objects, according to Bowdich, falls to the Sovereign. Besides which, he levies a tax of gold on all slaves purchased from the coast. The traders passing through his country are mulcted heavily in gold duties, while the elephant hunters are similarly taxed. In addition to these sources of revenue the King has daily returns of gold yielded in the washings at the Soko pits and on the hills—the former it is said, supplying as much as 2,000 ounces a month.

Agricultural.

KEEPING EGGS.

I would like to know if there is a way for keeping eggs, say for six months, without putting in brine; if there is not, which is the best way of making the brine, and will western lime keep them?—A READER, Richfield, N. Y.

Several receipts for keeping eggs were published in the last volume, but lime or brine or both, composed the pickle. One used simply lime water, stirring the eggs once a week to keep the yolk from adhering to the shell. Another good one is again given which has the reputation of being excellent and sure:

"Take eggs that you know to be good (for if stale of course they will not keep well), and place them in a firkin—first sprinkling two inches depth of salt all over the bottom of it. Put in the eggs the small ends downwards, so that the yelk will float in the middle of the white, and not cling to the side of the egg and spoil it. Fill up the firkin with eggs, and lay a board over them or a plate, to prevent them from floating when the brine is poured in. Then slake three pints of lime in six gallons of water, and add to it two and a half pints of coarse salt, stirring it up thoroughly. Let it stand over night to settle, and pour the clear water carefully over the eggs. The eggs must be kept entirely under the brine—for it allowed to float upwards they will spoil. A brine thus prepared will keep eggs for a year at least, but care must be taken not to let one of them break in the brine, and spoil it; if this occurs turn them all out, and make a new brine for them."

TESTING SEEDS.

Now that the spring and planting season is approaching, it is often important to test the vitality of seeds before sowing them. We have heard the following simple and easy method described: Fill a box, pan, or flower pot partly with rich, mellow earth, make the upper surface draw straight cross lines, and drop a seed at each intersection, so that they may be easily counted. Then take a wire hoop or frame and then make a bottom to it with a cloth stretched across, so as to resemble a sieve. Place this upon the seed, and fill it with enough fine mould to form a sufficient covering for the seed, which should be generally four or five times the diameter of the seed for the depth. Keep the soil sufficiently moist and in a warm place. The sieve can be lifted easily and the seeds examined without disturbing them. In this way corn, wheat, clover seed, turnip seed, and many others can be easily tested, which may be of considerable importance where the age or freshness of the seed is not certainly known.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT TREES.

A sound and practical writer says:—Whether spring or autumn is the best time for planting fruit trees is a vexing question. How it may be done is of the most importance. Many think the question of expense settled by the cost of the trees, yet every man who does not spend double, triple or quadruple the cost of the trees in planting them, is making a great mistake. Nothing that is worth doing at all is worth doing so well as planting fruit trees. Wherever a tree is to be planted, the soil should be enriched to a depth of at least two feet, and not less than six feet across, this preparation should precede planting at least a month. No raw manure, or other substance liable to ferment while decomposing, should come in contact with the roots. Don't hesitate to postpone planting one or two years in order to make thorough preparation. This is the way to get fruit quickly. Apple trees properly planted often bear in four years, and pear trees in six, and they never die prematurely, as do thousands planted in the slovenly fashion that prevails.

HOME RULE.—A speaker at a public meeting in Montreal on St. Patrick's day referred to Mr. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule leader as "that illustrious (?) Protestant." Mr. Butt is an "illustrious renegade". He at one time was the most violent opponent of the cause which he now advocates, and his character is not such as would lend moral weight to any movement with which he might be associated with.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—A Michigan paper says: "An East Saginaw lumberman gives as his opinion, which he claims to be founded upon good authority, that lumber will be $5 per M. higher than it has ever been, heretofore, in this State. This, he thinks, will be largely brought about by the shortage of the supply. What is true in the Saginaw Valley will be found equally so in most other lumbering districts."

THE TARIFF.—The Montreal *Herald*, which is supposed to know the intentions of the Government, says: "It is evident that the mercantile community is somewhat anxious about the course which the Government may pursue in regard to the tariff in the approaching session. We do not think that there is any probability of unnecessary delay, as the new Government have had a very short time to shape their policy. Commercial houses need not be alarmed."

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Ottawa papers report more activity in the lumber trade this week, as American Buyers are arriving every day to make purchases. As far as can be ascertained contracts for the summer's cut have been made by some of the Chaudiere mill owners at the following rates:—Stocks and sidings $17 per M. Strips $14 to $14 50; Culls $9. Some of the latter have been sold as low as $8 50. The American buyers have been so backward that some of the mill owners have made contracts for cutting deals for the British market at $27 10s. for first, two thirds of that amount for seconds, and one third for thirds.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—According to the *Moncton Times*, the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist clergymen of Charlottetown Belfast, Bedeque, Summerside, Cavendish, Lot 48, Murray Harbour, Cove Head, Georgetown, Alberton, Cherry Valley, Malpeque, Mount Stewart, Uigg, New Glasgow, New London, Cornwall, Georgetown, North River, Vernon River, Pownall, Dundas, Wheatley River, Little York, Strathalbyn, Margate, Clyde River, Souris, East Point, Woodville, Tyron, Brown's Creek, etc., in fact, of all points in the Island,—have united in an "Appeal to the Protestants of Prince Edward Island" to resist the demands of the Roman Catholic Bishop McIntyre, a copy of whose Separate School Bill has been published. The *Times* says the document is one of the ablest yet issued, and must exercise a powerful influence in defeating the Ultramontane movement in that quarter.

BORAX AS A CURE FOR COLDS.—During our changeable seasons, when there is an alternation of cold, warm, rainy, and foggy days, it is worth while to know that the *Medical Record* cites a number of cases in which Borax has proved a most effectual remedy in certain forms of colds. In sudden hoarseness or loss of voice from colds, speakers and singers have often obtained relief by slowly dissolving and partially swallowing a lump of borax the size of a pea before speaking or singing.—This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as 'wetting' brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.

The Amnesty to Riel.

HARMONY IN THE CABINET.

As our well-informed readers are aware, there have been serious differences in the Cabinet for some time past. True, the organs of the Combination denied our statements to that effect, but when the quarrel became so violent that it found its way into their press, the fact became too painfully apparent to be any longer concealed. The cause of the difficulty was the Riel question. The French members of the Cabinet demanded an amnesty for the murderer of Scott; the English members opposed it, and dudgeon grew high in the camp. The quarrel culminated in a regular row one day, and the next morning the *Times* came out in an article denouncing Riel in most violent terms. In the afternoon of the same day the *Courier*, the organ of the French members of the Cabinet, replied in a similar spirit, defending the outlawed chief of the Metis. The Combination saw they had gone a little too far, and muzzled their too zealous organs, at the same time instructing the correspondents of Grit journals to contradict our statement that there was a split in the Cabinet. The intelligent public were not to be deceived, however, when they had before them such plain and incontrovertible evidence of the truth of our statement. We have now to inform our readers that those unhappy dissensions in the Grit camp have been healed, and the representatives of the two races have shaken hands over the grave of poor Scott. The French have triumphed and Riel is to be amnestied. The *Times* of yesterday gently insinuated this, and for the convenience of our readers who may wish to contrast its violent utterances of a month ago, with its meek comments of yesterday, we publish the two articles side by side:

Times, Feb. 19th.	*Times*, March 16th.
Whether their member elect takes or does not take his seat, is a matter that concerns only those who gave him their support. The people of the Dominion have no cause of complaint that the member for Provencher remains absent from his Parliamentary duties. He may look on from the safe distance of his place of refuge which is well known to be on American soil, and things here, and we venture to think in Manitoba, will go on as smoothly as though he had been pardoned or hanged. And should he yet acquire the status he seeks he had better begin at once to realize in advance a disappointment which is inevitable. He is perhaps selfish enough to find in an amnesty, immunity from painful reflections; but pardon must come far short of acceptance. A very common expression the other day, when the rumor that Riel had been lynched went from ear to ear, was that the news was too good to be true; and a like retributive sentiment will follow the murderer of Scott to the end of his days.	We have already sufficiently expressed our abhorrence of Riel's deed, which was, at least, unnecessary: but in doing so, we have not attempted to justify any breach of faith with him, Bishop Tache or Father Ritchot on the matter. We have been accused of this offence by some of our not very candid or sensible French contemporaries. On the contrary, we plainly admitted, in commenting on this subject a few weeks ago, the propriety and necessity of making good any pledge or promise in Riel's behalf made by the late Ministers.—Whatever blame may be due in the case, will then justly fall to them and not to their successors.

We ask our readers is not this a proof that a better state of feeling exist among the Sons of Harmony now, than on the 19th of February last? The Cabinet has come to the conclusion that Sir John Macdonald's Government did actually promise an amnesty to Riel, and, notwithstanding their abhorrence of the outlaw's crime, they feel themselves bound to reedem the promise which they allege their predecessors gave to the Metis of Manitoba. We could admire this fine sense of honor so suddenly developed in the Combination, if they had evinced the same spirit with respect to the pledge solemnly made by the late Government and the late Parliament of the Dominion to British Columbia, but no one will credit these hypocritical purists with being actuated by an honorable motive in redeeming a promise that they cannot prove was ever made, while at the same time they wantonly violate the solemnity plighted faith of the Dominion to suit the exegencies of a foreign railway company.—*Citizen*.

The Vacancy in the Senate.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S sin in violating the compact entered into between SIR JOHN MACDONALD and GEORGE BROWN with respect to senatorial appointments, is finding him out. The Hamilton *Times*, one of the most servile of the Ministerial journals, claims that the Ambitious Little City should be represented in the Senate, and demands that the vacancy created in the Upper House by the death of Senator MILLS shall be filled by a citizen of Hamilton. Our contemporary contends that when GEORGE BROWN violated his own compact with SIR JOHN MACDONALD in accepting a seat in the Senate, the agreement ceased to be of any binding force, and that the Government are, therefore, in a position to ignore the claims of the two surviving members of the old Legislative Council, and confer the honor on a citizen of Hamilton. The *Times* represents that of the twenty-three Ontario Senators, Toronto has *six*, Kingston two, London one, Ottawa one, Hamilton none; that Western Ontario has only six representatives in the Senate, the remaining seventeen being from Toronto and the country lying east of it, and that it would be but a fitting return for the support Hamilton gives the new Government to fill the vacancy by appointing one of her citizens to the position. Our contemporary seems to forget that East Ontario is entitled to the next Senatorial appointment. Of the twenty-three Senators from this Province, only one resides in the eastern section. The attention of SIR JOHN MACDONALD was called to this fact when MR. VIDAL was appointed, but he considered himself bound by the compact which his successors have since broken, and could do nothing to remedy the injustice. Only two of the old Legislative Councillors survive, and of these, one—Mr. BENNETT—resides in East Ontario. In all fairness, therefore, we believe that he should be appointed to fill the vacancy. He is a liberal in politics, he is entitled to the honor by the terms of the compact to which we have referred, and he resides in the section of the Province which has the smallest representation in the Senate. If West Ontario is entitled to more than six Senators, surely East Ontario ought to have at least two representatives in the Upper House.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

HOME RULE.—In the British House of Commons on the 20th inst, on the report of the address Dr. Butt, moved an amendment, representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of Government, and declaring it to be the duty of Parliament to consider speedily some means for removing such discontent. Dr. Butt, said the Irish asked for the management of their local affairs, leaving to Parliament the control of supreme matters. The government of Ireland was based on distrust. The people asked the new Prime Minister not for immediate Home Rule but for a complete policy of conciliation. After some discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 114.

BE CAUTIOUS.—At this season of the year people are more apt to take colds than at any other. We would warn all persons, young or old, not to go out without their usual winter clothing for some time yet. It is too much the practice, when the sun shines a little warm, to throw off the winter wrappers; the air is chilly notwithstanding the bright sun, and you are almost sure to contract a cold if you do so. It is like taking a plant out of a hot house and leaving it exposed to the keen North winds. It is sure to sicken when so treated.

A Horrible Statement.

The Manitoba *Free Press* of a late date, publishes an account of the circumstances connected with the murder of Thomas Scott, occupying sixteen columns, signed by W. A. Farmer, Geo. D. McVicar, James Stewart, D. N. Campbell, Geo. H. Young, and Archibald Wright. Amongst other details, it contains the following horrible statement:

"Scott was shot at 12:30 p. m. It is said that about 5 o'clock in the evening, Riel, Alfred Scott and others, entered the bastion into which Scott had been conveyed, and were saluted with the words: 'For God's sake take me out of here or kill me.' They shrank back, and shortly afterwards a person entered the bastion and cut Scott's throat, thus putting him out of his misery. This shocking mutilation of the body in all probability accounts for the refusal to give the body up to the Rev. George Young—who had applied for it, with a view of giving it a Christian burial—and for its ultimate concealment."

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

The resolution passed by the Dominion Board of Trade affirming the necessity of the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie, is one which will doubtless receive general assent. At the present time Canadian commerce to the mining region and the North-West has to be carried on through the American channel, and circumstances might arise, as they have arisen, by which the passage for commerce or of forces would not be permissable. The cost of the canal would not be very large—about one million dollars—and for this expenditure a guarantee of security of transportation would be secured, which the important interests incident to that section of the country demand.

That Fence!

A clear case of jobbery and favoritism in connection with the erection of a fence about the Parliament grounds, is established against that charming Minister who made such a tremendous row over the old wooden stables of Government House. Macdonald, a pet friend and a constituent of Mr. Adam Crooks, and, we believe, a relative of the McMasters, was paid $1.43 per foot for the entire fence, 2,777 lineal feet, exclusive of the pointing. A witness examined before the Public Accounts Committee yesterday, a good practical mechanic, declared on oath that he would have taken the job at 90 cents per foot, and "made money out of it then!" Of course it is all right for Mr. McKellar to pay the extra 53 cents per foot. He did it in the innocence and goodness of his heart! He did it, too, so openly that the full amount appears in the Public Accounts! No doubt if asked to make a "statement" on the point, he would declare the extra payment, in other words the dead loss sustained by the country, was a "proper and graceful act."—Well, all we can say is that the Treasury and political morality are suffering severely because that in times past Mr. McKellar has been a good Grit missionary. The Government may fancy that the people will endorse such conduct. In time, we doubt not, they will be greatly undeceived. —*Mail*.

The "Standard" On Mackenzie's Railway Policy.

The London (Eng.) *Standard* thus speaks of the Mackenzie Government and their Pacific Railway policy:—

"If it should turn out to be that the Canadian Government has really formed the design attributed to it, we can understand, and to a large extent sympathize with, the position of British Columbians. The suspension of the Pacific Railway is a clear breach of contract with British Columbia, of which its people have full right to complain. The alternative design attributed to Mr. Mackenzie, which aims at a junction of the American with the transcontinental system, is something still worse, of which all those who are concerned in the maintenance of the Confederation, as well as those who desire to see Canada develop in a direction apart from the United States, are bound still more strongly to disapprove. The object which the Canadian Pacific Railway was designed to serve, was to give the provinces a high road across the continent from sea to sea on British soil, which would tend to bind together more closely the scattered members of the Dominion. It was projected by Canadian statesmen, and supported in this country, rather on political than on commercial grounds, that it might conduce to the greater consolidation of the British power on the American continent. Therefore to propose not only to depend on the United States Pacific Railway as our means of communication with the Pacific, but to feed that railway by branches leading into it from Canada, is a project not only in violation of the expressed conditions of confederation, but, as it seems to us, an insidious attack upon the independence of Canada.

"If it is our object to maintain the British charter of the Confederation at all, it is our policy to make Canada self-sustaining and self-supporting. But by the amalgamation of the Canadian with the American railway system, and by the surrender of a Pacific line in British territory to the existing American line, we shall have taken a decided step towards that political assimilation, the idea of which some of the members of the Mackenzie Government are strongly suspected of entertaining. In any case, for the Dominion Government to attempt to contravene the conditions of a specific bargain with one of the federal Provinces is to assail the very keystone of that edifice which we have built up with so much labor in the Confederation—to justify session and to break up the general unity. And it must be remembered that there is a third party in the contract which cannot be ignored. In endeavoring to evade the construction of the Pacific Railway, the Mackenzie Ministry breaks faith not only with the people of British Columbia, but with the Imperial Government. As guarantors of the loan which has been raised on account of the Pacific Railway, if in no other capacity, the British Government has a right to a voice in these transactions, and we cannot doubt that Lord Carnarvon will cause it to be heard. We can intervene with peculiar authority in the matter, for we cannot be suspected of any other motives than pure patriotism and desire for the public good in urging the fulfilment of all the conditions under which the great work of Canadian Confederation was effected. Without the Pacific Railway to develop the splendid resources of the Saskatchewan Valley, and to knit together the eastern and western Provinces, the Confederation is but a unity in name, which is any day liable to be dissolved.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.—Her Majesty has publicly thanked the troops engaged in the Ashantee expedition for their gallantry.

TROOPS FOR FORT GARRY.—It is telegraphed from Fort Garry that a regiment of troops is to be sent to the North-west Territories.

REJECTED.—The Orange Incorporation Bill, which passed the New Brunswick Assembly, has been rejected in the Legislature Council by six to three.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLCANO.—The North Carolina volcano perversely refuses to belch forth flames and lava, only scaring the natives and tantalizing the reporters by mysterious rumblings and throes.

DEEPENING THE ERIE.—The Produce Exchange of New York is moving the Legislature to take steps towards the deepening of the Erie Canal, and the employment of steam vessels upon it.

TO BE EXAMINED.—Dr Kenealy's professional conduct is to be enquired into by a committee appointed for that purpose. The indefatigable Mr. Whalley demands that Mr Hawkins be the subject of a similar investigation.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO March, 17.

At the opening of the morning sitting the Liquor Traffic Bill and Sales of Taxes Bill were respectively read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items,—$50,000 unforseen and unprovided expenses; $3,200 for the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. The item of $31,181,65 was under discussion when the Committee rose and the House adjourned at 1,30 p.m.

PUBLIC WORKS.

At the afternoon sitting, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. CAMERON, said that from the evidence taken before the Committee of Public Accounts and from the statements made by the Commissioner of Public Works to the effect that work had been given out without tender, he intended moving an amendment to test the feeling of the House. In the case of the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton, the work has been let by tender; upon extensive alterations and for this work no tenders were invited. Now, if it were proper to invite tenders for the original work it was equally proper that tenders should be invited for the alterations. The case of the cottages in connection with the London Asylum, also called for attention. There had not been any public tender for these. It was true that the Commissioner of Public Works had sent round an officer of his department and asked for estimates of the work to be done from some builders; but he considered this even more objectionable than not tendering. Here there was a pretence that tenders were invited, whereas the Commissioner had full power to give the work to any political supporter he pleased. With regard to the Central Prison, work there had been given out without a tender, to the extent of $81,530. The work had been done by day's labour, under a superintendent, who purchased the material at his own discretion. As soon as the work was taken out of the hands of Mr. Elliott, the men struck for higher wages, and owing to the increase given to the men the country lost not less than $100 per day. Other works in connection with the Central Prison were let to Mr. Dickey, notorious by reason of the fact that he was the candidate on whose behalf the Proton outrage was committed. He had no doubt the Provincial Secretary would endeavor to justify giving the contract to that gentleman, because he had been given work by the Sandfield Macdonald Administration. The circumstances, however, were not at all analogous, for this work had to be done in connection with the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, tenders for which had been advertised for long before the Government of Ontario had existed. Mr. Dickey tendered for a portion of the iron work at 10c. a lb., and his offer was accepted. When the Ontario Government came in, however, they gave him the remaining work on the condition that he should do the iron work at 8c. per lb., thus effecting a great saving. Hon. gentlemen opposite, however, had pursued a very different course, they choose to send for Mr Dickey and Mr. Currie to obtain estimates from other contractors. He believed that it was the doctrine of the Conservatives that all kinds of public work should be put out to public competition, and that no work should be undertaken by the favourites of the Government without the country getting a fair equivalent for the money that was paid. In order to avoid anything like unfair prices being given, it was always the practice that public works should be tendered for. Believing that the course pursued by the Government in relation to these matters had caused the country a large amount of unnecessary expenditure, he moved in amendment that all the words in the original question after "that" to the end be omitted, and the following substituted:

"It appears by the report of the architect and engineer of the Public Works Department that work to the extent of $81,530.21 has been done at the Central Prison, a work under the control of the Government of the Province, under the superintendence of one J. P. Wagner, by day's labor, and by the purchasing of material at private contract, without having invited tenders by public advertisement for such work, and without submitting the same to public competition.

"That it further appears that the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton, the cottages for insane patients at the London Asylum, the fence around the Parliament buildings at Toronto, and other public works have been let to contract, without competition having been invited therefor by public advertisement, except in the case of the Inebriate Asylum for which tenders had been invited by public advertisement, but after such tenders were received, alterations in the plans were made and the contract for the altered work was given out without tenders, having been asked by public advertisement.

"That it further appears from the said report and an investigation of the public accounts by the Public Accounts Committee, that the said Central Prison work had been let under contract to one John Elliott, after public competition, and was by order of the Government taken out of the hands of the said John Elliott for the alleged reason that he was not making sufficient progress with the work and placed under the superintendence of the said Wagner, on the eighteenth day of September last—that the men then employed in the said works (although they were satisfied with the wages they had been receiving from the said Elliott) within two or three days after the works were taken charge of by the Government, struck for higher wages, and such wages were increased from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, whereby the said men had to be thereafter employed for months at a loss of not less than from fifty to one hundred dollars a day to the Government by reason of the said work not having been put up to public competition, and this House feels called upon to express the opinion that the Government has set aside a well established practice in constitutional Government in having led to contract extensive public works without the safeguard afforded by public competition invited by public advertisement."

Mr. FRASER defended the action of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. BOULTBEE supported the motion of censure.

Mr. PRINCE saw nothing in the conduct of the Government to justify the censure now proposed to pass upon the Ministry.

The House then divided, and the amendment was lost by Yeas 23, Nays 42, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Boultbee, Boulton, Cameron, Code, Corby, Deacon, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Giles, Guest, Hamilton, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, McManus, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Read, Rykert, Tooley.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Haney, Hardy, Harrington, Hodgins, McKellar, McLeod, Mowat, Oliver, Pardee, Patterson, Paxton, Prince, Robinson, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—42.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and continued in Committee till recess.

At the evening sitting the House went again into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of items under the head of public buildings, the Normal School at Ottawa, the Central Prison, and the fence around the Parliament Buildings, being the chief subjects of criticism. The items respecting public buildings having been passed, the House adjourned at 12:5.

TORONTO, March 18, 1874.

At the morning sitting the Voters List Bill was read a second time.

The House in Committee considered the resolutions to be incorporated in the Bill for the Administration of Justice.

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed several items.

At the afternoon session Mr. Craig (Glengarry) moved a resolution relating to the indemnity of certain members absent from sickness.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Merrick moved an amendment censuring the Government for applying to the building of a lock up at Silver Islet, the money voted for a similar building at Bruce Mines.

After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Estimates in Committee of Supply and were so engaged up to the hour of recess.

After recess the House again went into Committee of Supply, and soon after nine o'clock had passed the estimates.

The second reading of the Bill for Incorporating the municipality of Haliburton, and to provide for its becoming a provisional county, was then moved by the Attorney-General. It was read a second time without a division.

Mr. Pardee moved the second reading of a Bill legalising the Order in Council of 1871, which gave the pine timber in certain Free Grant Townships to the settlers. The order had been declared to be *ultra vires*, and legislation was therefore necessary to confirm it and the transactions that had grown out of it. The motion was passed, and the House then took up Private Bills, several of which were advanced a stage.

The House adjourned at 12:10.

TORONTO, March 19.

At the morning sitting the House took up 'concurrence' in the votes in supply.

Concurrence was then taken in a number of items with some discussion, but without any amendments being moved.

On the order for the third reading of the Ballot Bill,

The Premier stated that after due consideration he had concluded to accept the amendments proposed by Mr. Clarke, Wellington, and moved the House back into Committee for the purpose of inserting them. The House having gone into Committee, he explained that the chief proposition of the amendments was to give the Deputy Returning Officers the power of counting up the votes at the close of the poll, and ordering that they shall place a statement of the number of votes polled for each candidate in the hands of his representative at the polling booth.

The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

The Attorney-General moved a resolution intended to further the progress of Private Bills.

Mr. Rykert again opposed, holding that the proposal would prevent the discussion of his resolution relating to the appropriation of the Municipal Loan Fund money, which had stood over by adjournment.

Dr. Boulter moved an amendment declaring that the order relating to the Municipal Loan Fund money should be disposed of.

On a division the amendment was lost by Yeas, 14; Nays, 40.

The Administration Justice Bill was reported to the House after considerable discussion.

TORONTO, March 20.

The Speaker took the chair at 11.20 a. m. After routine,

The Attorney-General moved a resolution granting aid to the Canada Southern Railway for the portion of their line between St. Thomas and River St. Clair, at one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile per year for the next twenty years, or if His Excellency directs payment may be made out of the railway fund at the rate of $2,000 per mile of said portion of railway instead of an annual grant.

The Attorney-General stated that the sum in bulk would not be granted in the event of the Railway Fund being exhausted.

The resolution was carried.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved that the time allowed Prince Edward County Railway for furnishing proof of sufficient contract for the completion of works be extended to first of July. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved an extension of time for the Northern Extension Railway to 1st July. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved a resolution granting aid to Norfolk railway to the extent of $2,000 per mile or $194:40 per mile for twenty years for a line between Brantford and Port Burwell, Mr. Rykert objecting to the granting of the bulk sum, which was distinctly promised in this resolution. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved a resolution granting aid to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway in the same terms as the other line for that portion of railway between Palmerston and Wingham.

The motion was discussed till 1:30, when the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair at 3:10 p. m. After routine,

The discussion on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway resolution was resumed.

Mr. Rykert moved an amendment, which was lost; the original motion was carried, yeas 33, nays 49.

Time for the Credit Valley Railway was extended to December.

The item of $121,000 for criminal justice was carried, two amendments being defeated; also items of $41,690 for Central Prison, and $133,464 for immigration.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rykert moved in amendment: That this House feels bound to express regret that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend some modification in the Municipal Loan Fund Act, whereby municipalities might invest their appropriations to raise a fund in aid of the schools.

The amendment was lost. Yeas, 16; nays 34. The House then went into Committee on Supply on supplementary estimates. Resolutions were adopted and several were concurred in.

TORONTO, March 21, 1874.

At the forenoon sitting the first business was the motion to ratify the Order in Council, granting an additional aid of $97.20 per mile per annum for twenty years (equal to a grant of $1,000 per mile) to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, between Orangeville and Owen Sound, and a sum of $3,000 per mile on the line from Harriston to Teeswater. The motion was passed.

Mr. Crooks then moved the ratification of the Order in Council, granting aid equivalent to $2,500 per mile to the Midland Railway between Orillia and Midland Bay. A former Order in favor of this road had fallen through.

After a discussion the Order was carried.

The Hamilton and North-Western Railway Order in Council was also carried, after a protest from Mr. Cumberland in the interest of the Northern Railway, with which the Hamilton and North-Western will, he argued, be a competitor, and and an amendment proposed by Mr. Rykert which was declared to be lost on a division.

The Order granting aid to the Victoria Railway at the rate of $3,000 per mile between Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Road *via* Fenelon Falls was then agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Railway Aid Bill. Some amendments were made, and the Bill was about being reported when the House rose.

At the afternoon session the Supply Bill was introduced, put through its several stages, and passed.

The Railway Aid Fund Amendment Bill was read a third time.

The Franchise Bill was passed, as was also a number of Bills. The House rose at 11:10 p. m.

News Condensed.

—Riel is said to be in Montreal.

Dr Shultz, of Manitoba, is at Ottawa.

—Sir John A. Macdonald is in Toronto.

—The fire is out in the Drummond colliery

Mr. Arch, the great Englishman, is to visit America in June.

—It is said that the 88th and a Highland Regiment are under orders for Canada.

—Another attempt at burglary was made at Woodville, on the 18th inst.

—It is said that Mr. Holton and Mr. Anglin both aspire to the Speakership.

—Navigation is open between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

Captain Lott of the *Scotia* has sailed across the Atlantic 450 times.

An Encampment of Odd Fellows will be organized in Port Hope shortly.

Small-pox is very prevalent in Yorkville and Toronto.

Kingston is to be cheated out of the Normal School.

—A farmer's Grange has been organized near London.

—Major General Wolseley has arrived in England.

—The report that Disraeli is to pardon the Fenian convicts is denied.

—The Queen's Hall, Montreal, was burned on the 20th inst. Loss $5,000.

—Geo. W. McMullen, that bird of evil omen, is in Ottawa.

—Navigation is open between Windsor and Amherstburg.

—Harvard says that "enquire" is right and Yale says it is "inquire."

—Navigation is opened at Wallaceburg and steamers are running from Sarnia.

—The report that Sir John A. Macdonald was to resign is a Grit fabrication.

—Mr. W. H. Burke, of Darlington, is the Reform candidate for West Durham.

—Some fiend decoyed a little girl five year old into a bush at Guelph, on the 18th inst. and brutally outraged her.

—Pearson, an employee, fell into a still full of whiskey, at Bourke's distillery, Windsor, and was drowned.

—The last body burned in the Komoka disaster has been identified as that of Mr. Mariatt, of Thorold.

—It is said the Dominion Government has given some public land in Kingston for a depot for the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

—The Thames overflowed the embankment in London on the 20th inst, flooding the streets and warehouses. Considerable damage was done.

—A loan of $50,000,000 has been negotiated for India, of which $15,000,000 is required immediately to relieve the distress of the people.

Riel's friends in Montreal say that he will positively take his seat in Parliament on the 26th.

—Among the items in the Supplementary Estimates, at Toronto, is $3,003 to Jas Montgomery for losses sustained in 1837.

—A barn in Meaford, was struck by lightning on the 24th inst., and with its contents, four horses, hay, &c., was destroyed.

—A telegram from Toronto says there is great excitement in the city over the discovery of a private burial ground in the grounds attached to the Convent of the Ladies of Loretto.

—The traitor David Glass, has at length got a Government appointment. He has been appointed to conduct the Crown business at Huron.

Suicide.

Tired of Life—Extraordinary Letter—Reasons for the Act.

A suicide of almost unequalled coolness and determination was committed on Saturday night last, about seven o'clock, in Toronto, by Mr. Israel Newman Winstanley, barrister, for some time past residing in Toronto. The act was committed at the office of Messrs. Reeve & Platt, barristers, No 18 King Street East. Mr. Reeve, in his testimony, said that deceased had been in the habit of going to his office and assisting them. On Saturday evening he asked him to let him have his key as he wanted to do some little writing. Deceased got the key, and went to the office. On Sunday afternoon, while passing along King Street, witness went up to his office and tried his latch-key, but could not turn it in the lock. Thinking that something had got into the barrel of it, and as he had nothing with him wherewith to clean it, he went away. Upon going to the office the next, Monday, morning, although he had cleaned out the key, he was still unable to open the door. He then for the first time thought there must be something wrong, and looked through the hole below the latch, when he saw a portion of the legs of deceased, which he knew from the peculiar pattern of the trousers that he wore, having often seen them on him before. He had often had conversations with the deceased, in which the latter held that a man was justified in committing suicide; and he had also informed him that he had once attempted it in Fergus, but was saved through the exertions of Dr. Orton, who happened to be at the place at the time. From those circumstances he concluded that deceased had committed suicide. Almost immediately after arriving at that conclusion Mr. Allan arrived, and he and witness discussed how they could best effect an entrance into the office, and they finally decided that Mr. Allan should attempt to get in through the front window, which he did, while witness went to the brother of deceased, Mr. Edward Winstanley, who was staying at the Queen's Hotel, and apprised him of the state of the case. Witness then produced the following letter, which deceased had left for him at his office:—

TORONTO, 21st March, 1874.

"*My Dear Reeve*,—

"I have often expressed to you my opinion that as soon as it became a burden to himself, and of no use to any one belonging to him, and a man had a perfect moral right to divest himself of that life which has been bestowed upon him without his consent or concurrence. My life is to me like a gift of a white elephant; I cannot keep it, and if I could I do not know what to do with it; consequently, whether it offends the (unknown) King or not, I am about to dispose of it. I must beg for your forgiveness for having fixed upon your office as the place to draw my last breath; I have fixed upon it as being the most convenient, inasmuch as after you have left for the evening I shall not be likely to be interrupted.

"Having some hours left before the time which I have appointed for carrying out my intentions, I shall devote them to the consideration of my feelings on approaching what is facetiously called the King of Terrors, and shall place them on record here. I have fully made up my mind on the matter, and I now tell you what I have often told you before, that I have not the slightest fear for the consequences hereafter. Of course, my first thought is, am I right or wrong in taking away my life while I have a wife and family whom I ought to support? My answer is, that not having been able to assist them for a long time, and seeing that there is no prospect of my being able to do so in the future, I shall be doing them no wrong by putting an end to my life. If I could get an opportunity of making a living for myself, I should be then only in a position which would not satisfy me at all, and as to getting anything more than that, I have for a long [time] despaired of doing anything of the kind. Speaking of my wife and family, you will remember that I a short time ago drew up my will, and that it is in your safe. The reason that I drew up a fresh will was that it might be possible that a relation of mine in England might drop off the hooks before I did, leaving some money, of which a share would go to me. It is possible that she is now dead, and if so, by my will, the money will go to my wife, but if she does not die before me, I imagine that my share will go to my children, and would be of very little benefit to them (*i.e.* it would go to them on the death of this relation). I request that you will as soon (after you receive this) as convenient enclose the will to "Mrs. G. L. Maddison, 5 Caer Howell street, Toronto," my only sister and *my best beloved*. I should like to give some messages in this to various members of my family, but they would take up too much space. There are many circumstances in my life, and acts which I have done, which I have regretted and still do regret; it may be that I am wrong, but I cannot help thinking that circumstances have been almost continuously against me for the last twenty-two or twenty-three years.

"I suppose by my act, I shall put the country to that (in my mind in this case) useless expense of a coroner's inquest, and most probably you will be a witness; if so, do not, if you can help it, let the jury bring in that absurd verdict, 'temporary insanity.' If I am insane, I have been so for years, having for at least twenty-five years been of the same ide or opinion as I am now with reference to a man's right to cast off a bordensome life. The conversation which you and I had together on last night respecting the immortality of what is called the soul, leaves me as it found me in a state of doubt, but still inclined to think that so far as the man is concerned it dies with the body, but *nous nerrons*. The thing perhaps which troubles me most, is the curiosity (which I suppose will remain unsatisfied after my death) as to what people will say of me then—whether they will tell the same lies of me which they have done while living, or acting on the principle of the maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," their lies will be of an opposite character. If the order of things permits the soul or the mind, or whatever else it my be called, to know after it has quitted the animal (if it does quit it) what is said or done, I expect to find very few moist eyes, and still fewer regrets. I am satisfied that no one can say truthfully, otherwise than than that it is all for the best. I am inclined to think that perhaps you will be the one to miss my daily visits more than anyone else will miss me at all. I have long had this step in contemplation, and should have taken it before only I was wanting in pluck to ask for poison, and I think that for a fellow to cut his throat is a low ungentlemanly way of making his *exit*, in addition to which, from attempts which I read of in the papers as having failed, it seems to me that it is not everybody who knows how to go about it scientifically. With my best wishes for your success in your profession and otherwise, I now bid you farewell.

"I. N. WINSTANLEY.

"J. M. Reeve, Esq.,
"Barrister, &c.,
"Toronto.

"7 p. m.

"The above was written between 10 a. m. and noon. I now desire to add that my ideas have not changed.

"I. N. WINSTANLEY."

Witness said he had never seen deceased under the influence of liquor since he resided at Toronto. At the time that he gave him the key on Saturday evening he asked him whether he should call upon him next night, that was Sunday evening, and accompany him to church, as he had been for many Sundays previously in the habit of doing. Deceased said he was not quite sure whether he would or not. The letter produced was lying on the table in his office, and was addressed to him.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, March 23.

The House had a short sitting to wind up the business of the session previous to prorogation.

The Atty.-General moved a resolution authorizing the Government to take steps, by arbitration or otherwise, to settle the North West boundary question.

Several Bills having received a third reading and passed.

Mr. Rykert desired to resume the adjourned debate on the appropriation of the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

The Speaker, however, ruled the motion to be out of order, and the House then adjourned.

—Mr. Norris, M. P. for Lincoln, has resigned the Mayoralty of St. Catharines, to which he had been elected prior to his being chosen for Parliament, on the ground that he does not wish to monopolize all the honors.

Home Rule for Ireland.

The Kingston *News* commenting upon the St. Patrick's Day Home Rule orators, makes the following telling and truthful remarks:—"Not long since we produced facts and figures to prove that Ireland had made steady—in some particulars remarkable—progress since 1800, the year of the Union. Facts are said to be stubborn things; and if they demonstrate that under the Union Ireland has made great progress instead of retrogression, as Home Rule agitators declare, then we can see no cause for the desired change. It is a fact which in discussing the subject is well worthy of attention, that the most prosperous part of Ireland—the north—where trade and commerce are making rapid strides, where there is least crime, where the people are generally educated, where there are no agrarian outrages—has declared against Home rule. If the North of Ireland flourishes without Home Rule, why not the other Provinces? Does the North enjoy the benefit of any laws more favorable to prosperity than any other part of Ireland? No. Why then is it that the North is satisfied, and elsewhere a howl of dissatisfaction is constantly being raised? We believe it is simply this—that the large majority of these who favor Home Rule, never will be pacified with anything less than Irish independence or the establishment of an Irish nationality, and they will follow this Home Rule movement, as the Will-o'-the-Wisp which may possibly—at least they hope so—lead them to its realization.

All who are now favorable to Home Rule are not prepared to go this length, but, talk to the contrary as they may, this is the goal which the overwhelming majority of the agitators aim at reaching. It may be said that we have no authority for arriving at this conclusion. We think we have, and that from the newspaper articles and the speeches which we have read as well as on other grounds. We don't know whether all the gentlemen who told their hearers on Tuesday last that Irishmen would be satisfied if only a Parliament were again established in Dublin have heard of the famous Limerick declaration made in Dec. 1867, signed by no less than sixteen hundred priests! This declaration set forth quite an elaborate programme which would have to be carried out before Ireland would be at rest. Among other things the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church was insisted on; the destruction of the national system of education, which was proved so beneficial to the country would have to be rejected; but this was the crowning declaration and to it we wish to call particular attention:—"We declare that the only hope of peace, order, progress, and, at last, real union, is in tranquilizing Ireland."

And how do the sixteen hundred reverend gentlemen say that is to be done? Let them speak for themselves: "We *solemnly declare that the only means of tranquilizing Ireland is by a restoration of her nationality*."' Mark the words—not by restoring a Parliament to legislate on local affairs, but nothing more or less than *nationality*. Now, will any one of the Home Rule orators define for us the meaning of the most significant words "restoration of nationality?" What is their meaning? Simply this—Ireland an independent nation, absolutely severed from Great Britain. Home Rule, according to many of its advocates, don't mean this; but it is what the clerical agitators mean, and the plausible front put upon the present movement is a mere veil to hide the real object of their desires. No doubt many adherents of this latest development of Irish discontent are being deceived. They would not favor the re-establishment of an Irish nationality; but, be that as it may, Home Rule would only prove the stepping-stone to an agitation for absolute independence. Irish nationality means Ireland a separate nation—severed from all connection with Great Britain; and in order that there should be no misunderstanding in this point, the sixteen hundred gentlemen referred to proceeded in their declaration to say: "Home aspirations and the plea from abroad (i. e., for Irish intervention from the United States), *can never be met unless by restoring Ireland her nationality—the Sovereignty and Lords and Commons of Ireland*. Before the face of the world we make this declaration, in the interests of heaven and earth."

Here, then is the secret of the whole movement. "Ireland for the Irish" is the watchword. Repeal of the Union—Ireland a distinct nationality—is the real meaning of the Home Rule cry; and until it is secured, which is likely to be a long time, the agitators have expressed their determination to influence the minds of the ignorant peasantry against England—in other words, to remain in a state of chronic rebellion against British rule, so long as Ireland is a part of the empire. We can put no other construction upon the Limerick declaration of 1867 and upon the words of such rabid organs as the Dublin *Nation* and the *Flag of Ireland*.

A speaker in Ontario Hall on Tuesday grew eloquent in his eulogy of Mr. Gladstone; and Mr. Gladstone deserved it all He did all in his power to pacify Ireland, but Ireland is as dissatisfied to-day as ever she was in the past, notwithstanding his efforts. No British statesman—be he Whig or Tory—need attempt to conciliate Ireland short of cutting her aloof altogether; and the sooner the words of the Limerick declaration on this point are understood the better. The Irish are at no more disadvantage than the Scotch, or the Welch, who do not demand special privileges. The unity of the empire must be preserved at all risks.

UNITED STATES

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The *Globe* has a special from Belleville, Illinois, which gives an account of a horrible murder, three miles from Centreville, St. Clair County, Illinois. The victims were Fritz Stillzeniter, aged about 80 years, his son and daughter-in-law, and two small children—one an infant. The dead bodies were discovered at about six o'clock this evening. The throats of the two men were cut, and the skulls of the woman and children crushed in. Who committed the atrocious crime, or for what purpose is not known.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Elizabeth Sconce, a farmer's wife, near Georgetown, Kentucky, cut the throats of two of her children yesterday, aged nine and two, and then cut her own throat. The children will probably recover. No cause assigned.

The ladies at Cleveland, Ohio, were again assailed by a crowd of roughs, while out on a praying tour yesterday. A policeman attempted to arrest one of the roughs. A fight followed, and the police were obliged to use their clubs, which they did with good effect, and made several arrests. The streets were crowded with excited Germans, and a riot at one time seemed imminent; but the police reinforcements straightened matters. During the excitement the German brewers organized a procession composed of lager beer waggons, loaded with beer kegs, on which sat a large number of men drinking as they passed through the streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—The machine shops of Cramp's shipyard, in Kensington, costing $50,000, was burned this morning. Nearly $100,000 worth of machinery in the building was destroyed. The steamship Pennsylvania, of the American line, undergoing repairs, was aground, and narrowly escaped destruction. Insurance $130,000; principally in American companies.

A temperance mass meeting was held last night and temperance organizations are being perfected in the various wards.

ELMIRA, March 24.—A large and destructive fire broke out here at 2 this a. m., in the Elmira House, a wooden structure on Water Street. Bush's Hotel and Shidler's block came next in order, the fire running down both sides of the street with fearful rapidity. A perfect gale prevailed at the time, scattering the burning brands in all directions. The Union block, containing eight stores, were partially destroyed. The loss will exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

OMAHA, March 24.—A telegram from Scott's Bluffs, Wyoming, states that on Sunday, the 22nd inst., one white man was killed, and all the horses at Code's Rancho were stolen by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says Major General Kandall had a fight with the Apache Indians fifteen miles from Florence. Eleven warriors were killed and thirty women and children captured. Three soldiers were wounded. Major Kandall had a narrow escape.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Two buildings were burned at 42nd Street, Mott Haven, last night. In one tenement house Mrs. Burns and three children were burned to death. Burns jumped on to an adjoining building with one child and was unable to return to the rescue of his wife and the three other children. The scene among the poor tenants was of the most appalling character. It is believed that these four are the only victims; but few particulars can so far be ascertained. None of the bodies have yet been found. A number of poor families lost everything, even clothing.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 24.—Government contemplates the promotion of Gen. Burriel to the rank of Field Marshall, for eminent services in Cuba.

The commission of Concho, who has been appointed to succeed Jovellar, is understood to embrace the Government of Porto Rico as well as Cuba.

New Advertisements.

Spring Goods—Geo. Ritchie & Co.
Hats, hats—Goldsmith & Davenport.
Collars—Wm. Johnson.
County Accounts for 1873.
Farm for Sale—Jas. Burnett.
Notice—John Rimington.
Auction Sale—Thos. Graham.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

The Law Violated—A Pernicious System Established by the Grits.

We have had within the past few days further evidence of the recklessness of the present Ministry in Ontario, in everything that pertains to the feeding of their partizans and the strengthening of the Grit party.

It is well known that the cry of the Grits for years past, has been that all Public Work should be given out by tender, in order to prevent the public purse from being depleted for party purposes. But what has been their practice? The investigations that have been going on before the Public Accounts Committee, show that the plain provisions of the law have been violated in order to favor and fill the pockets of the Grit followers of the Government, by giving out work upon public buildings and otherwise, without ever asking for tenders, or submitting the work to competition. No less than $81,530 21c, have been paid to favorites of McKellar, for work done on the Central Prison in Toronto, without competition. This is not all; the work was certified to, not by officers of the Government, but by the parties who did the work, and who pocketed a large portion of it. The same principle was adopted in reference to the fence which has been built around the Government property in Toronto; the price paid being *one-third* more than competent and respectable mechanics in Toronto swore it could be done for! That, however, was of little consequence to the Grit Government of Ontario, when friends were to be served and enriched at the public expense. The system of non-competition was also carried out in the construction of the cottages for the insane in London, the alterations in the plans of the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton, and the Normal School buildings in Ottawa. In all these cases favorites had to be looked after and appeased, though the country were the sufferers thereby; and though the law of the country was violated thereby. Anticipating a violation of professed principles on the part of howling Grits should they get into power, the late John Sandfield Macdonald passed a law, as early in his administrative career as the session of 1868-9, providing as follows:—

"It shall be the *duty* of the Commissioner to invite *tenders by public advertisement* for the *construction* and *repair* of *all* public work, except in cases of pressing emergency, where delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department."

Yet in the face of these plain provisions of the law, we find the present Ontario Ministry has given out work to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars without ever asking for a tender, and, worst of all, a servile majority in the House were found to condemn in their speeches, the system as vicious and at the same time record their votes in defence of and defend the men who had committed the wrong. That there may be no mistake in this important question, we reproduce the motion of M. C. Cameron affirming the law as it exists, in favor of tendering for all public work, which sound principle was voted down by the Government supporters. Mr. Cameron moved that:

"It appears by the report of the architect and engineer of the Public Works Department that work to the extent of $81,530.21 has been done at the Central Prison, a work under the control of the Government of the Province, under the superintendence of one J. P. Wagner, by day's labor, and by the purchasing of material at private contract, without having invited tenders by public advertisement for such work, and without submitting the same to public competition.

"That it further appears that the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton, the cottages for insane patients at the London Asylum, the fence around the Parliament buildings at Toronto, and other public works have been let to contract, without competition having been invited therefor by public advertisement, except in the case of the Inebriate Asylum for which tenders had been invited by public advertisement, but after such tenders were received, alterations in the plans were made and the contract for the altered work was given out without tenders, having been asked by public advertisement.

"That it further appears from the said report and an investigation of the public accounts by the Public Accounts Committee, that the said Central Prison work had been let under contract to one John Elliott, after public competition, and was by order of the Government taken out of the hands of the said John Elliott for the alleged reason that he was not making sufficient progress with the work and placed under the superintendence of the said Wagner, on the eighteenth day of September last—that the men then employed in the said works (although they were satisfied with the wages they had been receiving from the said Elliott) within two or three days after the works were taken charge of by the Government, struck for higher wages, and such wages were increased from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, whereby the said men had to be thereafter employed for months at a loss of not less than from fifty to one hundred dollars a day to the Government by reason of the said work not having been put up to public competition, and this House feels called upon to express the opinion that the Government has set aside a well established practice in constitutional Government in having led to contract extensive public works without the safeguard afforded by public competition invited by public advertisement."

In the face of the facts which none dared deny; and in the face of the plain provisions of the law, the House declared that the Minister of Public Works should have full power to enrich such supporters as Dickey, Wagner, and Hellem, at the public expense, though other and more reliable mechanics had sworn they would have done the work much cheaper and quite as well. Here is the division, by which the reader will learn who they are that violate law and precedent to sustain a spendthrift and corrupt Government:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Boultbee Boulton, Cameron, Code, Corby, Deacon, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Giles, Guest, Hamilton, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, McManus, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Read, Rykert, Tooley.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Haney, Hardy, Harrington, Hodgins, McKellar, MacLeod, Mowat, Oliver, Pardee, Patterson, Paxton, Prince, Robinson, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—42.

ALARMED.—We have been informed that many country people are afraid to visit town, on an account of the prevalence of typhoid fever on Front Street. There is no just cause for such alarm, as the disease is not of that pestilential character which is commonly supposed. It is true that there have been several deaths in the locality named of late; but all of these, we believe, with one exception, were due to other causes. It also affords us pleasure to be able to state that most of those who were attacked with the fever are now rapidly recovering, several being able to leave their beds. Proper sanitary regulations will be taken so soon as a Board of Health is appointed, which duty the Council will do well to neglect no longer.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Council of this body met in Toronto on the 17th. Mr. John Gordon, of Toronto, was appointed President, in place of Lt.-Col. C. S. Gzowski, resigned. The ex-President signified his intention of this year giving his annual subscription of $100 to the Association, accompanied by a silver cup as a prize to be called "Lieut.-Colonel Gzowski, ex-President's prize," and to be competed for on terms and in a manner to be determined by the Council, with the condition that it shall remain permanently the property of the Association. The Council decided to again vote the bonus of $20 to affiliating Associations for 1874, together with a special badge; on condition that the winner of the badge should present himself at the Ontario Rifle Association matches for 1875, to compete in a match provided for the purpose as a means of insuring a full representation from affiliating Associations, and to aid in the selection of marksmen from Ontario at future Dominion and Wimbledon competitions. A balance of $512 remains in the hands of the Treasurer after paying expenses.

"Dusting and Cleaning."

Our readers will remember the visit of a large number of the members of the Ontario Legislature visiting the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Belleville, under the leadership of that paragon of purity—Mr. McKellar. It was well known at the time that that visit was made at the expense of the country; and no one found fault with it. It was, however, known to but few, that while McKellar, of canoe-couch notoriety, was preaching the advantages of teetotal dinners in Belleville, the "O be joyful" was furnished in abundance on the cars coming from and going to Toronto. But what was most surprising was that no trace could be found in the Public Accounts of the expenditure attending that trip, until the eagle eye of Rykert discovered it covered up and smothered in an item for "*Dusting and Cleaning!*" Who would have supposed that the expenses of a trip to visit a Public Institution would have been charged to "Dusting and Cleaning?" Was it because the cars were left in such a filthy state as to necessitate an extra amount of cleaning? Or was it not to hide up an expenditure which the present *exemplary* Ministry thought would not bear the scrutiny of investigation? "Dusting and Cleaning," forsooth! The expression will long remain as a byword for hiding questionable expenditures. It would be well for McKellar when he next invests public funds in marone-canoe-couches—likenesses of pretty actresses—card-tables, and other articles which should be paid for by himself, to hide up the expenditure under the heading of "scrubbing" and "fuel." Such would be just as appropriate as charging a trip to Belleville to "Dusting and Cleaning." But then we forgot this is a "pure" Government, and that the country is ruled by "Christian" and "pure" politicians. O tempora! O mores!

Government Subsidizing the Press.

The present Ontario Government has had the audacity to propose and do many things, which if attempted by their opponents, would have called down the just condemnation of every journal in the Province. The grand and fundamental principle of the party has been that to the victors belong the spoils. Of this we do not complain, so long as it is confined to the legitimate patronage of the Government, but when faithful officers are dismissed to make room for hungry hangers on; and when laws are being enacted giving power to the Cabinet to exercise and control patronage with which they have nothing to do, in order to provide pap for the Grit press in the country, it is time that the people should awake to the iniquities of this precious Government.

No sooner did they assume the reins of power, than positive orders were issued to all Ontario officials that whatever patronage they had at their disposal should be given to the Grit newspapers. The Sheriffs received orders that all Sheriffs' sales should be published in the Grit papers: and while the Sheriffs were willing to comply, many of the lawyers who conducted cases which necessitated the advertising of lands for sale in the local papers, refused to have their legitimate business interfered with by the Toronto Government, and insisted on having their notices inserted in such journals as they pleased. Their clients having to pay the expenses of such advertisements, they could not see the justice of a Government in Ontario dictating to them where their advertising should be done. This could not be tolerated by the *Liberals* who now control the destinies of Ontario, and we find the "Christian politician," Oliver Mowat, slipping into the new Bill which he has introduced, creating three new Judgeships, and where it was least likely to be discovered, a clause giving to the Government full power and authority to order Sheriffs' advertisements to be published in such papers as they please. Truly this is the day of small things. But, after all, this provision of Mowat's Bill is a fair sample of the manner in which Ontario is governed at present—by a party and for a party.

Let us look at this question a little further, and ask ourselves what right any Government has to control advertising for which they do not pay? We can understand a Ministry composed of the narrow contracted views of McKellarites confining, to the Grit paper for instance, an advertisement asking for a supply of wood to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, though such a thing was never done, even by the economical Government of John SandfieldMcDonald. True they have to pay for it, out of the people's money; but then for that they are responsible, and with such an act we have no fault to find, nor have we done so. But upon what principle a Government has the right to claim and exercise the power of directing where a Sheriff shall advertise the sales of lands the cost of which has to be paid by the litigants, we are at a loss to know, except it be to feed those who blow their trumpets in praise of the powers that be.

Lawyers in the past have in most cases instructed the Sheriffs in what journal to advertise what lands they have for sale under fi-fas or otherwise, upon the principle that they had to pay for such advertisements, and that it was a matter over which the Government should have no control. Mr. Mowat was not to be baulked in this way, and he introduces a clause in a law Bill, giving him power to direct where every litigant's money shall go, which has to be paid for advertising Sheriffs' sales. The next thing Mr. Mowat does should be to direct Notary Publics where they should buy their notarial blanks, and coroners where they should buy their blanks. And why not carry the principle farther, and insist upon inn-keepers and shop keepers, who obtain licenses from the Government to sell liquor, to do all their advertising where Ministers please. The one would be just as correct in principle as the other. But principle is not a commodity in which these Liberal tyrants deal. Strengthen themselves and feed their supporters, are the two fundamental principles of the Grit party, as illustrated by the developments which have lately taken place before the Public Accounts Committee, and which the people are beginning to learn and to appreciate.

AMELIASBURG ELECTION.—We learn that in the election contest for the Reeveship of Ameliasburgh, held on the 24th, Mr. Anderson was defeated by 9 votes.

SUSPENDED.—A Montreal correspondent informs the Ottawa *Citizen* that DONALD A. SMITH, M. P. for Selkirk, has been superseded as Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will retire from the supervision of the fur trade on the 1st of June next. The salary attached to the Commissionership was equal to $7,500 per annum.

THE OXFORD CHEESE TRADE.—The Ingersoll *Chronicle* gives the following report respecting the cheese trade of that district;—Forty boxes of cheese were shipped from Ingersoll station last week. Total amount since the first of January, 11,442 boxes. The quantity of milk received during the season at the Ingersoll Cheese factory was 2,292,155 lbs; quantity of cheese manufactured, 229,755 lbs. Average yield of milk per lb. of cheese, 997-100 lbs. Average price per 10 lbs. of milk, 11 85-100cts. The shipments from the Ingersoll district during the past year have amounted to over $1,150,000. Two firms alone have shipped in the neighborhood of $600,000.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN KINGSTON.—We learn from the papers and private sources that a wonderful religious awakening is taking place in the city of Kingston in several churches, and more especially in the Sydenham Street Wesleyan Church, where for the past five weeks revival services hav been carried on under the direction of the Revs. G. R. Sanderson and R. Eason, both of whom are well known in this town, the former gentleman having for seven years very ably and successfully presided over the Wesleyan Church in Belleville, and the latter having, during Mr. Sanderson's pastorate here, so zealously and earnestly assisted in a revival that was then in progress. We understand that scores and scores of persons, old and young, have been converted to God, and the entire membership of the church is enjoying intense spirituality and power in its midst. These services, held nightly, have been attended by crowds of people, every available seat being occupied and some being compelled to stand, while on one occasion last week several had to turn back, as there was not sufficient room to accommodate all. This must be greatly encouraging to the hearts of both Ministers and people. The work is still progressing.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—The Bishop of Ontario has taken no notice of the various anonymous, sensational and slanderous attacks that have lately been going the rounds of the press in connection with the so-called Reformed Episcopal movement in Ottawa. But when a well-known clergyman in Montreal referred to one of these slanders in his pulpit, and the report of his Lecture appeared the following day in the Montreal *Gazette*, the Bishop then saw fit to notice it. This he did in the following letter, which I trust you will have the kindness to publish, as several of the articles above alluded to have appeared in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER.

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1874.

Rev. Sir,—I see by the Montreal *Gazette* that you used the following language in a recent lecture: "And in a neighboring Province we have the strange spectacle of a Protestant Bishop zealously excommunicating fellow Protestants."

I do not wonder at your being deceived by the false and sensational telegrams sent to the press from this city, and perhaps you do not know that to issue excommunications is no part of a Bishop's duty. A minister of the Church of England may repel from Communion for causes laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and he is obliged to notify his Bishop of the fact within fourteen days of its occurrence. No clergyman of this city has to my knowledge "repelled" any one from Holy Communion. The whole series of fabrications has arisen from the fact that a person here called on me and told me that he intended to join a new sect unless I would consent to revise the Prayer Book. After our interview, and reflecting on words that had fallen from him, I thought it probable that he was under the impression that he might carry out his intention and yet consider himself a member of the Church of England. I requested my curate to see him on the subject. He did so, and expressed the hope that as he had left the church, he would not come to Holy Communion next Lord's day. From this incident has arisen the account of the wholesale excommunications telegraphed far and wide.

You will I am sure regret that you have been the means of giving wider circulation to injurious and false telegrams. You can make such use of this letter as you think advisable.

I am, yours truly,
J. T. ONTARIO.

Rev. Dr. Cordner.

The Rev. Dr. Cordner replied to the above in courteous terms, and in accordance with the implied permission of the Bishop, he published both the letters in the *Gazette*.

From the sensational headings of the various articles on the above subject, the public would be led to infer that Bishop Lewis had formally excommunicated the offender from the altar, according to the supposed orthodox formula with Bell, Book, and Candle; whereas he simply desired the schismatic not to present himself at the Holy Communion. But then there is that other frightful case of excommunication by Rev. M. Mulvaney, who is reported to have excommunicated two of his most respectable parishioners, simply for their sympathy with the Cummingsites.

Such is the fiction; now for the fact. The case referred to had no connection at all with the so-called Reform movement. The persons alluded to had behaved in a most outrageous manner in the house of God, stamping and shouting in very offensive and insulting terms, so that the Bishop authorized Mr. Mulvaney to excommunicate—that is to exclude them from the Holy Communion until they repented and apologized for their conduct. I am happy to learn that they have since come to a better mind, have been to see the Bishop, and have tendered to him "in writing, an ample apology."

So much, then, for the Bishop of Ontario's "bigotry, tyranny, high-handed measures," &c.

I remain,
Your obdt. servant,
H. PATTON.

Belleville, March 24, 1874.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—With regard to the "sensational telegrams" referred to above, we may say that what appeared in the INTELLIGENCER respecting the excommunications, was taken from the editorial columns of the Ottawa *Citizen*, and from the reliable character of that paper, we had no reason to disbelieve the statements. In justice to the *Citizen*, we copy the following remarks upon the Bishop's letter, from that paper of last evening:—"As all these telegrams which His Lordship characterizes as 'false and injurious,' give the CITIZEN as their authority, we must, in justice to ourselves, assure our readers that the information was furnished us by a leading member of Rev. Dr. Jones' congregation. It was brought to us with a request that we would publish it, and we had no doubt at the time that the information was supplied us with the sanction, if not at the instance of Bishop Lewis. Coming, as it did, from such a respectable source, we must, with all the respect due to the position of His Lordship, adhere to the belief that Mr. J. B. Steacy was formally excommunicated from the Anglican Church. If Bishop Lewis wishes to publicly deny the correctness of our information, we are authorized to give the name of our informant, with whom we will then leave His Lordship to settle the matter."]

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq., P. M.)

TUESDAY, March 24.

ASSAULT.

The adjourned Tyendinaga assault case, David O'Brien *vs.* Daniel Neven, "Big" John and "Little" John Neven was again brought up. "Big" John did not appear; the others were present. The affair took place on Sunday, the 1st inst., at Hefferman's tavern, where complainant swore he was assaulted on account of some talk about the strength of their horses, with these parties. They beat him badly, and he had not been able to do a days' work since. When "Big" John was kicking him, the witness said he heard "Little" John and Daniel urging him to kick witness about the heart and kill him. He understood that the Sheriff had a warrant against "Big" John Neven as being concerned in the murder of John Winters, he had left the country and had come back again; two of the Tighes had also been sought on the same charge; one of them—Michael—had since come back; witness had seen him within a few days. The Magistrate remarked that it was a very strange thing that the authorities were not informed of the return of these men.

To E. B. Fraleck, witness said he had had five glasses of rum before the row took place.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution who generally corroborated the plaintiff's evidence. The defence called some witnesses whose testimony showed that plaintiff had been greatly to blame in the matter, and that liquor was at the bottom of the whole affair. One of these witnesses had seen "Big" John Neven as lately as yesterday. The case lasted nearly three hours. The Magistrate, in summing up, remarked very severely upon the brutal habit of kicking. Daniel and "Little" John were fined each $3 and costs, or 30 days in gaol. "Big" John was fined $10 and costs or 40 days in gaol. W. J. Diamond and R. C. Clute for prosecution; E. B. Fraleck for defence.

IRON MINE OWNERS.—An important meeting of iron mine owners was held at the Russell House, Ottawa, yesterday afternoon, when strong resolutions were passed affirming the necessity of an alteration in the tariff so as to afford some protection to iron manufactures, and delegations appointed to wait upon Cabinet Ministers.

NOT FORGETFUL.—The workingmen do not forget the benefit conferred upon them by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. At the dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick on Tuesday evening, Mr. W. Fahey in response to the toast of "The Agricultural, Mercantile and Mechanical Interests," warmly praised the action of the late Premier in according to the workingmen of Canada the same liberties as are enjoyed by their class in Great Britain. The enunciation of these sentiments was received with hearty and unanimous applause.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Demorestville, which was rebuilt and entirely renovated by Messrs. Northcott and Alford, of Belleville, was duly dedicated on the 16th inst., the services being conducted by Revs. Messrs. Bland and Clement. A correspondent writes: "The roads were very bad—mud thin and thick—but with that and the appearance of rain, the good people turned out well, and we had a full house in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. The inside of the church seemed to far ahead of anything they had ever beheld before. It is very nicely got up indeed, but the finishing touch is the fresco work in rear of the pulpit. This is a masterly piece of artistic skill, and rivals anything of the kind which I have seen in New York, Boston or Buffalo. The INTELLIGENCER kindly stated that ours was the nicest church in the County, excepting Picton. It should have been, not excepting Picton. The subscriptions amounted to $996—not bad for the day—of which Mr. N. Sprague pays about one-third." The dedication was thus, it will be noticed, a complete success, and we are assured by those who have seen the building, that the work of the contractors is by no means over-rated in the above letter.

News Condensed.

—Burlington Bay is open.

—Navigation is open at Toronto.

—Pigeons are numerous in Western Ontario.

—Canon Kingsley the author, is in Montreal.

—Diptheria is very prevalent in London, Ont.

—Since the New Year fourteen Halifax firms have become insolvent.

—Typhoid fever of a very severe type, is prevalent in Ottawa.

—Navigation has opened at Kingston, being three weeks earlier than last year.

—Black and silver foxes are plentiful about Sydney and other parts of Cape Breton.

—The Rev. John Ryerson, of Brantford is dangerously ill, having had a paralytic stroke.

—The Carlists are vigorously prosecuting the siege of Bilbos.

—The cold snap has put a stop to the running of the ferry boats at Kingston.

—$20,000 in duties were recorded at the Halifax Custom House on the 21st inst.

—Hally's Concert Hall, at Strathroy, was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst.

—It is said the Welland Canal will be open for navigation on the 23rd inst.

—Rochester levies 6 cents on the dollar to pay her liabilities this year.

—Mr. Merrick, of Toronto, has accepted the office of Inspector of Ports.

—The Moulders of Oshawa are on strike against a reduction of wages.

The gale of the 22nd blew down a couple of buildings in Pembroke.

Two more burglaries in Yorkville, on the night of the 21st inst.

A St. N. F., telegram describes the prospects of a good selling season as magnificent.

The Sisters of Charity, at Ottawa, were robbed of a large sum of money last week.

The cutlery works of New Britain, Conn., were burned on the 23rd. Loss, $700,000.

A petition has been fyled against the return of Dr. Borden, for King's County, N. S.

The Phosphate Mines, in North Burgess, are to be worked extensively this season.

—Nova Scotia demands an additional subsidy equal to $100,000 a year.

—It is feared that McCarty, the absconded lumber merchant of Hamilton, has committed suicide.

—The authorities at Montreal are enforcing the law against bars being kept open on Sundays.

A deputation of seventy Irish members is to wait on Mr. Disraeli to urge the release of the Fenian convicts.

—A Chicago woman borrowed $200 of her husband, and the first thing he knew she had used it to procure a divorce.

—A highway robbery was committed in London on the 21st inst., Jas. Sherwood being the victim to the amount of $100.

—Next to street preaching there is no enjoyment which yields so little return as winking at a pretty girl through a pair of goggles.

—The Town Council of Petrolia offer $200 reward for the arrest of David Flammerflat, who shot a gentleman on Sunday night.

—Portions of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas are flooded, in consequence of unusual high water in the Mississippi River.

—Books and parcels are carried in England at very low rates. A 2 lb. parcel from London to Lincoln (120 miles) costs only 4d. sterling.

A pedlar named Jones, was burned to death in a house at Arthurete, near Halifax, on the 23rd inst.

His Excellency the Governor-General will hold a reception at Rideau Hall on Saturday the 28th instant.

The Orange Hall at Newburgh narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Saturday evening last, the 21st instant.

Alderman McCarthy, a prominent lumber merchant of Hamilton, has absconded, leaving debts to the amount of $150,000.

Yesterday the 23rd inst., was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Victor Emanuel.

The small-pox is prevailing in some parts of Vermont, especially in West Fairlee. It is said to have been brought from Canada.

It is said that Riel will shortly be tried in Fort Garry by a jury half French and half English.

The County Council of Lennox and Addington has given $320 to the 48th Battalion Band to purchase new instruments.

—Ministerial organs announce that the North West, Manitoba, Police Force is to be increased by 150 men.

—Two silver communion cups were stolen from the Roman Catholic Church, Brockville, on the 20th inst.

—Meetings are being held in the Province of Quebec to influence members of the Commons to vote for an amnesty to Riel.

—The Picton *New Nation* whines dreadfully because the election of Mr. Ross is protested. It is afraid to have the facts made public.

—Joseph Kirby, of St. Catharines, assaulted "Jimuel Briggs" on the street on account of some articles the humorist had been writing.

Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finaly becomes the flower of the family.

The Pope has announced that ten new Cardinals will be created at the next Consistory, including Archbishop Manning.

—The steamer *Norseman* was to commence her trips from Port Hope to Rochester on the 23rd instant.

—Delegates are coming to Ottawa from New Brunswick to advocate a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

—A Lumber syndicate has been formed in Minnesota to buy up the lumber in that market with a view to holding it for a rise.

—New York State proposes to expend $1,000,000 in improving the navigation on Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

—The Club of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, was entered by burglars on the 19th inst. Proceeds $50.

—An attempt was made to arrest Riel at St. Boniface, Manitoba, on the 3rd of March, but he managed to escape.

—Matthew W. Price, of Tamworth, got his arm badly mutilated in a threshing machine on the 18th inst.

—Hon. Geo. Brown has gone to Washington to negotiate for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

—The Town Council of Guelph has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the scoundrel Jack Dunn who outraged the little girl on the 19th inst.

—A telegram from Halifax says that fishermen on the western shore have been making large catches of cod-fish lately.

—An immediate settlement of the land question is the pronounced policy of the P. E. Island Government.

—Steps have been taken by the merchants of Winnipeg to establish a line of boats on the Red River in opposition to the Kittson monopoly.

—It is said that the Dominion Government will shirk the responsibility of dealing with the Riel question by leaving it for the Imperial Government to deal with.

Seven miles of country on Long Island have been desolated by fire caused by sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The City Council of London, Ont., have resolved to require the wheels of all heavy waggons to have four inch tires.

A tow-boat exploded on the River Mississippi yesterday morning, killing ten persons and injuring nine others. Five freight barges she was towing were burnt.

The Grand Jury, at Montreal, returned a true bill against the proprietors of "the only religious daily" for the libel upon M. Mousseau.

It is rumoured in Montreal that the Hon. John Young is to be President of the new Board of Harbour Commissioners, with a substantial salary.

—There are two chimneys in Glasgow, Scotland, one of which is 454 and the other 432 feet high. They are 32 feet and 40 in diameter, respectively, at the base.

—The Grand Trunk is going to run a "lightning express" train through from Boston to Chicago, without change, doing the distance between Montreal and Toronto in eleven hours.

On Saturday night the 21st inst., a drunken man at Hamilton was robbed of $100. A party has been arrested on suspicion of being the thief.

Her Majesty proposes to hold a personal inspection in Hyde Park next Friday the 27th inst., of all the returned troops of the Ashantee expedition which have then arrived.

Disturbances having occurred with the raftsmen on the Flat River, the Governor of Michigan has sent a company of State troops to the scene of the difficulty.

—A man in Yates county, N. Y., who has been an inveterate smoker for fifty years has suddenly and permanently given it up. He knocked the ashes off his pipe into a keg of blasting powder.

—The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what you would appear to be; and if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increases and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.

Over eighty persons, who profess to have been converted during the revival at Kingston, were on Sunday admitted to the membership at the Sydenham street Wesleyan Methodist Church.

—Queen's Hall, in Montreal, which was destroyed by fire on the 20th instant, cost $100,000. It was owned by Sir Hugh Allen and insured for $60,000.

—Recent burglaries seem to indicate that a bold and skilful organization of burglars and thieves from the United States has been established in Canada.

—St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, which has been without a pastor for over three years, has at length secured one in the person of Rev. Mr. Smith, of Fond du Lac.

—A vicious convict in the Penitentiary, Kingston, named Maurice Blake, struck a harmless old man named Cornelius Lynch, with a stone-hammer several times, inflicting serious blows from which he is not expected to recover.

—On Saturday the 21st inst. a man entered the grocery store of Mr. Bell on King street, Toronto, and asked for a loaf for which he handed him a two dollar bill, while Bell was obtaining the change, the man knocked him down took $75 from the cash box, and cleared out.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian advices have been received up to Feb 18th. The work of building railroads was being successfully prosecuted in Sydney. Destructive floods had done much damage throughout New South Wales. All the members of the Queensland Cabinet have been returned without opposition.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the east half of lot No. 3, in the 8th concession of Rawdon, consisting of 100 acres, 40 acres of which are under cultivation. There is a good log house, log barn, a young orchard, and the farm is well watered. For further particulars apply on the premises.

JAS. BURNETT.

Rawdon, March 20, 1874. 7-3t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of $30.67, that was given to me for goods by one Jacob Holmes, dated Jany. 26th, 1874, due ten days from date, as the note is lost or stolen from my shop, and is due to me. Lot 19, 9th con., Madoc.

JOHN RIMINGTON.

Madoc, March 18, 1874.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

THE subscriber will sell by Public Auction on Lot No, 20 in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, on

WEDNESDAY, April 8th.

The following property: 1 Span of Horses, 9 Cows, 2 Breeding Sows, Several Young Cattle, 1 Cider Mill, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Democrat Waggon, 1 Lumber Waggon, 1 Lumber Sleigh, 1 Set Double Harness, 1 Set Single Harness, a quantity of Hay and Straw and some Rye and Oats. Also a lot of Household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—Cash.

The Subscriber will lease his Farm, lot No. 20, 4th con. of Huntingdon, or sell his interest in the same, as may be agreed on.

A. KEYES, Auctioneer. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1874.

New Spring Goods.

WE have received and opened out

NEW PRINTS,

New Table Linen and Towelling,

New White Cottons,

New Hosiery,

New Mourning Dress Goods,

Also, shipments from England per steamships *Phoenician, Scandinavian* and *Austrian*, have arrived at Portland and will shortly be opened

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, March 20, 1874. d&w

A. G. FELL, Esq.,

CHEMIST, of London, England, has been experimenting in New York since August last, and now has successfully brought out a

PAPER COLLAR

Impervious to perspiration or water. These patent waterproof Collars will stand all day and can be washed at night and worn the next day. They are, therefore, the most economical Collar in the world, (so says the manufacturers). These Collars in three shapes to be had at

JOHNSON'S

"THE HATTER."

Agents Wanted,

FOR the Insurance Company of Clinton. This Company insures on both Cash and Premium Note systems. Liberal inducements offered to good agents. Apply with references to

FREDERICK DODGE.
General Agent.
Picton P. O., Ont.

Picton, March 5, 1874.

HAY FOR SALE.

TWO cars Clover and Timothy HAY arrived and for sale in quantities to suit.

Also, a large supply of prime Timothy and Clover Seed, Tares, Wheat, Barley, &c.

H. PRETTY,
Opposite the Market.

Belleville, March 20, 1874. d3t w3t

Wanted,

A BLACKSMITH. Apply to E. B. MULLETT, West Huntingdon.

March 19, 1874.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I will not be accountable for any debts that my wife Jane Batchelor, otherwise Paterson may incur in my name, she having left my protection and house for some time.

THOS. BATCHELOR,

Millbridge, Tudor, March 18th, 1874. 3w

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER holding a Third-Class Certificate to teach in School Section No. 7, Cashel, N. H., either male or female. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to

PETER M. GUNTER,
JOHN BASO,
JOHN H. GUNTER,
Trustees.

Post Office address, St. Ola P. O, North Hastings. 6:3w

Wanted,

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding third-class Certificate, for School Section No. 5, Marmora.

Apply to the Trustees,

DANIEL SHANNON,
RICHARD BRIGGS,
JOHN R. POST.

Marmora, March 10th, 1874. w3t

For Sale,

THAT valuable Farm, Lot No. 43, on Big Island, consisting of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Good premises, well watered, and in every respect a highly improved farm. For terms apply on the premises of

WM. INGERSON,

Dec. 27th, 1873. 47,9m

Fine Pickled

Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Herring and Table Codfish,

CHOICE SYRUPS!

Amber,
Honey,
Norway,
Maple,
Golden,
Muscavado Molasses,

Another lot of Sugar, 12 lbs. for One Dollar best value in town.

Large assortment NEW TEAS, over 100 chests, from 20c to $1 lb. Try our 50cent Tea, it is extra value.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

February 18th, 1874.

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.

Montreal, April 7, 1873.

SYMMETRICAL,
SONOROUS,
SUPERB,
W. H. Bland's
CABINET ORGANS.

PAY UP.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 10th of March, and save costs.

JOHN COBURN.

Belleville, Feby. 24, 1874. tf

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. To Wit:
In the County Court of the County of Hastings

In the matter of

JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
An Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES J. JOHNSTON,
by E. B. FRALECK.
his Attorney ad litem.

Belleville, March 3rd, 1874. 5t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of

NORMAN WILLETT PHILLIPS,
An Insolvent

A FIRST dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Sixth day of APRIL next, after which dividend will be paid.

Belleville, 10th March, A. D., 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS
Assignee.

6:2w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of

JOHN W. WILSON,
An Insolvent

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in these matters. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and the creditors are notified to attend a meeting at my office in Belleville, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of APRIL next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally and I hereby summon said Insolvent to attend said meeting.

Dated at Belleville, this 16th day of March A. D., 1874.

J. PARKER THOMAS
Assignee.

6-2t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

IN the matter of JOHN BILLINGS WARNER and IRA HAM WARNER, trading together as copartners under the name, style and firm of WARNER BROTHERS, and as individuals,

Insolvents

THE Insolvents as above, have, and each of them hath, made an assignment of their and each of their estates to me as above, and the creditors of said Insolvents as above, are notified to meet at my office in the Dominion Buildings, on the south side of Bridge Street, in the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee to their estates.

Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1874

J. PARKER THOMAS,
Interim Assignee.

w2t

CHEESE | CHEESE

STEAM BOILERS,
CHEESE VATS,
MILK CANS,

CARD KNIVES,
PRESS SCREWS,
HOOPS, &c.

C. F. SMITH

Is now prepared to furnish

Cheese Factory Supplies

Of the very best material, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction

☞ Give me a trial.

January 26th, 1874. 51w

Improved Farms.

THE Subscribers have had placed in their hands several good farms for sale. They have also several applications from parties wishing to purchase improved lands in localities to suit the purchasers.

Apply to

BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.

Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

Our Winter Stock

OF

China, Glass, and Crockery,

Is now complete, and we are able to show as

COMPLETE an ASSORTMENT

As we have ever had.

GLASSWARE

Is lower now than ever, and

Crockery

Has not advanced any more within the past year.

F. H. ROUS & CO.

Belleville, Dec., 1873.

A. & J. McFEE,
Beautiful Gold Chains,
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,

Wholesale Dealer in

All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1873. w1y

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES
Regulated One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
Diamond Back, Keyless,
Enamelled

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the first meeting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Madoc for 1874, will be held in the Village of Madoc at Hudgins' Hotel, on MONDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next.

JOHN R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, March 23rd, 1874. 7 1t

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm, composed of 95 acres, being the west half of Lot 7, in the 8th concession of Huntingdon, with a large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, with Frame Barn and Sheds, and two good orchards. The whole premises all in a good state of repair. For terms and other information apply to the owner on the premises.

THOS. RICHARDSON.

Huntington, March 3, 1874. tf

Business Notices.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary disease of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

MORE than a year ago I was taken with a tedious Chronic Erysipleas I applied to a doctor for help which I failed to get. It constantly grew worse in spite of all I could do or get for it. I became very weak and felt a wild dizziness in my head. I tried DEPEW'S MEDICAL VICTORY, and it helped me. I have taken nine bottles. The remains of the erysipleas can scarcely be seen, and I am quite well and hearty. The MEDICAL VICTORY is the only thing that helped me.

MRS. E. OLIVER, Hungerford, Ont. 1m

SUFFERERS from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or hooping-cough, will find relief in *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

DR. EARLE'S TESTIMONIAL.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Manufacturing Chemist—Sir: For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of Incipient Phthsis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it invigorates the body.

It affords me pleasure to recommend a remedy, which is really good in cases for which it is intended, when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, sir, yours truly,

Z. S. EARLE, JR., M. D.

St. John, N. B., January, 1868.

AS NUMEROUS CASES OF POISONING have occurred from the sale to the public of *Hypophosphites*, containing *strychnine*, without being properly labelled, purchasers of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of *Phosphates* and *Calisaya* are requested not to confound the two preparations, as is frequently done, under the impression that both are of the same medicinal properties. Phosphates are necessary elements of the animal organism, and absolutely essential to the phenomena of life. They enter into the composition of every solid and fluid of the human body, and are the natural exciting agents of the functions of nutrition, and determine perfect cell formation and the growth of tissues. For supplying the waste resulting from mental and muscular exertion there can be no substitute for phosphates while the system remains chemically constituted as it is. Attributing the effects of strychnine to the action of hypophospites has led to false deductions, and error in practice, and greatly misled the public as to their true merits.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION

My health has been declining since 1858; during the whole time I was unable to attend to any work. In February, 1859, I was taken with a dreadful cough. The amount I raised in twenty-four hours was incredible to tell. The doctors only gave temporary relief. I was advised to use Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I commenced using freely, and I can say, with a clear conscience, it has effected wonders. I am now able to work, which for eleven years I was incapable of.

HAMMOND RIVER, N. B. JAMES JOHNSON.

"Fellows' Hypophosphites" must not be confounded with other preparations of Hypophosphites. It differs from all others.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF Phosphites and Calisaya is the best Tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the devolopment of the system. It speedily relieves indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and healthy nutrition. All cases of general debility, arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption, Scrofula, all diseases of the skin diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over work, will derive immediate benefit from it, frequently beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming repugnant to the patient.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil, We find it to take well." ☞Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Toronto, Ont.,
12:y1 Proprietors

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers.
48:4m

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

DISEASES that LEAD TO IT,

SUCH AS

COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
PAIN IN THE CHEST,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,

Allen's Lung Balsam

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

Don't Delay.

One week, one day, and it may be too late. Consumption with its long train of satelites is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

HOW CAN YOU STOP IT? WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

Allen's Lung Balsam can produce more evidence of real merit than any other article for the purpose. It is sold everywhere by Druggists and General Store-keepers.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well-known merchant of Ontario:

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Dear Sirs.—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in a short time. Yours truly,

S. E. BURWELL

Fingall, Ont., March 4th, 1871.

C. E. Kyle, of Uxbridge, writes October 3rd, 1870 and says: I certify to the excellent qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be.

Mrs Capt. Norman, of Millbridge, Ontario, writes Aug. 17th, 1871: Allen's Lung Balsam cured my son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took no other medicine the Balsam acted wonderfully, taking away the fever at once, operating on the bowels and sending matter up from off the lungs and appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighbourhood, and have been cured by Allen's Lung Balsam, who would give certificates if asked. w86

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

SUICIDE.—An elderly lady at Hamilton named McLaughlin, cut her throat on Saturday, while labouring under temporary aberration of the mind.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—It is believed in Ottawa that the Government will introduce a franchise bill that will have the virtual effect of instituting manhood suffrage.

ALGOMA.—A telegram from Sault Ste. Marie gives full returns of the voting in Algoma District, resulting in Baron's election over Scott, by a majority of 224.

INTERCOLONIAL.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says: "We understand that one of the contracts for the rails on a lower section of the Intercolonial Railway, has been awarded to Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Son of Toronto, whose works are again in full work."

TRENT BRIDGE.—We observe that an item has passed the House of Assembly, of $2,000 for Trent River Bridge. All right; but why is not Belleville entitled to a like sum? If this principle is to be adopted, surely Belleville is as much entitled as Trenton.

ELECTION COURT.—In the Election Court the other day, in Toronto, Mr. O'Brien obtained summons to set aside recognizance as being taken before a magistrate in town, where a Police Magistrate is appointed, also as not being signed by the sureties.

A COINCIDENCE.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says: "There may be nothing in it, but it is certainly an awkward coincidence for the Government that the Hon. George Brown and Mr. G. W. McMullen have made their visit to Ottawa contemporaneous.

THE LOST LETTERS.—Our friends in Ontario are determined not to be behind our friends in Quebec. We have long boasted of our *stolen letter*. They can now boast of their *lost letter*, thanks to McKellar.—*Free Lance*.

WON'T APPEAR.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—"We have received positive information to the effect that Louis Riel, M. P. for Provencher, has been prevailed upon to absent himself from Parliament for the present.

MCKELLAR.—A Toronto telegram says; "The rumor that McKellar is to be dropped out of the Ministry gains credence every day and the name of Mr. Christie is emphatically mentioned as the gentleman to be taken into the Cabinet."

GRIT RULE.—It is rumored in Montreal that the Government have appointed a new Harbor Commission to replace the gentlemen appointed by the late Conservative Government, and who are well posted on the nature of their important duties. This is the true Grit-Yankee doctrine.

A PLEDGE ASKED.—Mr. Anglin's constituents have addressed him, demanding that he shall not accept the Speakership or any other office under the Government until the Administration declare their policy on the New Brunswick School Bill to be favorable to the Catholics in that Province.

A WORTHY RECEPTION.—The Highlanders disembarked from the Sarmatian at Portsmouth yesterday, the 23rd inst., and met with a worthy reception. So dense was the crowd collected to greet them that several accidents occurred, marring the pleasure of the occasion. An inspection of all the troops that have returned is announced to take place in Hyde Park next Friday.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The respondents before the Election Court at Quebec made application yesterday for a postponement of proceedings till after the present session on the ground that their attendance at Ottawa was required by the Government. This very cool and original plea is some thing suggestive.

A GOOD GARDEN.—At Neiderplanitz, Saxony, a vast bed of coal has been burning for over 390 years. The ground has become thoroughly warmed by this time and an ingenious gardener has utilized it by a nursery garden, where he raises tropical plants with exotic fruits, which flourish with a vigor and luxuriance in the open air that the best forcing house could not insure.

BUSINESS AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—From the year 1870 to 1873, the passenger business at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, here has increased by no less a sum than $21,000, making an average increase of $7,000 a year. The freight business has increased in like proportion. Such facts and figures speak volumes in favor of the growth of the trade and prosperity of Belleville, the City of the Bay.

THE NORFOLK.—The Picton *Gazette* says; "The Str. *Norfolk* is being refitted and will be ready to sail as soon as the ice moves. Capt. Owens expects to reach Belleville towards the end of the present month, or at farthest by the 4th of April. Judging from the weather prospects just now, we believe he will do it.

P. E. ISLAND.—The St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* says that Sir. Robert Hodgson, has accepted the Governorship of P. E. Island, adding "He is a native of the Island, has for many years been Chief Justice and is universally respected by the Islanders and by all who knew him."

PRESIDENT OF ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—The Kingston *News* says: "We learn that the Hon. Alexander Campbell has been appointed President of the Royal Canadian Bank in place of the late Lieutenant Governor Crawford. We believe from his excellent business qualities, that Mr Campbell will be the right man in the right place."

DISMISSED.—An Ottawa telegram to the Montreal *Star* says, "A large number of engineers on the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey, have been dismissed, only the services of married men and widowers with families have been retained. The salaries of those discharged, it is said, will continue till the end of the month. The reason of these dismissals is not known.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—According to the new revenue bill which has been carried in the Newfoundland Legislature the duty on wine and sprits is largely increased. There is a reduction on tea, and sheep may be imported free. With the view of encouraging the developement of shipbuilding the Government of Newfoundland offer a bounty of $2 per ton for every ship built in the colony.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature was prorogued yesterday. Amongst the Bills assented to were: An Act respecting the Omemee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway. An act to incorporate the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Prince Edward County Railway Company. An Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.

BAY STEAMERS.—It is stated that, in addition to the *Norfolk*, the *Shannon* (which is the *John Greenway* rebuilt), will ply between bay ports this season. We learn of this arrangement with satisfaction, as there is plenty of trade for both boats, which will form a daily line, thus affording Prince Edward farmers access to the Belleville market, undeniably the best in the district. Sellers will find comfortable accommodation in our splendid market house, and the demand is steady and sales certain at best prices.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—In connection with the Tichborne trial it may be mentioned as an illustration of the length to which newspaper enterprise is now developed, that an edition of the London *Evening Standard*, containing the verdict on all the counts of the indictment, was published three minutes after the delivery of the verdict itself. Four minutes after its delivery the paper was being sold in Fleet Street at 6d a copy, and the demand was so great that for many hours it could not be supplied. This is considered to be one of the greatest feats in the shape of expedition accomplished since the establishment of evening newspapers.

FEARFUL DISASTER.—A despatch from London gives tidings of a fearful disaster which befel a party of 578 pilgrims returning to their homes from Mecca. They had taken their passage on board the steamer *Laconia*, bound to Algiers from Alexandria. The vessels encountered furious storms: during one of which a huge wave struck her, sweeping the decks and washing overboard 117 of the pilgrims. One can easily understand that a wave should carry off as many men—the wreck of the *Atlantic* a year ago, showed the power of the billow over masses of human beings but what is not easy to understand is why all these people were on deck. In Mediterranean voyages, the deck is assuredly the favorite place in fine weather, but once a storm arises, most travellers prefer the close cabins to exposed, though airy decks. Whatever the explanation, the disaster is dreadful.

THE KOMOKA DISASTER.—The Jury in the late disaster at Komoka, found Geo. Williams, engine driver, John Mitchell, conductor, and Wm. Burke, brakesman, guilty of manslaughter, and censured the Great Western Railway Company for not having better appliances for signalling. Both the engine driver and conductor had been faithful servants of the Road for fifteen or twenty years. Now it does seem to us that the Division Superintendent, who must have known that there was no bell cord on that train, and who tacitly permitted the disuse of the bell cord, owing to the peculiar construction of the train, was as guilty as the engine driver or conductor. If he or some other of the principal magnates of the Road had been included in the verdict, it would only have been simple justice, and then there would be some hope that human life would not be so wantonly sacrificed, as has been the case on that road recently.

WELL REPRESENTED.—The profession of journalism is well represented in the British House of Commons. Among its members recently elected are Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the *Times*; Mr. Beresford Hope, principal proprietor of the *Saturday Review*; Mr. Morley and Mr. Charles Reed, of the *Daily News*; Alderman Carter of the Leeds *Express*; Mr. McLaren, of the Leeds *Daily News*; Mr. P. Taylor, of the *Examiner*; Dr. Cameron, of the *North British Mail*; Sir John Grey, of the *Freeman's Journal*; Mr. Witworth, of the *Circle*; Mr. Colman, of the *Norfolk News*; Mr. Bars, of the *Railway Service Gazette*; and Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*.

TROUBLED.—An honest deacon in a Connecticut parish was sorely troubled about the Copernican system of the universe. He believed it to be unscriptural and untrue, and he carried his doubts to his minister. The latter being in his own eyes a scientific man, and also a believer in Copernicus said the sun was a stationary body, not revolving, as the deacon maintained, around the earth. But the latter pointed with an air of triumph to the story of Joshua when he commanded the "sun to stand still." "Very well," said the minister; "show me, if you can, the passage of Scripture where it said Joshua ever commanded the sun to move again."

DRIED APPLES.—This is an article which is just now plentiful on the market and in groceries. The editor of the Ottawa *Citizen* has a weakness for dried apples, and saw some nice ones on the market the other day, but taking the precaution to remove the top layer, found that all that glitters is not gold. The effect upon his vision, was to produce the following effusion:

I loathe! abhor! detest! despise!
Abominate dried apple pies!
I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or anything that is fit to eat;
But of all the grub beneath the skies
The poorest is dried apple pies.
Give me a toothache or sore eyes,
In preference to such kind of pies.

The farmer takes his gnarliest fruit,
'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard to boot;
They leave the hull to make us cough,
And don't take half the pealings off.
Then on a dirty cord they're strung,
And from some chamber-window hung;
And there they serve as roost for flies
Until they're ready to be made pies.
Tread on my corns, or tell me lies,
But don't pass me dried apple pies.

The Ashantee Expedition.

Doings at Coomassie.

The Palace Looted and Burned.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A detailed account of the capture of Coomassie confirms the reported sacking of the King's palace, and says that on the morning of Feb. 6th, the city was fired, the palace blown up, and the troops started on their homeward march. The congratulatory address issued in Coomassie on Feb. 5th, said:—"All the people, both European and native, unjustly held captives by the King of Ashantee, are now at liberty in camp. You have proved to this cruel and barbarous people that England is able to punish her enemies, no matter what their strength in numbers or position may be."

Business Notice.

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.—Mr. W. H. Wallbridge intends selling by Auction at his farm on the Kingston Road, on Wednesday, 8th April, about fifty milch cows; a number of young cattle; several horses and colts; one hundred sheep, and a quantity of farming utensils.

ARABIA.

ADEN, Arabia, March 24.—The steamship Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here to-day.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 27, 1874.

Prices begin to assume something like permanency again, though some changes will doubtless ensue on the opening of navigation. The week's business may be noted as light, with no change to report in quotations.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 17 to 1 20
BARLEY—$1 35 to $1 40.
RYE—70c to 73c.
OATS—44c to 46c.
CLOVER—$4 50 to $4 75 per 60 lbs.
TIMOTHY—$3 50 to $4 00 per 48 lbs.
BUCKWHEAT—00c. to 00c.
PEAS—70c to 75c.
BEEF—5 00 to 6 50 per 100 lb.
MUTTON—7c to 9c per pound.
PORK—$8 00 to $8 50.
LAMB—7c to 9c. per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 23
BUTTER—Roll, 25 to 30c.
EGGS—13c to 16
DEAKINS—25c [illegible]
SHEEPSKINS—60c to 1 25c.
HIDES—$6 00 to 0 00.
LARD—10c. to 12c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—4c.
TALLOW, rendered—5½ to 6c.
POTATOES—40c to 50c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 1 00.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$18 00 to $22.00.
CHEESE—12c to 14½.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 50
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 00 per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—$1 50 to $2 00 per bush

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, March 25, 1874.
1 p. m.

Flour—receipts 900 bbls; small attendance on Change and any business noted was of a purely retail character; superior extra sold down to 6 20; other grades may be considered unchanged.

Grain—purely nominal; nothing changing hands.

Provisions—without quotable change; consumptive demand steady at late rates.

Ashes—pots dull and tending lower; pearl nominal at about 8 00; no recent sales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25.—Rate of money at the stock exchange on good securities 3½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, 1:30 p. m.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; sales 15,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Gold 112⅜.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

NEW YORK, March 25

Cotton easier at 16⅝d for Middling Uplands.

Flour dull in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; 5 65 to 6 00 for superfine state and western; 6 35 to 6 70 for common to choice extra state; 6 25 to 6 70 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour dull at at 4 75 to 5 75.

Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 33,000 bus; sales 29,000 at 1 48 to 1 50 for No 2 Chicago; 1 52 to 1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukie.

Rye dull.

Corn without decided change; receipts 30,000 bus; sales 28,000 bus at 89c to 92½c for new western mixed afloat.

Barley quiet and heavy.

Oats quiet; receipts 13,000 bus; sales 24,000 bus at 62c to 64½c for mixed western; 64½ to 65½c for white western.

Pork firm at $16 25 to 16 87½ for new mess.

Lard at 9 7-16c for steam; 9⅝c for kettle.

Butter 38c to 50c for state and packed.

Cheese 11c to 16½c for common to prime.

Petroleum—Crude 7c to 7½c; refined 14⅝c to 15.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Receipts of hogs 11,708; shipments 9,942.

Oswego Lumber Market.

The following are the ruling quotations:

Ash, 1st quality, finishing per 1000 ft	$23 to 25
Ash, 2nd quality, per 1000 ft	18 to 20
Hemlock, per 1000 ft	00 to 14
Pine, clear, three uppers, dry	42 to 45
Pickings	28 to 32
Pine, mill run (culls out)	22 to 32
Pine, piece boards, good	22 to 28
Pine, piece plank, good	22 to 26
Pine, piece boards, culls	15 to 17
Pine, piece plank, culls	15 to 17
Pine, siding, 1¼ inch	23 to 32
Pine, siding, 1 inch	22 to 30
Pine, strips, 1 and 1¼ inch, good	20 to 30
Common box	16 to 18
Clapboards, dressed	16 to 24
Shingles, pine, 1st quality	5 25 to 5 50
Shingles, pine, 2nd quality	3 00 to 4 00
Pickets, pine, 1st quality, flat	14 to 15
Pickets, pine, 2nd quality, flat	10 to 10½
Pickets, pine, 1st quality, square	12 to 13
Lath, pine	2 00 to 2 25

Use of Plaster.

The following communication is from an experienced farmer:—

To the Editor of the Express:—

I propose to tell you of a yearly life insurance to young clover by means of plaster. Farmers used to sow clover seed about the 1st of April, the frost being nearly out the soil packed hard, and if dry weather followed the chance of losing our seed was first-rate. But farmers live and learn. There is now a new departure. By sowing in March when the ground is honeycombed the seed gets covered and is sure to grow. As April advances, and the seed comes up, we sow on the plaster, 200 pounds per acre. The cost is sixty cents. That expense insures one acre of clover against hot sunshine and dry weather. The past season was a test. Farmers who used plaster saved their seed: others who neglected plaster failed. I have experimented in plaster on hard pan or clay soils on grass land, barley and oats, and saw no benefit. It don't pay in such cases. But on gravel land and for potatoes, clover-seed, and pasture land it does pay. Best of all it pays on cultivated corn. It enhances the value so much that I am not scholar enough to reckon it up. Wonderful to tell! It makes the barren land groan under its burden. Use plaster, boys, and also the cultivator freely.—*Westfield Farmer*.

Those who want to get good plaster go to Geo. A Simpson, & Co., Belleville.

A thirsty one desires to know if they drink stock ale at the Brokers' Board.

A certain man has a watch which he says has gained enough to pay for itself in six months.

It is rumored that Captain Gill, of the Brooklyn Tax Office, has decided to turn States evidence and reveal all the alleged ring rascalities.

The Tycoon knows how to start a newspaper. He does not offer big beets, nor prize squashes, nor oroide jewelry as premiums for subscribers. Having taken an interest in the publication of a newspaper at the Japanese capital, he has issued an order that all men of certain social and political circles shall take it or be beheaded.

"A Peer" writes to the *Times*, respecting the majority of the present Conservative Government in the House of Lords, and puts it as low as 20. It seems that from the date of Mr. Gladstone's accession to power in December, 1868, to February, 1874—a period of 270 weeks, the Premier has created 38 new peerages, equivalent to one new Peer for each seven weeks. This is exclusive of promotions in the peerage and the appointment of Bishops.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on the 20th inst., the wife of Henry E. Filliter, of a Daughter.

In Belleville, on the 23rd March, the wife of Geo. A. Simpson, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 17th inst., JOHN FLEMING, of Hastings, aged 28 years, of congestion of the lungs.

On Friday, the 20th March, of Hydrocephalus, CLARA MARIA, only daughter of Mr. F. M. Clarke, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

On Friday, the 20th instant, at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, HUGH RAMSEY HAMILTON, son of Hon. Wm. Hamilton, of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, aged 14 years and 3 months.

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Containing descriptions of Diseases and rules for their treatment, will be sent by mail, free of charge, to anyone sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York. d&w

Rich Farming Lands!

For Sale VERY CHEAP by the

Union Pacific Railway Company.

The Best investment! No Fluctuations! Always improving in Value!

The wealth of the Country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

Now is the Time.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

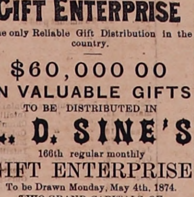
Of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale. *Many of them never before in Market*, at prices that *Defy Competition*.

Five and Ten Years Credit given, with interest at Six Per Cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. ☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free.

THE PIONEER

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.
265:3m Omaha, Neb.



GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

166th regular monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, May 4th, 1874.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes $ 500 }
Ten Prizes $ 100 }

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 6,500! *Tickets limited to* 60,000.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
MAIN OFFICE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
101 W. Fifth St. d13

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
May 5, 1873 d&w 1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Paul Beckett are requested to call at his late place of business and settle immediately, as all accounts must be collected.

JOHN M. BECKETT.
Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1873.

Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the North half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Madoc. There are several good new buildings on the place. For further particulars apply to

THOS. MARRIN,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Feb. 2nd, 1874. w52tf

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, four years old, off the well-known herd of Wm. Roddin, Esq., of Plantagenet Full pedigree can be given. Apply to

HENRY COURTNEY,
8th Con. Rawdon
Rawdon, June 12, 1873. 18-tf

Banking, Exchange,

AND

General Ticket Office

OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Gold and Currency Drafts on United States Banks, and Greenbacks bought and sold at best rates.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to withdrawal without notice at four, five and six per cent.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY

FOR ALL

GRAND TRUNK STATIONS

AND

ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Through Tickets

For sale at this office at cheapest rates in American money at par, for Detroit, Chicago, Fort Garry, San Francisco, and

ALL POINTS WEST,

without expense and delay of changing cars or re-checking baggage at Toronto.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Town Passenger Agent, G. T. R.
Belleville, Feby. 13, 1874. d&w

Popularity Increasing.

CANADIAN

Hair Regenerator,

IS the HAIR DRESSING of the day. I RESTORES GREY HAIR to its *natural colour*, stops it falling out, and effectually

REMOVES DANDRUFF.

All other Hair Restorers thrown into the shade by this pleasant and agreeable preparation.

Large Bottles 50 cents. Try it.

For sale by all respectable Druggists. Wholesale by

E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.
Montreal, December 24, 1872. J&wly

THE BEST REFINED

COAL OIL

FOR

20c. Per Gallon,

AT

McKay's Drug Store.

Delivered in any part of the Town.

The Hawley House,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

J. HAWLEY, - - Proprietor.

HAVING leased the large and commodious four storey Hotel just erected by Mr. Power, immediately opposite the Market, Front Street, and furnished it throughout in modern style, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodation to all those who may favor him with their patronage. The House has large and airy bed-rooms, suites of rooms, parlors and dining rooms,

ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,

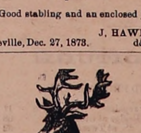
and every modern convenience.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

☞Good stabling and an enclosed yard.

J. HAWLEY.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1873. d&w



HATS!

Hats! Hats!!

New Silk Hats,
New Felt Hats,
New Cloth Caps,

AT

GOLDSMITH & DAVENPORT'S,

Haymes' Old Stand.

Wheeler & Wilson Again.

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so well regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.—*Official Report, Vienna Exposition*.

W. H. VANTASSEL, Agent.

HASTINGS MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

Head Office, - - Belleville, Ont

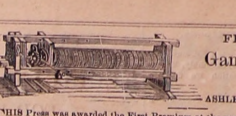
BOGART'S BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

PRESIDENT—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.
VICE PRESIDENT—G. H. BOULTER, M. D., M. P.
JAS. H. PECK, SECRETARY-TREASURER.
THOS. WILLS, ESQ., AUDITOR.
JELLETT & BRO., SOLICITORS.
BANKERS — THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
DIRECTORS—M. BOWELL, M. P., DR. G. H. BOULTER, M. P. P., JOHN ROW, LEWIS CRUICKSHANK, WM. JEFFS, ROBERT E. GRASS, GEO. CUNNINGHAM, R. L. LAZIER, THOMAS HUME, HENRY MOUCK, W. H. TUMELTY, JOHN COOK, ROBERT GORDON, ANSON H. JONES and J. H. PECK.

THIS Company having a "Guarantee Capital" offers ample security to the Public, and is now prepared to accept *Mercantile and Special Risks* in the Village Branch, on as favorable terms as any other Canadian Insurance Company in Ontario. The Farm Branch is entirely separate and distinct from the Village Branch. The amount of patronage received is a sufficient guarantee of the estimation in which the Company is held by the public.

Application for risks may be made to any of the Company's Agents or at the Head Office at Belleville.

March 22nd. 1873. d292:w10



FRASER'S PATENT

Gang Press & Hoops,

Manufactured by

ASHLEY & HAM, BELLEVILLE, Ont.

THIS Press was awarded the First Premium at the recent New York State Fair, and the American Dairymen's Association of 1873, acknowledged its superiority. It is superseding all other Presses now in use. N. B.—The following report of the American Dairymen's Association, held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13, 14 and 15, 1874, received unanimous endorsement. REPORT.—Your Committee on Dairy Apparatus and Implements of Husbandry would respectfully report:—1. The Gang Press of Fraser & Fowler we would confidently recommend as far preferable to any other cheese press known to us.

L. L. WIGHT, Oneida County, }
A. M. GRAY, Herkimer Co. } Committee.
J. G. COHOE, Chautauqua Co. }

The Committee speak from experience, having the Press in use in their factories. Parties wanting Presses will please send in their orders early, as only a limited number will be made this year. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no sale.

HARFORD ASHLEY. }
JOHN D. HAM. }
w5:4m ASHLEY & HAM.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

1874.

We are now receiving at the

Glasgow Warehouse

A LARGE PART OF OUR

SPRING STOCK

For the coming Season, consisting principally of

Spring Prints,
Spring Dress Goods and Costumes,
Grey and Black Lustres,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Wool, Tapestry and Hemp Carpetings,
Curtains and Curtain Holders,
Table Linens and Towellings,
Ladies Umbrellas.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, besides our usual assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES and FANCY DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, as it is well assorted and very large.

JAS. W. DUNNETT.

Belleville, March 2nd.

PLASTER.

FRESH

Ground Plaster!

AT THE

BAY OF QUINTE MILLS,

AT

$6 per Ton.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & CO.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1874.

Something New

AT THE

BELLEVILLE

Harness & Saddlery Warehouse.

NEIL McARTHUR desires to call special attention to Kendall's

Patent Combination Breast Collar,

The Patent Right of which he has purchased for this County.

It is the best collar extant and every one who owns a horse should have it. Call and examine specimen.

A splendid assortment of

HORSE CLOTHING,

Such as was never before seen in Belleville, is now in Stock.

A splendid assortment of

HARNESS,
SADDLES,
TRUNKS, &C.

On hand, and made to order at prices that defy competition.

Call at the old stand, next to Meagher's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Sept. 17th, 1873. 6t:d-w:tf

Fall and Winter Stock Complete.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, September 16th, 1873.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 9:t

Money to Lend.

IN large or small sums on easy terms. Apply to

BELL & BELL.
Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1874. 50tf

"The Grove Mills."

THE subscriber having leased these Mills and put the new Machinery, consisting of merchant and custom bolts, and two runs of new stones in first-class order, is prepared to do custom and manufacturing grinding in a superior manner, with dispatch

Millers of sober and steady habits, and of long experience, are in charge of the Mills, and will give every satisfaction to customers.

JAMES F. BARTELS,
Lessee,
Belleville March 9, 1874. w:tf dlm

Mr. Walker,

DENTIST, being sufficiently restored to health, has resumed his practice.

G. W. WALKER,
w34tf Dentist.

O'BRIEN'S HOTEL

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public that he has this season constructed, immediately opposite the 'Hastings House,' so long and successfully conducted by him, a new and

First-Class 3 Story Brick Building

Especially designed for a Hotel. It contains large Sitting Rooms, first-class Sample Rooms, Elegant Bar, and between thirty and forty bed-rooms, all of which are well ventilated and well lighted. There is also connected with the House very large and commodious

YARDS AND STABLES

And every appointment for a first-class trade. In his new Hotel he will be glad to greet his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage, promising the promptest attention from servants, the best on the table the market can afford, and all the requirements of a comfortable home. The Bar will be well supplied as usual.

P. O'BRIEN,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July 24, 1873. 24

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership with him, N. H. Peterson, Esq., formerly of Brighton, the business will be carried on as usual at the Old Stand, Front Street, under the name of JONES & PETERSON, after the 5th Jany., 1874. The subscriber would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and customers who have so liberally supported him since he commenced business in Belleville, and trusts by careful attention to business, the new firm will still continue to merit a good share of public patronage.

W. W. JONES.

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1873.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will make immediate settlement, as his Books must be *closed*.

W. W. JONES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of Fieri Facias,

issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John F. Sexsmith, at the suit of Rufus Holden, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land being composed of part of lot number Seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, or may be otherwise known as follows: Being Village Lot number Twenty-six on the East side of Bleecker Avenue, as shewn on a plan of Lots drawn by one Philip Shorts for Tobias Bleecker, Esquire, registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, which said lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MAY, A. D., 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, 21st Jan., A. D., 1874. w51

THINK OF IT!

$15 Sets of Mink reduced to $10.

$20 Sets of Mink reduced to $15.

$25 Sets of Mink reduced to $20.

$35 Sets of Mink reduced to $27.

All other Furs at equally as great reductions at

JOHNSON'S

"THE HATTER'S."

February 5th, 1874.

Fresh Teas,

CONSISTING of Green, Black and of various kinds, at lowest prices.

Try our 40c and 50c Teas—they are fine

Cheap Japan Tea 5 lbs for $1.00
Sugar, 12 lbs for $1.00
Currants, 20 lbs for $1.00

Dried apples by the brl and bushel. Fine Pickled WHITEFISH, SALMON TROUT, and HERRING, by the brl, ½ brl and lb, at

JOHN TEMPLETON'S.

Jan. 14th, 1874.

"In They Tumble,"

AND

"OUT THEY GLIDE,"

Two more cases of

MAGNIFICENT PLANES

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Bench,
Match,
Blead,
Moulding,
Sash,
and other Planes,

Cooper's

And every other kind of Tools at the

CENTRE BLOCK

Hardware Store,

BARGAINS IN BENT STUFF.

RALPH PURDY.

Nothing Like Leather!

IT'S an old adage but a true one, and if any doubt it let them go to JOHN McKEOWN'S

Boot and Shoe Store

And they will find that

Leather is King!

And that he has made provision for all his subjects, the high and the low, the poor and the rich, the boy and the girl, and the man and the woman.

None have been neglected, and for a very small sum every man, woman and child can be accommodated with suitable covering for their pedal extremities. Look at his

SPRING STOCK

Which is just now being opened and which surpasses anything ever before exhibited here.

He continues to manufacture that celebrated

GENTS' SHOE

Which in style and make surpasses all others, and is sought for far and wide.

J. McKEOWN.
Belleville, March 10th, 1874. w5d264

FRESH

ORANGES & Lemons

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS
TO-DAY. BY

ROSS & DAVIES

Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1874.

Sugar Cured

HAMS AND BACON

RECEIVED IN STORE TO-DAY,

BY

Ross & Davies.

Campbell's Sugar Cured Hams,

Campbell's Sugar Cured Bacon,

D. D. Mallory & Co's.

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER,

RECEIVED EVERY DAY

ROSS & DAVIES,
Family Grocers

Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1874.

Notice to Carpenters.

TENDERS will be received up to Thursday, the 9th of APRIL next, for doing the Carpenter work of a Stone School House in School Section Nos. 1 and 3, 4th Concession Huntingdon. Plans can be seen at West Huntingdon, P. O.

JOHN M. ASHLEY.
Sec.-Treasurer.
Huntingdon, March 9th, 1874. 5:3w

1874. 1874.

Bay Quinte and Oswego Route.

The fast sailing and Upper Cabin Steamer

KINCARDINE!

CAPT. G. M. READ,

During the season of Navigation, will make SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS between

Belleville & Oswego, via Kingston,

Calling at all Intermediate Ports for

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Under the following arrangements, viz.:

LEAVING BELLEVILLE every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., (on arrival of G. T. R. Express Train from the West) calling at MILL POINT, NAPANEE, PICTON and KINGSTON

ARRIVING at OSWEGO every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

This will be a desirable route for parties shipping stock. When sufficient business offers, will call at Cape Vincent, making connection with the R. & W. R. R., or at SACKETS HARBOR, connecting with the Utica and Black River Railroad. Consignments to Oswego can be shipped over FOUR different Railroads to all principal cities South, East and West. Having made special arrangements with the N. Y. Co. Canal Line and old Oswego Line Transportation Company for the conveyance of freight, we can readily assure shippers and consignees we can now deliver freight at 25 per cent less than by any other route.

RETURNING, Will leave OSWEGO at 6 o'clock, P. M., every Tuesday and Friday, calling at KINGSTON and other intermediate ports. Arriving in BELLEVILLE every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

For parties ordering Goods from New York, Syracuse or Albany, this will be the quickest and most reliable route to bring them at a low rate of freight, saving time and money, as they can rely on prompt delivery and careful handling of Goods

For rates of Passage and freight, apply to the Captain on board, or

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Or J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office,
Belleville.

ORSON BREED, Agent,
10 Old Slip and 78 Water St., New York.
C. ALLISON, Agent,
Oswego, New York.

The Conquest of Coffee.

(From Punch.)

'Twas the battle of Plassey
Immortalized Clive.
By the march on Coomassie
Shall Wolseley survive.
With that feat Wolseley's name
Shall stand coupled for aye;
So did Wellesley win fame
On the field of Assaye.

Abyssinia's campaign
Covered Napier with glory;
And Ashanti's will again
Wolseley like place in story.
And King Coffee Callcalli
A conquest won o'er
With the thrashing will tally
Of King Theodore.

Save in this, that King Coffee
Is fain to cave in;
By the produce whereof he
May whole save his skin.
Let him eat humble pie,
Never mind the plain crust;
With a heap of gold buy
Peace—and down with the dust.

May that gold dust repay
The cost of its taking:
The expenses defray,
Of costly war making,
For the sake of repute
Which asked intervention;
And with no other fruit
To expect, that's worth mention.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

Hon. E. B. Wood.

"We are happy to learn that Hon. E. B. Wood has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Manitoba, which has been vacant since the elevation of Mr. Alex. Morris to the Governorship. Mr. Wood's great legal abilities, and his experience as a public man, will make him very useful to the new Province, and we sincerely wish him a long and brilliant career in his new sphere."

Such was the language of the Toronto *Globe* a few days ago, when it was announced that E. B. Wood, better known as "Big Thunder," had been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba. Those who have watched the career, lately, of the man, exclaimed, "what has Manitoba done that it should be so sorely afflicted"? While others who remembered the sayings of the *Globe* could not help asking themselves what the new Chief Justice had done to earn the position to which he had been appointed.

Let us look first at what the Dictator of the party—the *Globe*—thought of him but a short time ago, and then point out briefly why Wood was taken to their bosom, and after having been used, thrown upon the Dominion to support.

On the 1st of February, 1871, the *Globe* said;

"Mr. Treasurer Wood had a good opportunity last night, in spite of his increased expenditure, of distinguishing himself, and even giving a certain air of respectability to the Administration. But he failed most signally, and his discomfiture must have been to his colleagues and party a source of intense chagrin and mortification."

On the 9th of February, 1871, we had the following:

"No more shameful and indecent exhibition could well be conceived. To spring a mine upon the Bill, and then by howling, shouting and stamping, to prevent any one from preventing the trick from being carried into effect, was conduct that will be as long remembered against Mr. Wood as will Mr. Sandfield McDonald's vote in direct contradiction to his avowed opinions, and this conduct is all the more scandalous when it is borne in mind that the effect of their action is, by preventing the taxation of their official salaries, to put money into their own pockets. A man who would do that is capable of any infamous act."

On the 14th of March, he was spoken of as follows:—

"Big Thunder is to the fore. He is gone down to Brant, roaring, howling, blundering and thundering." * * * "But Big Thunder is wounded in spirits. We are sorry to find he has even lost his temper, and still more grieved to learn that he drags in Scripture to his aid with all the irreverence of another person who shall be nameless.'

By these expressions of opinion it will be seen that the "bottomless pit" had to be ransacked to find a comparison for the man who is now extolled to the skies, as the very first of all that is pure, and an ornament to the Bench.

On the 2nd of July, 1867, the *Globe* spoke of him as follows:

"He is a lawyer of considerable practice and oratorical abilities, and has been twice elected for Brant, IN SPITE OF INFIRMITIES which detract from his usefulness as a legislator. More particularly as a paid member of the Grand Trunk Railway in the House of Assembly during the last two sessions has he received the condemnation of Reformers. Yet Mr. MACDONALD * * * bribes from the Reform ranks a faithless representative!"

Mr. Wood's "*infirmities*" in 1867, would detract from his usefulness as a legislator, but in 1874 without any improvement in these "infirmities" he is eminently qualified for a Chief Justice, according to the *Globe*.

On the 24th of July, the *Globe* said:—

"Mr. WOOD's constituents are indignant, even the Conservatives are ashamed of his *unblushing treachery and tergiversation!*"

And on the 29th of the same month:—

"Mr. WOOD, if he had the slightest desire to act honestly, should have set about ascertaining whether his Reform friends did or did not desire that he should enter with Tories into a combination Cabinet. In omitting to do this he lost any character that might have attached to him as a Reform representative and became simply a *deserter—a traitor to his party!*"

If this be not sufficient we have the opinion of the Brantford *Expositor* of him, given in 1867, as follows:

"The Hon. E. B. WOOD has by his own confession, been *guilty of the greatest and* most abominable apostacy of any public man Canada has yet produced."

Again, in August of the same year:

"In estimating the probable result in the South Riding in Brant, we cannot for one moment believe that TREACHERY, TREASON and the MOST CONSUMMATE duplicity will be allowed to triumph over right and justice."

What occurred to change these opinions? Why, while in Ottawa he attended private caucuses of the Government party in the rooms of Ministers, pledging himself to sustain the Ministerial policy, and then walking to the House and speaking and voting in opposition to what he had been urging others to do but a few hours previously. Next, we find him in 1871 on his way to South Grey to assist Mr. Lauder in his election. But the tempter Edward Blake was there, and they agreed to return to Toronto, and in a few days after their arrival in Toronto the present recipient of a Chief Justiceship received the command to "speak now," and he did speak, and in the most infamous manner betrayed and deserted his colleague, John Sandfield McDonald. Since that time he has been but the creature of the powers that be, howling and lying whenever asked, and wherever sent; and in return for his "*treachery*," "*treason* and *most consummate duplicity*," vide *Expositor*, and his "*infirmities*," "*unblushing treachery* and *tergiversation*," as a "*deserter*" and a "traitor to his party," vide *Globe*, he has been rewarded with the highest position in our courts. A good prospect for all such traitors while the present *pure* Government is in power.

Judging from the facts, there is a good prospect in the future for Glass, who it is said is now looking for Wood's seat in West Durham. A worthy successor, truly.

A Genuine "Liberal."

Mr. Bethune, the Grit member for Stormont, has introduced a Bill into the Ontario Legislature, providing for compulsory voting at elections, of which the following is a copy:—

"1. Every person entitled to vote and not excused from voting shall vote at every election of a Member of the House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario, for the electoral division in which he resides.

"2. Any person who is sick, and any person who is absent from the electoral division in which he resides at the time of the election, on business of a pressing nature, shall be excused from voting.

"3. Any person who violates this Act shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars."

The Bill is not lengthy nor its provisions numerous, but they are none the less important, striking as they do at the liberty of the subject, and could only emanate from a Grit-Liberal. The idea of compelling an elector to vote for a man in whom he has no confidence is monstrous. It often occurs that none of the candidates running have the confidence of some of the electors, then why should a man do violence to his conscience, by being compelled to vote or pay $20 fine. The proposition is worthy the *liberal* source from which it emanates; but we question if even the present servile House will pass the Bill.

Colonization Roads.

During the debate upon the Estimates the other day, in the House of Assembly, Toronto, the following conversation we find reported in the *Mail*:—

"On the item of $100,000 for Colonization Roads,

Mr. Lauder asked if it was necessary to continue the farce of giving the details of the estimate for this purpose? He showed that last year the appropriations for each road had not been adhered to in any one instance.

"Hon. Mr. Pardee said it was impossible to keep exactly to the estimates, but he thought it well still to give details.

"Dr. Boulter complained that the Government had dismissed a number of efficient superintendents of these Colonization Roads, in order to replace them by political hangers on.

"Hon. Mr. Pardee said his predecessor employed both his political supporters and opponents as overseers of these roads in the most impartial manner.

"Mr. Rykert said that a large proportion of the appropriation was spent in inspection and in overseers instead of in the construction of these roads. He was proceeding to discuss the conduct of the Government in not adhering to the appropriations for particular roads, when the hour for recess arrived."

In this debate Dr. Boulter and Mr. Rykert struck the right key note, and in the interests of the settlers upon these Colonization Roads, it is to be regretted that the subject has not been fully investigated before the Public Accounts Committee. That a large and unnecessary amount of these appropriations has been squandered in the payment of overseers and teaming, instead of being expended upon the Roads, is a fact that an exhibition of the detailed accounts of expenditure will show.

The whole system is rotten, as these colonization appropriations are being used for party purposes rather than the opening up for settlement of our wild lands. What do we find in our own locality? Men who live upon the line of these Colonization Roads, whose interests are bound up in the settlement of the country, and whose great desire is to have the roads made passable so as to enable them to get to market, and who have had much experience in the earlier settlement along these Colonization Roads, are looked over, and bum-bailiffs and others who have no knowledge whatever of Road-making, are, for political purposes, appointed to improve and repair the Roads along the free grants. Examples of this kind are occurring every year, and when these men visit the scenes of their labor, they have to depend upon the practical settlers for information and instruction how to proceed. A trip over the Hastings Road last fall, gave evidence of this fact. Upon inquiry, where a good job had been done, we found that it was the result of the knowledge and brains of those who lived in the locality, rather than that of the Government overseer. Travel from one end of the road to the other, and it is the universal complaint that men are sent on who consume the cream of the grant in one way or another, while the skimmed milk is all that is left to use on the roads, which is carried away every spring. Let returns be moved for, showing the details of expenditure upon these roads, and exhibits of favoritism and mal-appropriation of the funds will be brought to light that will convince the country of the truth of our remarks.

Another great wrong committed, is in the manner in which these appropriations are expended. That which is left, after the hungry political officials have been handling the money bag as long as possible, is scattered over miles and miles of Roads, in making what are termed repairs, but which are washed away by the first rain storm that visits the locality. And just so long as overseers are put on the Roads to do the work, who have no recommendation other than their powers to prate about politics, and extol those who give them the job, just so long will the public money be wasted and squandered. Every man who has travelled the Hastings Road, knows this to be a fact. Why is it so? Because those who expend the money have no interest in the country through which the Road runs; if they had, it would be otherwise. We have had an example of this. The only portions of Road which have been made permanent, were made by Mr. Peter Vankleek; and had he been intrusted with all the expenditure that has for years been made upon the Hastings Road, it would have presented a different appearance to-day, and settlers would have had less to complain of, while the country would have been much better settled than it is to-day. We trust that another session will not be allowed to pass without probing this colonization expenditure to the very core.

British Columbia.

The Victoria *Colonist* alluding to the British Columbia election says:—

"Here is how the case stands:

RAILWAY.	ANTI-RAILWAY.
"Roscoe,	DeCosmos*
"Bunster,	
"Cunningham,	
"Dewdney,	
"Thompson,†	

"*This seat will be contested on the ground of bribery.

"†This gentleman's re-election is assured."

This does not tally with Hon. Mr. Scott's statement that six pledged supporters would would come back from British Columbia to nestle in the bosom of the Anti-Railway Premier of the Dominion. The *Colonist*, however, says that DeCosmos is either guilty of falsehood or Hon. Mr. Scott of forgery, in connection with that "telegram," and argues that the former is the case.

"Zobah" Preceptory.

At the annual meeting of "Zobah" Preceptory, R. B. K. of I., held on the 6th inst., at Thomasburgh, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Sir Knight Edward Elliott, W. M.
" " F. Graham, D. M.
" " H. K. Waterhouse, Chap.
" " John Robertson, Registrar.
" " James Elliott, Treasurer.
" " Wm. Wray, } Lecturers.
" " O. H. Morden,
" " John Porter, } Censors.
" " Jas. Morton,
" " Adam McGowan, Pursuivant.
" " John Gerow, } Committee.
" " Robt Hulbert,
" " A. Thompson,
" " J. F. Carlton,
" " T. Morton,
" " Edwd Doonan,
" " H. Outwater,

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 20.—The Daily News says Mr. Disraeli will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal "whip" during the present session of Parliament.

Tempestuous weather is reported on the Scottish coasts, and there has been some damage to shipping.

LONDON, March 20—The 23rd regiment of Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Gold Coast in the troop ship Tamar, disembarked this morning in the presence of an immense crowd. They were met by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, who presented them with an address and also a regimental goat, to replace the one that died at Cape Coast Castle. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the troops took up their march for the Railway Station, where they had lunch before departing from the town. The entire route of march from the dock yard to the station was beautifully decorated and crowded with people, who madly made enthusiastic cheer upon cheer, greeting the returning warriors. There were many affecting scenes in the streets. The troops were attired in the same uniform they wore during the Ashantee campaign.

LONDON, March 19.—Parliament re-assembled to-day, and the Queen's speech was read.

Her Majesty refers to a continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers, and alludes to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh as a pledge of friendship between two great empires. Warm praise is given to the troops comprising the Ashantee expedition for the courage and endurance displayed in the campaign. Speaking of the famine in Bengal, the Queen says the Governor-General has been directed to spare no cost in his efforts to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The estimates of expenditure for the coming financial year will be submitted to the House of Commons immediately. Measures will be submitted to Parliament which it is hoped will be found calculated to do away with much of the delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England. Several local matters are referred to, including the working of the Act affecting the relationship between master and servant. An Act dealing with offences connected with the trade and law of conspiracy, and in view of the remonstrances made against these measures Her Majesty desires that Parliament, before attempting fresh legislation concerning them, should be in possession of all material facts and of the precise question in controversy to secure which she has issued her royal commission of inquiry into the state and working of the laws.

—Discount on American Invoices 11 per cent

—The Dominion Notes in circulation amount to $12,305,866.

—Ten of the Census Clerks at Ottawa were dismissed on Saturday.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR 1873.

RECEIPTS.

SCHOOLS.

Dec.	31.	By amount from Government for High Schools,	$ 1,886 50	
	"	" Meteorological Observer,	300 00	
	"	" Leg. Grant Public Schools,	4,823 00	
	"	" Poor Schools,	816 00	
	"	" Leg. Grant Pub. Schools, Bangor, &c,	274 00	
				$ 8,099 50

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

April	2.	By amount from Government for Dec. quarter, 1872,	$ 695 11	
June	7.	" " " April " 1873,	290 87	
August	28.	" " " June " "	324 40	
Dec.	20.	" " " Sept. " "	845 26	
				$ 2,155 64

FINES.

April	12.	By amount from R. Read, J. P.,		$ 2 00

SINKING FUNDS.

Dec.	31.	By Interest on Dominion Stock,	$ 1,600 00	
		" Am't from Tyendinaga on redemption of Debentures,	1,500 00	
		" " " Interest on Debentures,	180 00	
				$ 3,280 00

JURY LAW.

Dec.	31.	By amount from A. G. Northrup, Clerk of Court,	$ 282 50	
	31.	" " E. Tripp, Juror, overcharged on mileage, returned,	2 00	
				$ 284 50

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Oct.	2.	By amount from C. H. McIntosh for County Stock,		$ 1 00

ROAD AND BRIDGES.

July	10.	By amount from T. C. Wallbridge for road, Downing's Rapids,		$ 300 00

NON-RESIDENT LAND FUND.

Dec.	31.	By amount collected for Trenton,	$ 3 20	
	31.	" " Sidney,	8 59	
	31.	" " Thurlow,	8 26	
	31.	" " Rawdon,	186 95	
	31.	" " Huntingdon,	58 64	
	31.	" " Hungerford,	187 37	
	31.	" " Marmora,	480 91	
	31.	" " Madoc,	492 47	
	31.	" " Elzevir,	240 80	
	31.	" " Tudor,	52 26	
				$ 1,719 45

COUNTY TAX.

Dec.	31.	By amount received from Trenton,	$ 1,746 00	
	31.	" " Sidney,	14,954 54	
	31.	" " Thurlow,	7,916 76	
	31.	" " Belleville,	9,845 16	
	31.	" " Tyendinaga,	5,470 88	
	31.	" " Rawdon,	2,712 78	
	31.	" " Stirling,	1,147 25	
	31.	" " Huntingdon,	5,026 45	
	31.	" " Hungerford,	2,844 58	
	31.	" " Marmora,	2,242 29	
	31.	" " Madoc,	4,897 60	
	31.	" " Elzevir,	636 07	
	31.	" " Tudor,	245 92	
	31.	" " Mill Point,	630 00	
	31.	" " McClure and others,	204 39	
	31.	" " Dungannon and others	95 38	
	31.	" " Carlow and Mayo,	54 50	
				$ 60,670 55

INTEREST.

Jan.	7.	By amount from Huntingdon on Taxes of 1871,	$ 78 00	
Feb.	12.	" " Madoc, " "	135 00	
April	3.	" " Belleville, " 1872,	593 08	
	15.	" " Tyendinaga, " "	28 00	
May	31.	" " Merchants Bank, bal. on deposit acc't,	192 00	
June	23.	" " Huntingdon on Taxes of 1872,	28 51	
Sept.	30.	" " Hungerford " "	29 00	
Nov.	29.	" " Merchants Bank, bal. on deposit acc't,	74 00	
Dec,	1.	" " Madoc on Taxes of 1872,	60 00	
				$ 1,217 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jan.	2.	By amount from A. Keyes, Auctioneer's License,	$ 25 00	
March	13.	" " Warwick Bowell, Auctioneer's License,	4 00	
	25	" " Charles Wilkins "	25 00	
April	7.	" " H. Hall, "	25 00	
	14	" " Thomas Flynn, "	4 00	
Oct.	22.	" " L. Cruickshank, "	10 00	
				$ 93 00

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Jan.	8.	To amount paid John Francis for repairs	$ 11 80	
	23.	" " " for Bridge at Stoco,	68 55	
	28.	" " " " at Tweed,	62 11	
	30.	" " Thos. Walker, Commissioner,	6 00	
	30.	" " " Bridge, Rawdon & Seymour,	39 00	
Feb.	4.	" " John Francis Postage,	1 40	
	11,	" " " Bridge at Wyman's	53 12	
	11.	" " " " at Trenton,	131 17	
	20.	" " Estate of John Dench,	22 30	
	27.	" " John Francis, Bridge at Downing's,	143 74	
March	4.	" " Philip Brown, Bridge at Rawdon,	100 00	
	5.	" " H. & W. Waterhouse, Bridge at Shannonville,	100 00	
	26.	" " Mrs. Perry, Bridge at Hog Lake,	12 00	
April	9.	" " J. Francis, Bridge at Madoc,	62 90	
	9.	" " " " at Tweed,	3 90	
	10.	" " S. & E. Sargent, Bridge at Madoc,	100 00	
	10.	" " M. P. Doyle, Road work,	200 00	
	12.	" " H. & W. Waterhouse, Bridge, Tyendinaga,	150 00	
	15.	" " P. Brown, Bridge, Stirling and Huffman's,	48 56	
	21.	" " S. and E. Sargent, Bridge, Madoc,	26 75	
	29.	" " J. Francis, Repairs,	122 03	
	30.	" " A. McLaren, Bridge, Tyendinaga,	200 00	
	30.	" " R. Gordon, Bridge, Hungerford,	300 00	
May	7.	" " J. Francis, Bridge, Latta's,	34 75	
	7.	" " " Sundry Roads,	54 25	
	28.	" " " Bridge at Huffman's &c.,	305 00	
	28.	" " " Bridge at Madoc Village,	92 82	
	31.	" " S. Vandervoort, Bridge at Squire's Creek,	30 00	
June	10.	" " H. K. Waterhouse, Bridge, Tyendinaga,	136 20	
	11.	" " J. Francis, Bridge, Hayden's and O'Brien's	105 18	
	13.	" " " " Black Creek,	300 00	
	13.	" " " " Parkes' Creek,	208 59	
	13.	" " E. Brooks, damages,	50 00	
	13.	" " S. Sargent, Bridge, Stirling,	53 38	
	14.	" " J. W. Bradshaw, work,	24 99	
	14.	" " Andrew Brown, damages,	7 50	
	16.	" " Mrs. Phillips, damage to horse,	40 00	
	25.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Madoc Village,	218 38	
	25.	" " " Stationery and Postage,	6 40	
	27.	" " Chas. Fox, Bridge, Jackson's,	77 00	
July	9.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Guyot's,	181 38	
	9.	" " " Repairs,	24 38	
	17.	" " Warden, Freight on Pork,	6 68	
	17.	" " J. Francis, Bridge, Ross' and Queensboro,	171 85	
	19.	" " Cramp, Torrence & Co., 10 barrels Pork,	175 50	
	21.	" " W. H. Davis, drain at Smith's Mills,	10 00	
August	1.	" " John Francis, Bridge, McCanse's,	182 23	
	1.	" " " " Palliser's,	31 54	
	1.	" " " " Chisholm's,	100 00	
	1.	" " " " Stirling,	100 00	
	7.	" " " " "	293 34	
	7.	" " " " Chisholm's,	263 96	
	7.	" " " Repairs,	29 63	
	19.	" " " Bridge, O'Brien's,	292 35	
	19.	" " " " Frankford,	200 00	
	22.	" " " " Frankford & Cold Creek,	321 05	
Sept.	11.	" " " " Boudrian's,	140 57	
	11.	" " " " Lonsdale,	142 50	
	11.	" " " " Stoco,	382 12	
	16.	" " " " Shannonville,	458 90	
	16.	" " " " Bailey's	30 00	
	16.	" " " " Sucker C & Smith's Mills,	133 48	
	29.	" " Hon. B. Flint, Road, Bridgewater & Madoc,	403 00	
	21.	" " Hon. B. Flint, Road, Tweed & Bridgewater,	300 00	
	22.	" " P. W. Gunter, Grant to Tudor Oct. Session,	100 00	
	24.	" " John Francis, Repairs,	132 82	
	27.	" " Jas. Meagher, Pork,	18 50	
	29.	" " John Francis, Postage,	4 56	
	31.	" " Geo. Graham, Bridge, Tweed and Madoc,	30 00	
Nov.	12.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Peterson's	213 13	
	12.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Gordineer's	352 41	
	12.	" " John Francis, Sundries Bridges,	875 11	
	12.	" " J. Francis, W. Carleton, drain Hungerford,	12 00	
	25.	" " John Francis, Repairs to Bridges,	52 25	
October	1.	" " J. Francis, staking out roads,	27 50	
	3.	" " " Repairs,	17 72	
	13.	" " " Bridge, Bridgewater,	518 42	
	13.	" " " Bridge, Black Creek,	702 32	
Dec.	5.	" " Tweed Manufacturing Company, Road,	100 00	
	5.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Kellar's,	100 00	
	8.	" " C. Armstrong, Road, Sidney,	15 80	
	13.	" " Geo. White, Culvert, Madoc,	5 00	
	23.	" " John Francis, Bridge, Kellar's,	697 07	
	23.	" " John Francis, Postage,	4 25	
	31.	" " Gravel Road Committee per T. Farnham,	7,545 94	
	31.	" " Road Grant Madoc and Downing's Rapids,	600 00	
	31.	" " do Queensborough and Bannockburn,	200 00	
	31.	" " do Bridgewater to Madoc Village,	400 00	
	31.	" " do Madoc Village to Marmora Village	300 00	
	31.	" " do Madoc Village to Queensboro,	100 00	
	31.	" " do O'Hara's Swamp,	100 00	
	31.	" " do Keene's Marsh,	100 00	
	31.	" " do Bridgewater to Queensboro,	500 00	
	31.	" " do Chisholm's Mills to Waterhouse's,	100 00	
	31.	" " do Thompson's to and on Coulter's Hill,	100 00	
	31.	" " do Lime Lake Road,	100 00	
	31.	" " do Marlbank Road,	200 00	
	31.	" " do Stoco to Bogart's part of $150,	131 00	
	31.	" " do Sodom Road,	50 00	
	31.	" " do Stoco to Marlbank,	200 00	
	31.	" " do Thomasburg to Downing's Rapids	300 00	
	31.	" " do T. Line Thurlow and Hungerford,	300 00	
	31.	" " do Boundary between do	30 00	
	31.	" " do Sodom Road,	50 00	
	31.	" " do Between 6 and 7, 3d con. Hunt'n,	120 00	
	31.	" " do do Rawdon and Seymour,	300 00	
	31.	" " do do Huntingdon and Rawdon,	200 00	
	31.	" " do do 6 and 7, 5th con. Rawdon,	50 00	
	31.	" " do do 18 and 19, from 3d to 8th con.	50 00	
	31.	" " do Marmora to Belmont and Lake,	600 00	
	31.	" " do Chisholm's Rapids to Frankford,	300 00	
	31.	" " do Dutch Settlement, Sidney,	200 00	
	31.	" " do T. Line Sidney and Murray, 7th c.	50 00	
	31.	" " do do and Thurlow, 2nd con.	50 00	
	31.	" " do Moore's Tollgate to Huntingdon,	250 00	
	31.	" " do From Haden's Corners thro' 4th c.	350 00	
	31.	" " do do Dale's to Jones' Settlement	500 00	
	31.	" " do do Lonsdale to Tyendinaga St'n	200 00	
	31.	" " do County Road in Mill Point	200 00	
	31.	" " do Continuation of Road in Tyendinaga (pt.)	60 00	
	31.	" " do Stirling	100 00	
	31.	" " do Tudor	200 00	
	31.	" " do Dungannon and Faraday,	300 00	
	31.	" " do Bangor, &c.	100 00	
	31.	" " do Carlow and Mayo	100 00	
	31.	" " do Bogart's to Bridgewater	100 00	
	31.	" " Contribbuted by T. C. Wallbridge, Downing's Rapids,	300 00	
				$ 28,150 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Jan.	28.	To amount paid Thomas Emo, Auditor for 1872,	8 00	
Feb.	4.	" " Thomas Wills, do	8 00	
	17.	" " N. S. Appleby, Auditor for 1871 and 1872,	16 00	
April	2.	" " Pay List, December quarter, 1872,	1,257 40	
	28.	" " Dr. Wilson, Coroner, Hamilton's order,	11 40	
June	7.	" " Pay List, April quarter, 1873,	767 93	
	10.	" " Dr. Hope, Coroner McDonnell's order,	5 00	
	21.	" " Dr. Clapham, Coroner Roy's order,	5 00	
	24.	" " Dr. Boulter, Coroner Hamilton's order,	5 00	
Aug.	25.	" " Dr. Wilson, Coroner McDonnell's order,	5 00	
	27.	" " Pay List, June quarter, 1873,	601 80	
Sept.	3.	" " Dr. Boulter, Coroner McDonnell's order,	5 00	
	5.	" " Dr. Parker, Coroner Hamilton's order,	5 00	
	30.	" " Dr. Tracy, Coroner Burdett's order,	10 00	
Oct.	3.	" " Indigent Witnesses,	35 00	
	8.	" " do	19 00	
	18.	" " Dr. Tracy, Coroner McDonnell's order,	5 00	
	20.	" " Dr. Burdett, do do	5 00	
Nov.	3.	" " Dr. Curlett, Coroner Burdett's order,	5 00	
	18.	" " Dr. Hope, Coroner McDonnell's order,	5 00	
	22.	" " Dr. Curlett, Coroner Burdett's order,	5 00	
Dec.	11.	" " T. Shea, bringing prisoner,	16 00	
	12.	" " Michael Reardon, indigent witness,	4 00	
	13.	" " Dr. Curlett, Coroner Burdett's order,	5 50	
	20.	" " Pay List, September quarter, 1873,	1,324 08	
				$ 4,139 11

JURY LAW.

March	5.	To amount paid C. V. Bogart, J. P., Drafting,	$ 2 00	
	22.	" " Jurors at Assizes,	457 50	
	22,	" " E. H. Coleman, Drafting,	2 00	
May	15.	" " C. V. Bogart, Drafting,	2 00	
June	12.	" " Jurors at County Court,	481 50	
	16.	" " Sheriff's Services to 30th instant,	260 90	
	30.	" " C. L. Coleman, Jury Books,	331 00	
July	23.	" " C. V. Bogart, Drafting,	2 00	
August	19.	" " W. H. Vermilyea, Drafting,	2 00	
October	21.	" " Jurors at Assizes,	1,124 20	
	23.	" " T. J. W. Meyers, Drafting,	2 00	
Nov.	7.	" " C. V. Bogart, Drafting,	2 00	
October	17.	" " Sheriff's Services,	266 94	
	18.	" " Jurors at County Court,	630 60	
				$ 3,566 64

SCHOOLS.

Jan.	25.	To amount paid A. Burdon, Meteorological Observer,	$ 120 00	
Feb.	8.	" " Poor School, Hungerford,	30 00	
	20.	" " Trenton High School, Legislative Grant,	368 50	
	27.	" " Stirling do do	200 00	
March	29.	" " Belleville, do do	469 75	
July	19.	" " Treasurer of Tyendinaga,	909 00	
	23.	" " do Madoc,	470 00	
	23.	" " do Hungerford,	627 00	
	23.	" " do Rawdon,	499 00	
	23.	" " do Huntingdon,	397 00	
	24.	" " do Marmora,	241 00	
	26.	" " do Sidney,	713 00	
	26.	" " do Thurlow,	702 00	
	26.	" " do Elzevir, &c.,	229 00	
	28.	" " do Tudor, &c.,	293 00	
	29.	" " Poor School, Faraday, Ida E. Sills,	30 00	
August	5.	" " Trenton High School, Legislative Grant,	290 00	
	6.	" " Poor School, Marmora, W. H. Minchin,	30 00	
	15.	" " Stirling High School, Legislative Grant,	200 00	
	25.	" " Treasurer of Carlow and Mayo,	92 00	
	25.	" " A. Burdon, Meteorological Observer,	60 00	
	27.	" " Poor School, Township Jones, Josephine Williams,	66 00	
Sept.	20.	" " Belleville High School, Legislative Grant,	420 50	
	27.	" " Poor School, Hungerford, Mary McNamara,	25 00	
October	2.	" " Treasurer of Dungannon and Faraday,	121 00	
	3.	" " Poor School, Dungannon, Robert Irvine,	30 00	
Dec.	3.	" " Treasurer of Bangor, Monteagle, &c.,	274 00	
	6.	" " Poor School, Hungerford, Mary E. Watt,	35 00	
				$ 7,941 75

SALARIES.

Dec.	31.	To amount paid John Johnston, Inspector of Schools, S. H.,	$ 500 00	
	31.	" " T. S. Agar, do N. H.,	500 00	
	31.	" " John Francis, County Surveyor,	600 00	
	31.	" " do for extra work,	100 00	
	31.	" " T. Farnham, Superintendent Gravel Roads, '72	600 00	
	21.	" " T. Wills, County Clerk,	500 00	
	31.	" " F. McAnnany, Treasurer,	1,000 00	
				$ 3,800 00

COUNTY GRANTS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Dec.	31.	To amount paid Trenton High School,	$ 329 25	
		" " Stirling do	200 00	
				$ 529 25

SINKING FUNDS.

Dec.	1.	To amount invested in Madoc Debentures,		$ 1,554 49

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Feb.	11.	To amount paid J. W. Thompson, 4th call on Stock,	$ 2,500 00	
Oct.	2.	" " " 5th and 6th call on Stock,	5,000 00	
	2.	" " " Interest on do	52 00	
				$ 7,552 00

PRINTING.

Feb.	1.	To amount paid Ontario Publishing Company,	$ 41 66	
March	12.	" " Intelligencer,	26 28	
	12.	" " Chronicle,	72 00	
June	16.	" " Ontario,	137 23	
	19.	" " Miles & Meek,	79 41	
July	2.	" " Intelligencer,	137 99	
Oct.	6.	" " Ontario,	10 00	
	29.	" " Trenton Courier,	15 32	
Dec.	6.	" " Ontario,	42 80	
	16.	" " Intelligencer,	95 51	
				$ 658 20

STATIONERY.

Feb.	4.	To amount paid T. Wills, Co. Clerk, allowance for Office,	$ 40 00	
	4.	" " do 1 dozen Municipal Comp.,	10 50	
	12.	" " Brown Bros., Books for Registry Office,	151 00	
March	15.	" " E. Harrison, Stationery,	14 38	
Oct.	8.	" " do Books for Registry Office,	52 00	
Dec.	10.	" " do Stationery do	33 49	
	18.	" " Queen's Printer, 12 copies Statutes Ontario,	18 00	
	31.	" " Treasurer, Allowance for Office,	30 00	
				$ 349 37

WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Jan.	30.	To amount paid Pay List,	$ 231 60	
March	7.	" " do	314 50	
June	13.	" " do	277 00	
Nov.	1.	" " do October Session,	279 60	
Dec.	5.	" " do	262 80	
	5.	" " Warden, allowance for year,	400 00	
				$ 1,765 50

INTEREST.

Jan.	7.	To amount paid T. Farnham, interest on loan,		$ 113 35

ON PURCHASE OF ROADS, BY-LAW 123.

Jan.	6.	To amount paid Bank of Montreal, Coupons,	$ 6 00	
Dec.	3.	" " do do	907 54	
	7,	" " P. Turley, do	18 00	
	8.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	274 08	
	8.	" " J. McColl, do	150 00	
	13.	" " Merchants Bank, do	78 00	
	13.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	1,453 62	
	18.	" " Mrs. Whiteford, do	158 46	
	22.	" " Mrs. Willard, do	6 00	
Nov.	1.	" " Merchants Bank, do	141 06	
	1.	" " James Ponton, do	6 12	
	5.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	42 00	
Dec.	4.	" " A. Gavillier, do	72 00	
	27.	" " John Row, do	6 78	
	31.	" " Merchants Bank, do	60 00	
				$ 3,379 66

ON CONSOLIDATION OF DEBT, BY-LAWS 158, 174, 194.

March	5.	To amount paid Bank of Montreal, Coupons,	$ 350 00	
	19.	" " do do	350 00	
	31.	" " Merchants Bank, do	1,127 00	
April	1.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	105 00	
May	1.	" " Mrs. Dougall, do	56 00	
	2.	" " Royal Canadian Bank, do	805 00	
	21.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	175 00	
	31.	" " Merchants Bank, do	28 00	
June	4.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	140 00	
Sept.	3.	" " do do	70 00	
	8.	" " do do	105 00	
	10.	" " do do	350 00	
	11.	" " Merchants Bank, do	490 00	
	13.	" " do do	280 00	
	20.	" " Royal Canadian Bank, do	70 00	
	23.	" " do do	420 00	
	30.	" " Merchants Bank, do	28 00	
Oct.	18.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	140 00	
	31.	" " Mrs. Dougall, do	56 00	
Nov.	5.	" " Bank of Montreal, do	175 00	
	14.	" " Merchants Bank, do	805 00	
				$ 6,125 00

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Jan.	8.	To amount paid John Francis, drawing wood,	$ 24 50	
	18.	" " Warner Bros., Carpet for Judge's Room,	29 05	
	28.	" " John Francis, work and curtains, room,	11 20	
	29.	" " do sundry repairs,	25 36	
	30.	" " R. H. Bonter, work,	5 46	
March	6.	" " John Francis, work,	25 60	
	10.	" " W. Wensley, Painting,	29 45	
	10.	" " J. & W. Sutherland, Supplies,	200 00	
	11.	" " P. McDonnell, cleaning steps,	25 00	
	11.	" " N. Lingham, wood,	500 00	
	25.	" " John Francis, work,	13 00	
April	5.	" " Chown & Co., per account,	13 05	
May	7.	" " John Francis, drawing wood,	4 87	
June	17.	" " E. W. Meyers, whitewashing,	17 00	
July	7.	" " Chown & Co., per account,	1 25	
August	25.	" " T. Linklater, on account heating apparatus,	400 00	
Sept.	4.	" " do do	700 00	
	4.	" " John Forin, do	127 00	
	16.	" " John Francis, drawing wood,	2 69	
	30.	" " Geo. A. Simpson & Co., coal,	315 00	
Oct.	8.	" " R. H. Bonter, cleaning,	6 50	
	9.	" " John Carscallen, coal boxes,	25 90	
Nov.	12.	" " John Francis, drawing wood, &c.,	21 44	
Dec.	8.	" " R. H. Bonter, caretaker's salary,	50 00	
	12.	" " John Francis, repairs,	51 15	
	31.	" " Gas Company for Gas,	182 20	
	31.	" " Insurance Co.'s Insurance,	90 00	
				$ 2,886 67

WOLF SCALPS,

Feb.	12.	To amount paid Tudor, 9	$ 54 00	
	17.	" " James Arnott, 1,	6 00	
March	5.	" " Thomas Lawrence, 2,	12 00	
	7.	" " Murdock McLean, 1,	6 00	
	17.	" " James Arnott, 2,	12 00	
April	21.	" " R. Leckie, 1,	6 00	
May	5.	" " Thomas Cross, 3,	18 00	
	14.	" " J. Foster, 9,	54 00	
June	19.	" " Thomas Lawrence, 1,	6 00	
	30.	" " James Harrison, 1,	6 00	
July	22.	" " A. E. Towns, 1,	6 00	
Nov.	12.	" " Charles McGinnis, 1,	6 00	
Dec.	22.	" " B. Johnston, 3,	18 00	
				$ 210 00

NON-RESIDENT LAND FUND.

Jan.	20.	To amount paid Elzevir, balance of 1872,	$ 201 26	
Feb.	8.	" " Rawdon, do	548 00	
	19.	" " Madoc, do	859 11	
	27.	" " Hungerford, do	205 86	
March	1.	" " Sidney, do	132 71	
June	19.	" " Marmora, do	1,574 00	
	21.	" " Huntingdon, do	94 45	
Sept.	8.	" " Tudor, do	96 74	
Dec.	13.	" " Trenton, do	67 37	
				$ 3,779 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb.	1.	To amount paid A. F. Wood and Com., expenses to Toronto,	$ 120 00	
	14.	" " Auditors of accounts for 1872,	40 00	
March	14.	" " L. Roenigk, burying prisoner,	16 00	
	15,	" " Insurance on Bridge at Frankford,	35 00	
	18.	" " Police Magistrate, 1 quarter's allowance,	37 50	
April	3.	" " Town of Belleville, Lieut. Governor's visit,	150 00	
	26.	" " Registrar, printing press,	15 50	
June	17.	" " C. G. Wilson, telegrams at Madoc,	5 72	
	17,	" " A. F. Wood, services and expenses,	124 00	
	21.	" " Dr. Hope, examining lunatic,	5 00	
Sept.	8.	" " Warden, obtaining legal opinion,	25 00	
	9.	" " R. P. Jellett, opinion,	20 00	
Oct.	9.	" " W. C. Nunn, Ventilators,	28 00	
Nov.	7.	" " A. Diamond, P. M., on allowance,	100 00	
	17.	" " Dr. Palmer, Pupils in Deaf and Dumb Institute,	212 00	
	27.	" " Insurance on Bridge at Trenton,	60 00	
	27.	" " do on Shire Hall,	16 00	
Dec.	6.	" " Bell, Holden & Bell, Law costs,	32 00	
	6.	" " Reporter of Ontario Newspaper,	25 00	
	30.	" " Geo. Adams, Stove, &c., for Clerk's Office,	17 13	
	31.	" " Prof. Bell, Albert College,	200 00	
	31.	" " John Johnston, Board of Examiners, S. H.,	432 94	
	31.	" " T. S. Agar, do do N. H.,	367 71	
				$ 2,084 05

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

By balance in hand from Audit of 1872,	$ 8,288 76
" Schools,	8,099 50
" Administration of Justice,	2,125 64
" Fines,	2 00
" Sinking Funds,	3,280 00
" Jury Law,	284 50
" Grand Junction Railway,	1 00
" Roads and Bridges,	300 00
" Non-Resident Land Fund,	1,719 45
" County Tax,	60,670 55
" Interest,	1,217 69
" Miscellaneous,	93 00

EXPENDITURE.

To Roads and Bridges,	$ 28,150 03	
" Administration of Justice,	4,139 11	
" Jury Law,	3,566 64	
" Schools,	7,941 75	
" Salaries,	3,800 00	
" County Grant to High Schools,	529 25	
" Sinking Funds,	1,554 49	
" Grand Junction Railway,	7,552 00	
" Printing,	658 20	
" Stationery,	349 37	
" Warden and Councillors,	1,765 50	
" Interest,	113 35	
" Purchase of Roads, By-Law 123,	3,379 66	
" Consolidation of debt, By-Laws 158, 174, 194,	6,125 00	
" Court House and Jail,	2,886 67	
" Wolf Scalps,	210 00	
" Non-Resident Land Fund,	3,779 50	
" Miscellaneous,	2,084 50	
		$ 78,585 00
Balance on hand 31st December, 1873,		$ 7826 99

Audited and found correct.

E. W. HOLTON, } AUDITORS.
N. S. APPLEBY,

Belleville, February 9th, 1874.

LIABILITIES
OF THE
County of Hastings, 31st December, 1873.

Consolidated debt due 1882-83-84,				$ 89,600 00
Purchase of Roads due 1880,				57,800 00
Damage by Floods in 1870,				4,500 00
				$151,900 00
Sinking Fund invested,			$37,554 00	
do do not invested,		$67,370 00		
Less amount used for ordinary purposes, being excess of Expenditure over Estimates for the year's 1869 to 1872, inclusive,	$20,855			
Excess of ditto for 1873,	7,900	$28,755 00	$38,615 00	$ 76,169 00
				$ 75,731 00

DEBTS.

CONTRACTED.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1861. October 1.	For purchase of Roads,	1st October, 1880,		$ 57,800 00
1862. August 1.	" Consolidation of debt,	1st August, 1882,	$ 29,600 00	
1863. Sept. 1.	" do do	1st Sept., 1883,	32,000 00	
1864. Nov. 1.	" do do	1st Nov., 1884,	28,000 00	89,600 00
1870. October 1.	" Damage by Spring Floods, 1874 and 1875,			4,500 00
				$151,900 00

SINKING FUND.

Amount paid into fund from commencement,	$104,924 00
Drawn from fund for ordinary purpose, being excess of Expenditure over Estimates for year's 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873,	28,755 00
Balance,	$76,169 00

INVESTED.

In Dominion Stock,	$30,000	
In County Debentures,	4,500	
In Tyendinaga Debentures,	1,500	
In Madoc Debentures,	1,554	
		$ 37,554 00
Balance not invested,		$ 38,615 00

INTEREST.

The Consolidation debt bears 7 per cent; all other debts 6 per cent.

On Investment 5 per cent is received on $20,000; on remainder, 6 per cent.

On Sinking Fund not invested, the only interest derived from it is on a Bank balance in deposit account.

REMARKS.—On the 1st January money on hand and Taxes outstanding belong to Sinking Funds, but will be necessarily used to meet expenditure of the year before the Taxes of the year will come in; therefore, it is, as it were, loaned to the County from year to year for this purpose, thereby saving the County a large sum for interest that it would have to pay were it not for this.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBT.

This debt is now extinct by action of the Ontario Legislature. During its existence its Sinking Fund was managed by the Government, as by law directed. The County was required by that law to pay annually 8 per cent on the loan for interest, and to form a Sinking Fund for final redemption of the principal. This 8 per cent so paid by the County amounts to the sum of $193,455 89.

The loans obtained were:

In 1855,	£29,400. 0.0
In 1857,	£10,000. 0.0
	£39,400. 0.0
Discount on sale of Debentures,	£ 2,528. 2.4
Net proceeds,	£36,871.17.8

This sum was expended in making Gravel Roads, and its expenditure will be found in Treasurer's accounts for the following years:

In 1855,	£22,121. 2. 9
In 1856,	£ 5,574.14.11
In 1857,	£ 9,176. 0. 0
Total,	£36,871.17. 8

Respectfully submitted.

F. McANNANY,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, March, 1874.